Maps Available Online

http://www.netins.net/showcase/travelgenie/poland.htm
Travel Genie
Detailed maps of Poland - 1:300,000 & 1:100,000 scale maps

http://www.generationspress.com/
Generations Press
Generations Press sells a limited number of regional maps for areas in Central and Eastern Europe.

http://www.fourone.com/maps.htm
Four One Co.
Atlases and maps for most Eastern European countries.

http://www.omnimap.com/
Omni Resources
The worlds largest on-line map catalog (or so they say)

http://www.dcn.davis.ca.us/~feefhs/maps/indexmap.html
Federation of East European Family History Societies Map Room
Viewable maps of many areas in Central and Eastern Europe. A very nice selection of historical maps.

http://www.itwys.com/~genun/
Genealogy Unlimited, Inc.
Your source for historical, topographic, and modern European maps and atlases; also archival supplies and a few charts.

Sanborn Insurance Maps

With urban renewal and commercial development in the early 1900s came the razing of many older homes in Baltimore City. Homes that once housed our immigrant ancestors were removed to build factories, businesses, or parking garages. If you are lucky enough, a photographer may have caught one of these houses on film, and you have a record of what your ancestor’s house looked like. If not, how can you get a glimpse into a past that’s long gone? The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps!

These are a series of maps published in 1890 on a scale of one-inch equals fifty feet. They indicate the house numbers, number of floors for each section of the house, yard size, and out buildings (or out houses if you prefer). Additionally, you can locate businesses, churches, and schools that were in the general vicinity of your ancestor’s neighborhood. Most of these are labeled with a name and description.
Where can I see these you ask? They are available on microfilm at many of the Baltimore area research facilities. Some of these include the State Archives in Annapolis, UMBC’s Albin O. Kuhn Library, and the LDS Family History Centers.

These maps are an excellent resource when doing geographical research on Baltimore’s neighborhoods. Below is a small example of what to expect.

This portion of a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Baltimore City includes the corner at the intersection of South Bond Street and Thames Street in Fells Point.

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**Rocznik Diecezji**

The LDS (Mormons) have microfilmed a complete set of diocesan almanacs (*Rocznik Diecezji*) for Poland, which were prepared after World War II. These handy guides have a picture of the parish church, statistical information about the parish, the names of the curates, a description of the artworks of the church and, most importantly, the dates the surviving parish records begin. In addition, each parish kept an annual chronicle of events (*kronika*), which may be a trove of genealogical information. Their dates are also listed.

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**Upcoming EEIG Programs**

Thanks to Dottie Aleshire for her November program titled “Passenger Lists – Baltimore Wasn’t the Only Port of Entry.” Dottie explained about the many ports used by immigrants coming to America. For that ancestor who you swore swam across the Atlantic, she explained where to find clues to a possible port of entry. Thanks again Dottie the program was very informative.

**January 8**

“Finding and Understanding Polish Church Records from Galicia”

Anthony Bogdan

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This Bulletin is published by the Baltimore County Genealogical Society’s Eastern European Interest Group P.O. Box 10085 Towson, Maryland 21285

EEIG Chairperson: Dottie Aleshire
Bulletin Editor: Anthony Bogdan

Submissions of stories, ideas, or suggestions concerning this bulletin can be made to the editor at the above address.
Internet Research

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ruthann/charts/chartsrecbooks.htm
This site has free genealogy forms and charts ready to be downloaded.

http://istg.rootsweb.com/compass/begin.html
The Compass. This is a great site for ship information.

http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgw/parish.html
Here is a site with links to finding Parish Addresses in Poland. Not all, but most are listed. You can even select instructions in English.

http://alapadre.net/churchoc.html#Polska
Polish Roman Catholic Churches on the WWW. Mostly in Polish.

http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgw/polandarchives.html
PolandGenWeb Archives, transcribed records from volunteers for over 28 towns/parishes in Poland. Includes church, cemetery, and ship records. Thousands of names are contained in these records!

http://ciuw.warman.net.pl/alf/archiwa/index.eng.html
This site includes all the addresses of the archives in Poland, description of their history, how to access them, etc. Best part – it’s in English!

http://catholicgoldmine.com/diocese/
Dioceses: Index

http://www.polska.net/book/
Polish Internet Address Book with search engine.

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/PCL/Map_collection/historical/Baltimore_1869.jpg
A 1869 Map of Baltimore City. Nice detail, but slow loading.

Book Reviews

“Netting Your Ancestors”
by Cyndi Howells
Genealogy Publishing Co. Inc.
Baltimore, MD 1997

The creator of "Cyndi’s List" of Genealogy Sites on the Internet explains to a novice in her book how to integrate computing Internet techniques with genealogy research. The 182 page book,
which can be obtained from the library, is packed with Internet "how to's" from setting up with an Internet service provider (ISP) to doing genealogical research on the World Wide Web (WWW).

E-mail, mailing lists, newsgroups, web surfing, software sites, and a glossary of Internet terms make up the book’s content. This is a good first book for taking your genealogy online.

_Ron Sacker_

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"Genealogy VIA the Internet"
by Ralph Roberts
Alexander Books, Alexander, NC  1998

In this book, Roberts "cuts to the chase" and tells the beginning genealogist exactly what to do in mounting an assault on family fact-finding. He lists several genealogy software resources, but is a fan of the "Family Tree Maker," a best-selling family history research software package. By taking the reader through several computer panels in developing and categorizing family data, Online services, bulletin boards, types of access and resources, and www are explained. A list of genealogy web sites is near the end of the book.

_Ron Sacker_

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“Genealogy Online for Dummies”
by Helm & Helm
IDG Books Worldwide, Foster city, CA 1998

This book is a comprehensive companion to genealogy research since it explores many aspects of the genealogist inquiries and provides path solutions and references for guidance. The early chapters present a discipline for inquiry and data collection. Succeeding chapters tackle elusive record research by providing ideas from online sites. Appendixes offer Internet and computer jargon definitions and short cuts. One CD comes with this book and it contains demos of various available genealogy software. The 318-page book comes with a very good index.

_Ron Sacker_

 Poland-Roots & GenPol

Selected items of interest from the Poland-Roots or GENPOL list servers.

I am new to the list and I am looking for information on the name Wielinski. Originated in Poland/Germany. What I have learned from death certificates is that the children of Stanley (Stanislaus) and Magdalena (Kromolicka) Wielinski were born in Baltimore, MD. (1885-1903). Then they came to Chicago, IL.

I would appreciate any ideas on getting information. Thank you…Jeanne
_CeceliaN@aol.com_

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Hi, I am journalist. I work for KURIER PORANNY in Bialystok. My daily newspaper is available in Bialystok, Lomza, Suwalki region. Our WebSite is www.kurier-poranny.com

If there are people from POLAND-ROOTS who are searching relatives in our region - we could publish such adverts in our daily paper. Free of charge.

Tomek Wisniewsk
Bialystok Poland

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Dear List,

I receive a newsletter from Family Tree Finders. The other day it contained information about a new search program, "Copernic 2000." I have just started using it, and have found more information than with other search engines. There is a free version that you can download and a more detailed version available for purchase. For more information, http://www.copernic.com.

Good luck,
Linda E.

Welcome New Member

Welcome to new member…

Beverly Klos Williams
404 Dawson St.
Kane, Pa., 16735
e-mail: bwillly@penn.com

Beverly is researching the names Gajkowski and Nowak

Upcoming EEIG Programs

March 11
Open Discussion of Research Problems

April 8
Preserving Your Documents & Photos

May 13
Tour of Locust Point
The following information is taken from a U.S. government trip report on the annual Brigham Young University Computerized Genealogy Conference March 16-18, 2000 in Provo, Utah.

The Keynote Speaker, David E. Rencher, President of the National Genealogical Association, spoke about where the Internet is going in the new millennium, and the impact on data availability and how data will be stored, accessed and researched. Unlike past technological revolutions, the Internet has enveloped the entire planet in a very short time and promises to change not only how business is done, but how leisure is pursued as well. Genealogy has become a worldwide pass-time. Some of the statistics were astonishing, in particular that more words on genealogy have been published on the Web in the past four years than published in all media in history! Most of the conference speakers were accredited genealogists. The conference was divided into four tracks loosely broken down into the subjects of the Internet, Software and Hardware Tools, Research Techniques and Productive Databases. A synopses of selected sessions are presented below

NAME INDEXES ON THE INTERNET
Alan E. Mann, an Accredited Genealogist, with an obvious wealth of experience in genealogy, presented this paper. Mann presented the pros and cons of using name indexes on the Web and the advantages of using meta-indexes to speed the search. Most tools search across multiple databases and through hundreds of millions of names worldwide. The most productive meta-indexes are:
Familytreemagazine-
http://www.familytreemagazine.com/search
which searches 12 different databases and eliminates duplicates, and
Multi-Gen-
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/CAculman/MultiGen.htm
Mann had two cautions: just because it's on the Web doesn't mean that it's right, so VALIDATE, and make sure that apparent multiple sources aren't really based on the same and possibly erroneous source.

LOCATING LIVING PEOPLE
Barbara Renick presented Locating Living People. She advanced three reasons why a genealogist might need to research living people:
1) gain contact with a relative or researcher, 2) update old contact information, and 3) find ancestral file submitters to obtain more information. Renick advised against using search engines to find people because they search such a small portion of the Web, don't search newsgroups, mail lists, telephone directories, email directories, nor do they help find specialized online tools.

The use of directories was suggested as the best place to find people. Basically directories use databases such as telephone directories, DMV records, voter registrations, property tax lists, product registrations and email registrations. There are a large number of commercial sites which charge, according to the type of search: people locator, unlisted phone numbers, pre-employment checks, credit history checks and criminal record checks.

Other approaches include searching newsgroups, mail lists, RootsWeb Mail List Archives, OneList and the Social Security Death Index (the latter helps find the state the deceased lived in at the time of death and, because the index only list those individuals for whom death benefits were paid, the location of possible beneficiaries). Searching online newspapers through Nexis, News Library, county genealogy mail lists (often list survivors in obituaries) and the Web sites of the many worldwide newspapers are all useful.

**FINDING USEFUL INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET**

In this session Alan Mann gave a case study of what he called a typical approach to Internet research, beginning with searches of already compiled information and working towards original sources. The demonstration of how this research progressed is presented at "www.geocities.com/Heartland.com/". The case study was a good demonstration of going down blind alleys, making incorrect assumptions, bumping into data, and finding new sources through persistence and disciplined analytic techniques.

**TYPES OF DATABASES ON THE INTERNET**

Barbara Renick presented a rather complete compendium of the different types of databases that can be found on the Internet. She first cautioned that genealogy Web sites are constantly adding new features, capabilities and data and that it cannot be assumed that once used they are not useful in the future for the same subject. Exactness in genealogical research is the cardinal rule. Consequently, all sources must be qualified as original data, dependable data or data pointers. She listed the following general categories of Web sites.

**Portals** - Portals can be compared to newspapers in that they try to offer something for everyone. Portals in fact, offer so much that they can be overwhelming. Some sites, such as FEEFHS (Federation of East European Family History Sites) offer wide ranging and detailed information not only on European countries, but has links to Baltic, and Balkan countries to include historical maps.

**Lists of Links** - Link sites are essentially pointers that link similar sites to aid in searches. Some sites list a few dozen links, while others link one topic to mega-sites (directories), covering hundreds of categories. A well-known and worldwide link is Cyndi's List.

**Search Engines** - Search engines are computer programs that search one or more indexes. Indexes are gathered by robotic programs, which constantly index the Internet. According to the author it is estimated that the biggest indexes only cover about 17% of the Internet. Some search engines index only their own site, such as Alta Vista, while others, like Ask Jeeves,
search the Internet with multiple search engines.

**Commercial Sites** - Commercial sites offer a variety of products, both free and for fee. Their biggest service to researchers is that they make available databases otherwise inaccessible or affordable to the general public. Additionally, because they are in competition with one another they have to maintain a level of quality not usually found in non-commercial sites. Ancestry.com and Everton Publishers are two examples of such sites.

**Reference Sites** - Reference sites are places to go for research help. Help ranges from foreign language translation services, online dictionaries, tutorials and mapping, to name a few. Example sites include FreeTranslation.com, LearnLots.com, and OneLook Dictionaries.

**Indices/Collections** - Indices are generally sites provide card catalogue type information. Collections, on the other hand, are sites that offer entire collections of specific subjects, sometimes even digitized images of actual records. Examples include Danish Emigrant Database 1868-1903, and Mayflower and Early Families.

**Surname Listings** - Surname listing sites are locations where researchers can register their research interests so that others who share those interests can contact you. Sites generally encourage such listings because they prompt more visitors and provide exposure to other services and products. Kindred Konnections, One-Name Studies and RootsWeb Surname list are among these sites.

**Genweb Projects and Webrings** - Genweb Projects and Web-rings are non-profit organizations world wide organized both formally and informally to make genealogical information freely available. These groups are usually organized geographically or topically. Examples include the Genealogy Benelux Web Ring, the Ukrainian Roots Genealogy Webring and the USGenWeb Project.

**Queries** - More and more locations are springing up on the Web where anyone can place a query, which is automatically placed, and routes responses directly to you. These services automatically search through the Internet for lists of queries placed by others with the same interests. Common Threads and YourFamily.com are two of these sites.

**Gedcom Databases** - Gedcom databases are repositories for Gedcom files, which are compiled records made available by genealogists. The author cautioned that these files must be viewed as suspect and always validated. Gendex, Royal Genealogies and RootsWeb World Connect are such databases.

**Home Pages** - Home pages are Web pages posted to the Internet which contain a wide variety of genealogical data, such as Gedcom files, family trees, family histories, etc. Some are large, others small, some updated frequently and other not at all. Sites can be found using Web crawlers or Ask Jeeves.

**Catalogues Online** - Online catalogues are posted by organizations to allow researchers insight into their physical holdings, such as libraries. Not all catalogues list all of the holdings available at that repository. DBI-Unk, for example, lists holdings of 3,000 German libraries.

**Email Archives** - Email archives include Email services (HotMail, ISP servers), newsgroups and ListServs. Each of these services allows the entire population of the Internet to communicate and share information of specific interest.
**ACTUAL SOURCES ON THE INTERNET: FINDING REAL RECORDS**

Alan Mann and Kory Meyerink, both Accredited Genealogists, teamed up to give a presentation on finding real genealogical records on the internet. Meyerink used a viewgraph machine to display information he had found about various individuals in paper form, while Mann searched the same individuals on the Internet. Generally, the Internet found more information. The point of the discussion was not only to demonstrate the completeness of the Internet, but also to demonstrate that there are more and more actual records digitally reproduced and made available on the Internet. Although only virtual records (as opposed to physical records) are available on the Internet, all the categories of information available in hard copy are found on the Internet. These include Original information (the first recording of an event), Compiled records (records created by researchers), Background information (information that 'helps researchers) and Finding aids (records which identify where records can be found).

**Original Information** - Electronic text, Cemetery inscriptions, Obituaries, Military Records.

**Compiled Records** - GEDCOM files, Family histories, Periodicals, Biographies.

**Background Information** - Gazetteers, Maps, Mailing lists, Glossaries, Language aids.

**Finding Aids** - Indexes, Search engines, Directories, Catalog~ Portals, Gateway

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**Letter from the Editor**

This is the last EEIG bulletin until the fall. We will be having one more EEIG meeting in June and then we will break for the summer as we did last year. The next meeting after June will be the second Saturday in September.

As usual the Bulletin is still in need of articles, stories, or any information you would like to share with others in the group. As members of the EEIG, this Bulletin belongs to you. Use it to help others in their research by sharing your knowledge.

Read an interesting genealogy book? Write a short review and tell us what you thought. Discover a new or unknown source for research? Tell us about the source and how it helped you. Find a great web page? Give us the URL to post in the bulletin. Have a suggestion or idea on something new to include in the Bulletin? Let’s implement it!

We have all summer to gather/collect these things. Help me to fill this years remaining Bulletins. Thanks for your support, and have a great summer.

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P.O. Box 10085
Towson, Maryland 21285

EEIG Chairperson: Dottie Aleshire
Bulletin Editor: Anthony Bogdan

Submissions of stories, ideas, or suggestions concerning this bulletin can be made to the editor at the above address.
Hamburg-Links to Your Roots
Hamburg Emigration Lists

Eventually the records from 1850 to 1934 will be posted. The 1890 lists are complete and searchable online, and parts of the lists for 1890-1893 are also available at: http://www.hamburg.de/LinkToYourRoots/English/welcome.htm

A Hidden Tool

It may not be a family treasure, but it's a tool for Windows 98 users. Did you know that you could translate your e-mail into many languages including Greek, Turkish and Russian? Check out the installed components window on Win 98, click on Multilanguage Support and select which language you want. Your e-mail will be translated into the incoming language when you send it. This is a handy tool when trying to communicate with someone with little English Knowledge, but great research capability. Not sure how to do it? Click Help at the Startup Menu, then Reading and Sending Internet Messages…from Arlene Turtle (Missing Links-Rootsweb Gen. Journal 2 Feb 2000).

Fells Point Church Closings

Sadly, we've seen the closing this spring of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church on South Ann Street (see the article by Michael Olesker dated April 2000). Holy Cross Polish National Church at Broadway near Gough St. is also on the verge of closing its doors.

The church records (baptisms, marriages and burials) of Holy Rosary, St. Stanislaus, St. Patrick's and St. Michael's (all Catholic Churches) have been microfilmed by the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis and can be accessed there. Unfortunately, to my knowledge, the records of Holy Cross Polish National Church have never been copied and will probably be sent to an archive in Scranton, Penna.

It's more important than ever that we all try to preserve the church and cemetery records of our ancestors whose blood, sweat and tears supported these churches for over a century.

Dottie Aleshire
Holy Rosary Cemetery

We can all be proud of the work we did recording and getting published "The Tombstone Inscriptions of Holy Rosary Church." It was extremely well received by those interested and also made a little profit for the society. If you need a "special" gift for a relative or friend, we still have a few copies left.

Contact Dottie, e-mail: daleshir@erols.com or anyone on the BCGS library staff.

Joe Simon has been recording the interment records of Holy Rosary. Although we have copies of the originals in the BCGS library, they're not indexed and the handwriting can be very difficult to read. I think we recorded at least 10,000 names on the existing tombstones, but the interment records could by double that number. Evelyn Dudley and Melvin Jagielski have been helping to proof read.

Mark Your Calendar

Sept 9 - EEIG Open Forum

Sept 15 - Crab Cake Dinner - Christ Church (Locust Pt.)

Sept 24 - BCGS Meeting

Oct. 14 - EEIG Meeting - "Czech & Slovak Heritage - Mrs. Dolores Gentes

Oct. 15 - Czech & Slovak Festival

Oct. 22 - BCGS Meeting

Nov 11 - EEIG Mtg. - "Mapping Our European Ancestors" - Anthony Bogdan

Nov. 24 - BCGS Meeting

Dec. - No Meeting - Happy Holidays

If you know of an upcoming event of interest to other members of EEIG, please let Dottie or Anthony know so that we can pass the word along.

Document, Document, Document

When you send out copies of documents, pics, etc. to people, stick your address label on them so the receiver will always know who sent them.

When you receive documents, etc., write down who sent it to you so you don't forget where you got them.

When you're entering new names in your genealogy program, put sources in for the names as well as the birth dates.

When you download a GEDCOM from someone, add their name and address in the source list on your program.

The number one rule to remember; if you think you'll remember where this came from later, you're sadly mistaken.

Jeanne Smith (Ancestry Weekly Digest 15 February 2000)

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Bulletin Editor: Anthony Bogdan

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Maps

Maps…how important are they for genealogy research? Very important! As you travel back in time doing your research, you’ll find yourself, more often than not, referring to maps.

Let’s look at our area…Baltimore City. Street names in this area have changed somewhat over the past 100 years or so. An older map of Baltimore will show these old names. How about the Jones Falls Expressway, I-95, or I-395…all of these highways pass through the city. What was there before they were built? Our ancestor’s homes and communities, that’s what. These places are gone forever, and can only be found on old maps of the city.

Want to find ancestors in the census records? Unless you’re lucky enough to locate them in an index, you’ll be looking at maps of the wards and enumeration districts to narrow your search of the census records.

Looking for that Ancestral village over in Europe? Get out the maps. If you know the village name, and can find it on a map, you’ll want to note the adjacent village names also. Most likely your family has been in that area for hundreds of years, and you’ll also want to search for records of those villages.

If you are curious about the physical conditions in and surrounding your ancestral village, look at a topography map (see next article). You’ll be able to tell if the area is composed of flat plains or steep mountains, fields or forests, swamps or underbrush. Is the village at a high elevation, where the air is cooler and dry, or is it in a lower elevation, with warmer, humid air? This will give you insight to the conditions that surrounded the daily lives of your ancestors.

So you see there are a lot more to maps, than using them to get from point A to point B. Maps can be a valuable resource in your research, and can hold a wealth of information. I collect any and all maps that are pertinent to the areas of my research. Just like a photograph…every map has a story to tell, and I love stories!

Anthony Bogdan

What is a Topographic Map?

A map is a representation of the Earth, or part of it. Traditionally, maps have been printed on paper. When a printed map is scanned, the computer file that is created may be called a digital raster graphic.
The distinctive characteristic of a topographic map is that the shape of the Earth's surface is shown by contour lines. Contours are imaginary lines that join points of equal elevation on the surface of the land above or below a reference surface such as mean sea level. Contours make it possible to measure the height of mountains, depths of the ocean bottom, and steepness of slopes.

A topographic map shows more than contours. The map includes symbols that represent such features as streets, buildings, streams, and woods. These symbols are constantly refined to better relate to the features they represent, improve the appearance or readability of the map, or to reduce production cost.

Consequently, within the same series, maps may have slightly different symbols for the same feature. Examples of symbols that have changed include built-up areas, roads, intermittent drainage, and some type styles. On one type of large-scale topographic map, called provisional, some symbols and lettering are hand drawn.

Ground configuration shown by contours

Article taken from USGS website…
http://www-nmd.usgs.gov/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps Online</th>
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</table>

**FEEFHS Map room**
Maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, German Empire, Balkans, Russian Empire, and more. Most from the 1882 time frame.
http://www.dcn.davis.ca.us/~feefhs/maps/indexmap.html

**University of Texas Map Collection**
Excellent source for current general interest maps of many countries.
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/PCL/Map_collection/Map_collection.html

**PolandGenWeb**
Maps of Poland and links to book stores.
http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgw/maps.html

**Travelgenie**
Detailed maps of Poland
http://showcase.netins.net/web/travelgenie/poland.htm

**Genealogyunlimited.com**
Modern European Books, Maps, and Atlases
http://www.genealogyunlimited.com/index.html

**Polish Genealogical Society of America**
Maps of Poland with links to other resources.
http://www.pgsa.org/geomaps.htm

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