Researching Your Czech and Slovak Roots: Over Here and Over There

Presented by:
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http://www.lisaalzo.com
• NOTE SOME SLIDES HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO PROTECT PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR RECORDS
Family Tree University Course
Discovering Your Czech and Slovak Roots

http://www.familytreeuniversity.com
Overview

• How to identify your ancestral village
• A brief history of each country and how it impacts genealogy
• Finding key information in vital, census and immigration records
• How to utilize the Family History Library
• Tips for contacting possible relatives and writing to the Czech and Slovak archives
• Strategies for overcoming the most common pitfalls and problems
Genealogy is...

- Skill
- Persistence
- Serendipity

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Over Here: Beginning Your Genealogical Research

• Start by researching records on this side of the ocean and work backward
• Focus on North America first: Records easier to access
• Provides clues to village of origin; Helps you to avoid making critical research mistakes
• Utilize Internet resources when possible
Using the Internet

• Realize you will not find *everything* you are looking for online

• Great tool: streamlines research process

• One of biggest benefits: networking!

• Use caution when sharing information online and check all of your sources
Over Here: Beginning Your Genealogical Research

• Always verify information (whether from online or traditional sources)
• Be flexible and open to alternate spellings, a variety of languages, alphabets, etc.
• Anticipate/expect confusion – names, dates, and place of origin
Dealing with Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname:</th>
<th>Álžo, Alyzso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phonetic variants:</td>
<td>Elzo, Elza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible “translations” into English:</td>
<td>Alzo, Also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other miscellaneous spellings/variations</td>
<td>Ozla, Alessio, Alsiö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For females, add the suffix “-ova”</td>
<td>Alžova</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Do the same for first names:
  - Example: Elizabeth could be:
  - Liz, Lizzie, Betty, Betsy, Beth, etc.
Important First Steps

• Develop a research strategy or plan
• 5 W’s approach: Who, What, When, Where, Why
• Document everything!
• Organize your information into readable, easy-to-access formats
  – Pedigree/Ancestral Chart
  – Family Group Sheet
Key Information to Research

- Family Details (Talk to your relatives!)
- Census/Immigration/Vital Records/Cemetery/Church records; Emigration/Other
- Ask about documentation for these events in home and family sources; location
- Don’t overlook siblings or friends, associates, and neighbors
Ask for Items

- Sometimes you need to ask family members for family photographs, documents, etc.
- Ask everyone possible. You never know who in the family has them!
- Do this before it is too late!
FamilySearch

• Wiki Pages
  http://wiki.familysearch.org

• Check the pages for:
  – Austria
  – Czech Republic
  – Hungary
  – Slovakia
Czech Republic

Getting started with Czech Republic research

Welcome to the Czech Republic Page!

FamilySearch Wiki is a community website dedicated to helping people throughout the world learn how to find their ancestors. Through the Czech Republic Page you can learn how to find, use, and analyze Czech records of genealogical value. The content is variously targeted to beginners, intermediate, and expert researchers.

The content is a work in progress, your contributions and feedback are essential!

Research Tools

- Beginning Czech Republic Research
- Determining a Place of Origin in the Czech Republic
- Letter Writing Guide
- Parish Finder
- Records Overview
- Reference Aids Overview at the Family History Library
- Websites
- Word List
Current Geography ≠ Historical Geography

- Border changes
- Austria-Hungary
- World Wars
- Political divisions
- Search both old & new names
Pitfalls and Obstacles

• Names and places misspelled or incorrectly transcribed in indexes or online databases
• Poor handwriting/memory
• Some records give only general locations
• Place name changes, different languages
• Multiple place names
Less Reliable Records

• Census records (usually just list a country, e.g. Austria or Hungary)
• Death records (depends on informant)
• Obituaries (same as above); sometimes Ethnic newspapers are better
  – Balch Institute http://www.hsp.org
  – IHRC (Univ. of Minnesota) http://www.ihrc.umn.edu/
• Marriage/other vital records; sometimes more details w/ church records
Most Reliable Sources

• Home and Family Sources
• Naturalization Petitions
• Immigration Records (sometimes)
• Use Steve Morse [http://www.stevemorse.org](http://www.stevemorse.org)
• Military Records
Most Reliable Sources

• Search SSDI free at:
  – Family Search [http://www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)
  – Behind pay wall at Ancestry.com
  – Write to Social Security Administration
  – SSDI is known to be incomplete and should not be relied on
Most Reliable Sources

- Social Security Application (SS-5) if legally employed in US 1936 or later
  - Contains place of birth and mother’s and father’s names
  - Petition Social Security Administration (SSA) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
    http://www.ssa.gov/history/ssn/ssncards.htm
  - $27 if you know SS#; $29 if not
- Search Social Security Death Index (SSDI)
Locating the Ancestral Village

• Check Maps, Gazetteers, Atlases
• Print, microfilm, online
• Other sources for common place names (books, websites, etc.)
• *Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of Eastern Europe*
Online Maps

• Federation of East European Family History Societies Map Library
  http://www.feefhs.org

• Historic maps of:
  – Austro-Hungarian Empire
  – German Empire
  – Russian Empire – Europe
  – Russian Empire – Asia
  – Balkans and Hutterite Map Collection
  – Scandinavia (Finland 1882)
Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (FEEFHS)
http://www.feefhs.org

FEFEHSHS Map Library

**Austro-Hungarian Empire**
- Austria - Austria, Styria and Tyrol 1882
- Banat Region - central Hungary 1882
- Bohemia 1882
- Galicia 1882
- Moravia 1882
- Northern Hungary 1882
- Transylvania - Eastern Hungary 1882
- Western Hungary 1882
- Austria Hungary 1887
- Krakau (Krakow) city plan, 1890s
- Austria and Western Hungary North 1908
- Austria and Western Hungary South 1908
- Eastern Hungary and Galicia 1908
- Austrian Tyrol 1908
- Torontal, Banat 1910

**German Empire**
- Alsace-Lorraine 1882
- Baden-Wuerttemburg 1882
- Northern Bavaria 1882
- Southern Bavaria 1882
- Brandenburg - Prussia 1882
- Brunswick, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, etc. 1882
- East Prussia 1882
- Hanover - Prussia 1882
- Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt 1882
- Mecklenburg-Schwerin - Mecklenburg-Strelitz 1882
Books, Microfilm or Microfiche
Gazetteers

• Geographical dictionaries, often containing summary and cross-reference information specific to villages, districts, etc.

• Usually show churches and other pertinent details

• Find some online; others through FamilySearch (microfilm and microfiche)

http://www.familysearch.org
Gazetteers

• **FamilySearch Wikis**
  
  [http://wiki.familysearch.org](http://wiki.familysearch.org)

• Use Search box to type in country name + gazetteer - OR

• Click on Browse (list countries) and choose your country
Hungary Gazetteers

Back to Hungary Page

Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, népességi és hitfelekezeti viszonyokra

Magyarország helységnévtára tekintettel a közigazgatási, népességi és hitfelekezeti viszonyokra [Gazetteer of Hungary with Administrative, Populational, and Ecclesiastical Circumstances], János Dvorszák, Budapest: Havi Füzetek Kiadóhivatala, 1877. (FHL book 943.9 Esq vol.1–2; FHL film 599564 item 3 (vol. 1) and FHL film 973041 (vol. 2); FHL fiche 6000840).

**Volume 1** is an index that lists all place names in alphabetical order, followed by the name of the historical county and a set of numbers. These numbers refer to the gazetteer entry in Volume 2. The first number is the sequential number of the county (hung. *megye*, ger. *comitat*), the second is the consecutive number of the district (hung. *főváros*, *pünkösd*, *község*, *különszükség*, *szállás*, *telep*), the last is the number of the locality. The numbers are followed by the location of the post office or by the various symbols. Many place names listed in the index are followed by "a" or "v". These are "see" references and refer you to another version of the place name. Other place names are followed by "n". This indicates a farmstead (p. or pusztás), settlement (t. or telep), mill (m. or malom), or other small settlement and refers you to the larger locality it belongs to.

**Volume 2** gives specific information about the locality. It is arranged by county and districts. Use the numbers from the index in Volume 1 to find the entry for your town. Counties are numbered at the heads of the pages. Additional names the locality was known by are listed in parentheses. The names of farmsteads, settlements and mills that belong to the locality are sometimes listed within the brackets. Population figures follow according to religion. The following abbreviations are used:

- ág. / ÁG. ágostai - Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran
- gk. / GK. görög katholikus - Greek Catholic
- izr. / IZR. izraelita - Jewish
- kg. / KG. keleti görög - Greek Orthodox
- ref. / REF. reformató - Reformed
- rk. / RK. római katholikus - Roman Catholic
- un. / UN. unitárius - Unitarian

If the village had its own parish church or synagogue, the abbreviation for the religion will be in BOLDFACE capital letters followed by the diocese, also in Boldface type. If the people attended church elsewhere, the abbreviation of the religion will be in lowercase. The location of the parish or synagogue follows the population figure. If "-" follows the population figure, it means that the specific parish was not known.
Gazetteers

- Online Dvorzsák Gazetteer, Pécs University

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The 1877 Dvorzsák Gazetteer
Magyarország helységnévétre tekintettel a közigazgatási

1877 Gazetteer of Hungary
Dvorzsák Online | Churches in Slovakla | Gazetteers | Census Main

Research Application: Useful in determining where a villager of a particular faith may have attended church.

1877 Gazetteer Summary: Many Gazetteers of Hungary were published over the centuries. The 1877 Gazetteer (commonly known as the "Dvorzsák Gazetteer", named after its editor) is one of the more widely used. It contains the number of congregants by religion per village, an indication where the main parish was located and summary counts of congregants by county and district. It indicates "affiliated" churches. The Gazetteer is organized by county, district and village. It uses the 1877 village name.

1877 Census Summary: A town-by-town count of religious congregants, organized by faith and summarized by district and county based on the 1877 Magyar Census. Sometimes called an "Ecclesiastical Census." Contains an indication of the location of the primary parish.

Three Accessible Forms of the Gazetteer: There are at present, three forms of the Gazetteer available to the distance researcher: i) Original Gazetteer, scanned images available at the Family History Center and ii) Genealogical Gazetteer of the Kingdom of Hungary, Jordan Auslander, 2005. The original Gazetteer is stored at the Hungary Archives.

i) Original Gazetteer, scanned images available online A nearly-identical version of the Family History Center Scans. Scanned and posted by Pécs University, Hungary. Written in Magyar, it organized fairly intuitively for English-speakers. A quick contents description and link to the most important index pages is shown below. These are scans of the original books and are NOT digitally searchable.

ii) Genealogical Gazetteer of the Kingdom of Hungary, Jordan Auslander, 2005. This reference, published by Ancestry, is based on the 1877 Dvorzsák Gazetteer. It contains a very nice cross reference of village names in Magyar against present-day names. I have examined the village listings and it appears to be a reiteration of what you can find in the original gazetteer. However, the author has made the work much more readable, using English-language descriptors, the present-day village name as well as some clarity as to where the primary parish church is located. While other sources of village name translations exist, the fact that this covers the entirety of the former Hungary territories and the price is significantly less expensive than other references.

Annotated Example of the 1877 Gazetteer
Villages of Zboj/Nova Sedlica, Snina District, Zemplen/Zemplín County

These pages explain how the Gazetteer's layout and contents. Click on each page below to see the margin notes I have added to explain how to read each entry. Two examples are shown.
Entry for Honig, Hanigovce [Milpos]

Learn how to navigate it at Slovak Research Strategies site:

http://www.iabsi.com/gen/public/dyorzsak_gazetteer.htm#other_gazetteers

Abbreviation List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rk.</td>
<td>Római katholikus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gk.</td>
<td>Górg katholikus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>Keleti görög</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ág.</td>
<td>Ágostai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref.</td>
<td>Református</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un.</td>
<td>Unitárius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izr.</td>
<td>Izraelita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Alsó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Felső</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>Magyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>Nagy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.</td>
<td>Puszta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Locating the Ancestral Village

- Radix Genealogy Site: [http://www.bogardi.com/cgi-bin/rdxlinks.pl?mapsplaces](http://www.bogardi.com/cgi-bin/rdxlinks.pl?mapsplaces)
- Identify location today (border changes)
- Google Earth: [http://earth.google.com](http://earth.google.com)
- Jewish Communities Loccator (Shtetlseeker): [http://www.jewishgen.org](http://www.jewishgen.org)
Multiple Place Names

Milpoš: Baptismal certificate, envelope, passenger list,
Hanigovce: Passport, naturalization documents

Incorporated only in 1950, Milpos was previously considered an extension of the neighboring village of Hanigovce.
Common Place-Name Terminology

Due to the continual change of place names in this region, it often becomes confusing to locate villages over time. This list contrasts the various prefixes and other words often found in place names. I have selected the most commonly used languages for this region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magyar (Hungarian)</th>
<th>Slovak</th>
<th>Polish</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nagy</td>
<td>Velka</td>
<td>wielka/wielkie/wielki</td>
<td>gross / groß</td>
<td>Large/Big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kis/Kiss</td>
<td>Malá</td>
<td>malow/malow/malowy</td>
<td>klein</td>
<td>Small/Little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also</td>
<td>Dolna</td>
<td>dolny</td>
<td>unter</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsó</td>
<td>dolná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizna/Nizme/Nizny</td>
<td>dolná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nižna/nížne/nížny</td>
<td>dolná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felső</td>
<td>Horna</td>
<td>górná/górná/górny</td>
<td>ober or über</td>
<td>Upper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felső</td>
<td>horná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisny</td>
<td>Vysna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vysná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vysná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vysná/vysné/vysný</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>közep</td>
<td>Stredná</td>
<td>dolny</td>
<td>unter</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>közép</td>
<td>Stredná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magyar (Hungarian)</td>
<td>Slovak</td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Új</td>
<td>Nová</td>
<td>nowy</td>
<td></td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>új</td>
<td>nová</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orosz</td>
<td>Ruska</td>
<td>nowy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russian, Rusyn (Ruthenian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruska</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruské</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruský</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patak</td>
<td>Potok</td>
<td>potok</td>
<td>Bach</td>
<td>creek/stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volgy</td>
<td>dolina</td>
<td>dolina</td>
<td></td>
<td>valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>völgý</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hegy</td>
<td>hora</td>
<td>góra</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pod</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Distance from Warsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milówce</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>50°17′ N 19°05′ E</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>159.0 miles SSW of Warszawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milówce</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>50°24′ N 17°36′ E</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>194.5 miles SW of Warszawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milówce</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>51°11′ N 17°39′ E</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>161.1 miles WSW of Warszawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milówce</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>51°36′ N 15°03′ E</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>257.2 miles W of Warszawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milpoš</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>49°11′ N 21°01′ E</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>191.6 miles ENE of Bratislava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milvížhivay, Milvydziai</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>56°21′ N 23°37′ E</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>132.5 miles NNW of Vilnius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milvížhivay, Stotelé, Milvydziai</td>
<td>railroad stop</td>
<td>56°21′ N 23°39′ E</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>132.4 miles NNW of Vilnius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mlievichi</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>56°51′ N 35°02′ E</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>125.1 miles NW of Moskva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mlieviche, Mlewiec</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>53°10′ N 18°48′ E</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>111.7 miles NW of Warszawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moliwitz, Malużowice</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>50°51′ N 17°23′ E</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>182.9 miles WSW of Warszawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molupis, Malupe, Molupio</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>55°18′ N 22°27′ E</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>121.6 miles WNW of Vilnius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molupis</td>
<td>stream</td>
<td>55°47′ N 24°38′ E</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>163.7 miles WNW of Vilnius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moůvice</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>45°46′ N 15°45′ E</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12.3 miles W of Zagreb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muehlbach, Můhlbach, Pomeží nad Ohří</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>50°05′ N 12°17′ E</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>96.7 miles W of Praha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once you locate the ancestral town or village...

- You can search FHL catalog for microfilms [http://www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)
- Search for the closest archives (local, regional, or state); Google or FamilySearch can help you find them
- Hire a professional researcher to get what you can’t
Example: Kučín

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kučín</th>
<th>populated place</th>
<th>48°52' N 21°45' E</th>
<th>EMUG</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>217.6 miles ENE of Bratislava 48°9' N 17°7' E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kučín</td>
<td>populated place</td>
<td>49°13' N 21°28' E</td>
<td>EMUG</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>211.5 miles ENE of Bratislava 48°9' N 17°7' E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kučín, Bardejov District

Kučín, Vranov nad Topľou District
Place Names

- "Nazvy obci Slovenskej Republiky" (NAMES OF VILLAGES, SLOVAK REPUBLIC), Milan Majtan, 1997. Identifies all the names and locations for all Slovakia villages from year 1773 to 1997.
Over There...

- The Family History Library (FHL) <www.familysearch.org civil registration and church records
- Not all records filmed yet
- Some digitized and available
- Scanned film causes more restricted images
- Until 1950, the churches held all of the official village records for birth, marriage and deaths.
- After this time, "civil registration" initiated; some records still w/ local priest
Foreign Civil Registration and Church Records

• Privacy restrictions:
• Czech Republic 100 Births / 75 Marriages / 30 Deaths
• Slovakia 100 Births, Marriages, Deaths
• Sometimes church records for several villages were kept in one parish, larger, nearby town
Czech Republic, Northern Moravia, Opava Archive Church Books, 1571-1905...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frantiska Janda</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23 Sep 1843</td>
<td>EXTRACTS, VALENC, KRUMLOV MORAVSKY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Janda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariana Sedlackova</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No image available
Slovakia, Church and Synagogue Books, 1592–1910: Greek Catholic (Grécky-Katolícka cirkev)

How to Read and Interpret Records

- Variety of languages used (Cyrillic, Greek, Hungarian, Latin, Slovak)
- Can often be difficult to read/interpret
- Google translate
  http://translate.google.com
- FHL Word Lists
- Consult Web site by John J. Jaso
  http://www.bmi.net/jjaso/index.html
In Czech Republic, censuses taken according to Austrian law

The government of Austria which governed the Czech lands periodically took a census of the population for statistical purposes.

The first census to record people by name was conducted in 1651. Most census returns have been lost, some with summary information only.
Foreign Vital Records/Census Records/Other Records

• In Slovakia, censuses were taken according to Hungarian law
• Some Hungarian census returns have been microfilmed and are listed in the FHL Catalog under HUNGARY or SLOVAKIA CENSUS
• Local Histories/Nobility (from the 1600s); Tax Lists (Austrian records 1654, 1684, 1746, 1757, 1792)
Census Records

Of special note:
- 1828 Landowner Census
- 1848 Jewish Census of Hungary
- 1857 Census
- 1869 Census (most valuable to genealogists)
- For additional information, consult:
Other Records

• Military records (check FHL)
• Local Histories
• Nobility (dating from the 1600s)
• Tax Lists (Austrian records 1654, then in 1684, 1746, 1757, 1792) – limitations
• Web site: http://www.cisarik.com
Researching in Archives

• State Regional [Státní oblastní archívy]; local archives

• Research via mail, in person, or hire a professional researcher

• For more information: The Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International http://www.cgsi.org/research/archives; http://www.cgsi.org/research/archives/list

• For Help Writing to Archives: Consult: Czech and Slovak Letter Writing Guide (LDS) Item #36340 (PDF)
Researching in Archives

- For Help Writing to Archives: Consult: Czech and Slovak Letter Writing Guide (LDS) Item #36340 (PDF)
  [www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rhelps.asp](www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rhelps.asp)
Professional Researchers (check credentials):

• Association of Professional Genealogists in America  www.apgen.org
• Board for Certification of Genealogists  www.bcgcertification.org
• Cyndi’s List  www.CyndisList.com/profess.htm
• Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International  www.cgsi.org/base/research.htm
Networking: Finding Others

- Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International [http://www.cgsi.org](http://www.cgsi.org)
- Social Media
- Blogs [http://www.geneabloggers.com](http://www.geneabloggers.com)
- Facebook [http://www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)
- Twitter [http://www.twitter.com](http://www.twitter.com)
- GooglePlus [http://plus.google.com](http://plus.google.com)
Networking: Finding Others

- Online Message Boards/Forums:
  - RootsWeb www.rootsweb.ancestry.com;
  - Genealogy.com www.genealogy.com;
  - Delphi Forums http://forums.delphiforums.com;
- Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International (CGSI) http://www.cgsi.org
Using the Internet

• Realize you will not find *everything* you are looking for online
• Great tool: streamlines research process
• One of biggest benefits: networking!
• Use caution when sharing information online and check all of your sources
Summary

Be serious about your research

But have FUN doing it!
Conclusion

Effective Czech and Slovak genealogical research in the 21st century is not accomplished by only traditional research or only online research, but rather a combination of both.