

## CGSI SYMPOSIUM (PROGRAM)

		<b>Dallas Room</b>	<b>Phoenix Room</b>
<b>Breakout 1</b>	8:00 – 9:00 a.m.	<i>Relations Between Czechs and Slovaks from 1918 to 1938 and Beyond</i> Professor James Felak, PhD	<i>Documenting Czech Immigrant Arrivals</i> Leo Baca
<b>Breakout 2</b>	9:15 – 10:15 a.m.	<i>Slovakia from the Democratic Czechoslovak Republic to the Stalinist Dictatorship, 1938 to 1948</i> Professor James Felak, PhD	<i>Orientation to Czech Language Through Words and Music</i> Jaroslava Soldanova
<b>Breakout 3</b>	10:30 – 11:30 a.m.	<i>Czech DNA Project: Background and Update</i> Leo Baca	<i>Exploration of Slovak Heritage: The Kolbasi Kid Investigates Her Roots</i> Susan Casey
<b>Lunch</b>	11:30 – 12:30 p.m.	<b>Box Lunch</b> (Monterey Room) Deli Sandwiches on wheat, potato chips, apple, cookie, pop or water	
<b>Breakout 4</b>	12:45 – 1:45 p.m.	<i>Beginning Czech Research</i> Shon Edwards	<i>Holidays in the Czech Republic and Slovakia</i> Daniela Sipkova Mahoney
<b>Breakout 5</b>	2:00 – 3:00 p.m.	<i>L.D.S. Microfilming in the Czech and Slovak Republics</i> Shon Edwards	<i>The Czechoslovakian Expression of Art and Life and Hope through Crystal Glassware for more than 100 Years, 1900 thru 2008</i> Anton C. “Chuck” Kusak III

## **“Relations between Czechs and Slovaks from 1918 to 1938”**

by James Felak, PhD.  
University of Washington

- I. Slovaks and Czechs before 1918: Conflicting Legacies
- II. The Establishment of Czechoslovakia, October 28-30, 1918
- III. Problems after 1918
  - a. Economic
  - b. Religious
  - c. Constitutional
  - d. Administrative
- IV. Slovak Political Responses
  - a. Populists (Hlinka's Slovak People's Party)
  - b. Agrarians
  - c. Communists
- V. Crises of the 1930s
  - a. the coup at the Matica slovenská, 1932
  - b. the Trenčianske Teplice Congress, 1932
  - c. the Nitra demonstrations, 1933
  - d. the Sudeten German crisis and the Munich Agreement, September 1938
- VI. The Žilina Agreement, October 6, 1938—Czecho-Slovakia is created

## Documenting Czech Immigrant Arrivals by Leo Baca

### Introduction

Invariably, Czech-American genealogists and family historians reach the point of asking how their ancestors came to America. Many questions come to mind. What was the name of the ship? When did they immigrate? How long was the voyage? What did the ship look like? What was the port of entry? In answering these questions, a significant amount of research needs to be done.

### When Did They Immigrate?

The sources for immigration dates include oral history, census records, naturalization records, newspapers, and the internet.

### Passenger Lists

There are two kinds of passenger lists. They are the customs passenger lists and the immigration passenger lists. The important thing to remember about passenger lists is the fact that the captain was required to turn in a list at each port of call in the United States. The customs passenger lists gave the passenger's name, age, occupation, and country of origin. The heading gave the date and port of departure as well as the embarkation port and date. Microfilm copies of those passenger lists and abstracts can be purchased from the National Archives. In addition, microfilm copies can be rented from the LDS through a Family History Center which may be located near you.

### What About the Ship?

If you are interested in learning about the physical details of your immigrant ancestor's ship, the best overall source is Lloyd's *Universal Register*. This was a grand attempt at cataloging all the world's ships over 100 tons. As a note of caution, Lloyd's has published registers of ships that it insures since the early 1800s but the Lloyd's *Universal Register* is totally different because it also includes ships not insured by Lloyd's. Other good sources are *Passenger Ships of the World Past and Present* by Eugene W. Smith and *Ships of our Ancestors* by Michael J. Anuta.

### Internet Sources

The best free internet source for passenger arrival information is the Ellis Island Archives website <<http://www.ellislandrecords.org>>. This website has passenger list records, copies of original manifests, and ship information (often a picture) on the 22 million immigrants who arrived in Ellis Island (New York) between 1892-1924. Ancestry.com is the best internet source for passenger arrival information, but a subscription is required. However you may be able to get free access to their databases through your local library. Just contact the research librarian to see if access is available.

## **Publications**

To date, nine books entitled *Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volumes I-IX* have been published. Anyone wishing to obtain copies of these publications should either check my website <<http://home.roadrunner.com/~lbaca>> or write to me for information concerning price and availability. My address is: 1707 Woodcreek, Richardson, Texas 75082-4524. My email address is: [lbaca@tx.rr.com](mailto:lbaca@tx.rr.com).

Vol. 1 Galveston 1848-1861, 1865-1871, New Orleans 1848-1879

Vol. 2 Galveston 1896-1906, New Orleans 1879-1899

Vol. 3 Galveston 1907-1914

Vol. 4 New York 1847-1869

Vol. 5 New York 1870-1880

Vol. 6 New York 1881-1886, Galveston 1880-1886

Vol. 7 New York 1887-1896

Vol. 8 Baltimore 1834-1879

Vol. 9 Baltimore 1880-1899

## **Research Suspended**

Research for Volume X which would have covered Czech arrivals in Baltimore between 1900-1914 has been suspended due to the unavailability of commercially available rentals of passenger list microfilm. A number of volunteers did their best to help, but the task proved to be too daunting.

## Orientation to the Czech Language through Words and Music

Jaroslava Soldanova  
Czech Lecturer  
University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Czech folk songs and their place in Czech culture

The historical importance/ significance of folk songs at the time of the National Revival

The oldest folk songs date back to the 16th century (Když jsem já ty koně pásal- When I took the horses out to pasture, Radujme se, veselme se- Let's rejoice...)

Czech and Slovak folk songs as a mirror of everyday life of Czech and Slovak people in the country side: Songs accompanied people from the cradle to the grave. People sang songs about working in the fields, the forest and the household, being at the pub, about holidays, about faithful love, love that is happy, but also love that is unhappy, secret, or tragic, about weddings and funerals, and about being drafted and going to war. Folk songs described peoples relationship with God, with the world, nature, within their community, work, relationships between parents and children, and husbands and wives. Folk songs are original folk poetry. Based on the theme, one can found dozens of songs amongst folk songs:

### Songs about love:

#### Secret love:

Má matička neví, ani vědět nesmí, za kým mé srdéčko ve dne v noci teskní (My mother doesn't know, and must not to know, for whom my heart aches day and night)

Tajná láska ta mě trápí, ta se mi vyspat nedá (A secret love is tormenting me, it will not let me sleep)

#### Unhappy love:

Horo, vysoká jsi, má panenka vzdálená jsi (Mountain, mountain, you are so high, my girl you are so far away)

Ach není, tu není, co by mě těšilo (Oh there isn't, there isn't the one who would make me happy) Nejsi, nejsi, jak jsi se dělala (You are not, are not, the one you pretended to be)

Ej láska, láska, ty nejsi stálá, jako voděnka mezi horama (Oh love, love you are not lasting, like the water that flows in the mountains)

Hluboký potůčku, nebudu tě brodit, falešná panenka, nebudu k vám chodit (Deep brook, I will not wade through you, false girl, I will not go to you)

Jaká je ta láska zlá, když milují jednu dva (Oh how wicked is love, when two are in love with one)

#### Wedding songs:

Ej od Buchlova vietor vĕje (Oh, the wind is blowing from Buchlov)

Zaspala nevěsta v Strážnickej dolině (In Strážnicka Valley the bride overslept)

#### Funeral Songs:

Už mě koně vyvádějí, už mě koně sedlají (They are bringing out the horses for me now, they are saddling them for me)

### **Songs about the military:**

Boleslav, Boleslav, překrásné město, neplač, holka, nenaříkej, moje nevěsto (Boleslav, Boleslav, what a beautiful city, don't cry, my girl, don't weep, my bride)

Černé oči, jděte spat (Black eyes, go to sleep)

Chovejte mě, má matičko (Nurture me, my dear mother)

Pod Prešpurkem kraj Dunaja (By Prešpurk in Danube valley)

Na tú Svatú Katarínu (On Saint Katherine's feast)

Slovenské matičky, švarných synov máte, vychovali ste jich, na vojnu jich dáte (Slovak mothers, you have handsome sons, you brought them up, now you give them to the military)

Spadla mi šablička z vraného koníčka (My sword fell when I was on top of my horse)

### **Drinking Songs:**

Eště si já, eště si já pohár vína zaplatím (I can still, I can still pay for a glass of wine)

Piju já, piju já, už jsem propil všechno, eště mám propíjat' teba, galánečko (I drink, I drink, I have already lost everything to drink, I still have you to lose, my girl)

Zahraj mi, hudečku (Play for me, bagpiper)

### **Joking Songs, in which young men and women tease each other:**

Kdybys měla, má panenka sto ovec, a já jenom za klobúčkem jalovec, nebudeš má, není možná (If you had, my dear girl, a hundred sheep, and I only had a twig of juniper on my hat, you will not be mine, it is not possible)

Co ty se vyptávaš, kolik já mám věna, nic ti po tom není, nebudu tvá žena (What business do you have asking how much dowry I have, it is none of your concern, I will not be your wife)

Eště som sa neoženil, už ma žena bije (I haven't married yet, but my sweetheart already beats me)

Okolo Súče voděnka teč (Around Súča water flows)

Počkej, já povím, žes na mě loudíval, počkej, já povím, žes na mě chtěl v zahrádce růžičku, pod okny hubičku (Just wait, I'll tell on you, that you tried to seduce me, just wait, I'll tell you wanted a rose from me in the garden, a kiss underneath the window)

Kdyby byl Bavorov, co jsou Vodňany (If only the town Bavorov was where the town Vodňany is)

### **Oldest collectors of folk songs:**

K. J. Erben, Frant. Sušil, Frant. Bartoš, Čeněk Holas, Eduard Peck

### **Czech composers influenced by folk songs:**

B. Smetana (České tance- Czech Dances), A. Dvořák (Slovanské tance, Moravské dvojzpěvy - Slavonic Dances, Moravian Duets), Leoš Janáček (Lašské tance- Lassien Dances), Vítězslav Novák, J.B. Foerster (Sousedská- Neighborly)

### **Visual artists influenced by folk songs:**

Josef Mánes, Mikoláš Aleš

### **The rich language of folk songs:**

Father: otec, táta, tatík, tatíček, tatínek...

Mother: mama, mamka, mamička, maměnka, matička...

Young girl/ woman: děvče, dívka, dívenka, děvčátko, děvečka, dívča, děvucha, děvushka, děvčička, panna, panenka, holka, holčička, cérka, cérečka, galánka, galánečka, frajerka, frajárka, frajářečka, majolénka, moje milá, moje srdéčko, moje potěšení...

Young man: mládenec, mládeneček, šohaj, šohajek, šohajíček, šohajík, frajár, frajárek, synek, syneček, hoch, hošek, hošík, hošíček, chlapec, chlapeček, galán, ogar, můj milý, moje potěšení...

Names: Jan- Janek, Janeček, Janíček, Janík, Jeníček, Jano, Janko, Honzík, Honzíček...  
Kateřina- Káča, Kačka, Kačenka, Kata, Katka, Kačička, Katarína, Katrinka, Katuška...

### **Nature in folk songs:**

Forests/woods: les, lesík, lesíček, háj, hájek, háječek, hora, horka, horečka...

Bodies of water: potok, potůček, voda, vodička, voděnka, rybník, rybníček, studánka, studánečka...

Field: pole, políčko, polečko

Trees: dub, doubek, dubek, dubisko, buk, buček, lípa, lipka, lipečka, javor, javorek, javoreček, jedlička, bor, borek, boreček, jalovec...

Flowers: růže, růžička, kalina, rozmarýn, rozmarýnek, marijánek, leluja, hřebíček, konvalinka, kytka, kytička, tráva, travička, travěnka...

Birds: skřivánek, skřiváneček, slavík, slavíček, vlaštovička, lastovička, lastověnka, kukačka, žežulka, žežulička, žežulka, sokol, sokolík, sokolíček, holoubek, holúbek, holubička, holuběnka, divoká husa, huska, husička, husenka, kachna, kačena, kačica, kačka...

Livestock: koně, koníčky, valach, valášek, vraníček, kobylička, krávy, kravky, kravičky, kravěnky, ovce, ovečka, volek, voleček

Crops: oves, ovísek, žito, žitko, žitečko, pšenka, pšenička, ječmen, ječmínek, jatelina, jatelinka, jetelíček

### **Czech geography in folk songs:**

Mountains: Šumava, Šumavěnka, Javorník, Beskydy...

Cities, towns, villages: Bavorov, Vodňany, Domažlice, Budějice, Náchod, Jičín, Praha, Kutná Hora, Boleslav, Třeboň, Hodonín, Mikulov, Buchlov, Hradiště, Kyjov, Břeclav, Brno, Strážnice, Vlčnov, Rožnov, Vsetín, Holomúc (Olomouc)

Words/ expressions, which are no longer in use: za groš, za dva zlatý, za čtyři rýnský, za tolar/tolárek, za krejcar/krejcárek, za troník (expressions with money- currency)

Areas, where traditional Czech folk songs have persevered: jižní a západní Čechy (Chodsko, Plzeň, Šumava), Moravské Slovácko, Valašsko, Haná

## **“Slovakia from the Democratic Czechoslovak Republic to the Stalinist Dictatorship, 1938-1948”**

by James Felak, PhD  
University of Washington

- I. Slovakia Gets Independence, March 14, 1939
- II. The Tiso Regime and the Second World War
  - a. positive features
  - b. negative features
  - c. Slovakia and the Holocaust
- III. The Slovak National Uprising, August-September 1944
- IV. Czechoslovakia is Reestablished, Spring 1945
  - a. the Košice Agreement—the Slovak “Magna Carta”, April 1945
  - b. the Democratic Party
  - c. the Communist Party of Slovakia
  - d. the Czech parties (Communists, Social Democrats, National Socialists, Populists)
- V. Slovak-Czech Relations and the Communist Takeover:
  - a. The Communists Against the Democrats
  - b. The First, Second, and Third Prague Agreements
  - c. The “Anti-State Conspiracy”
- VI. The February 1948 Coup: The End of Democratic Czechoslovakia
- VII. The Aftermath

## **Czech DNA Project: Background and Update**

By Leo Baca

What do genealogists do after they've traced their ancestors as far as written records will take them? Linguistic research and genetics research are two possibilities. We chose to see where genetics research would take us.

I was not aware of the possibilities of genetics research until I attended Dr. Gary Kocurek's presentation at the September 2001 Texas Czech Genealogical Society Conference in College Station. At that time Gary presented the results of his first mitochondrial DNA test which indicated the possibility of a genetic marker for Valachs. His paper on this was published in *Ceske Stopy* (Volume I, Number 3, pages 16-18). That was the beginning of the Czech DNA Project.

Now, what is this all about? Genetics research during the past fifteen years has shown that an incredible amount of information about our ancestry is encoded in our genetic material (DNA). What we have learned in school is that we receive half of our genetic material from each our parents. What we didn't learn was that there are two kinds of DNA that are passed down from the father and mother that are not mixed. This makes it possible to trace both our maternal and paternal lines since no mixing of DNA occurs for these two kinds of DNA.

The method for tracing your maternal line is called mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequencing. Mitochondrial DNA is passed from a mother to her children. While all children receive mtDNA from their mother, only females can pass on mtDNA. From these seemingly simple facts, an incredible amount of genetics research has resulted. The clearest expression of this research is in the book entitled *The Seven Daughters of Eve* by Dr. Bryan Sykes of Oxford University. Mitochondrial DNA research has led to the finding of a mitochondrial Eve and an assertion that 95% of all Europeans are descended from seven different women who lived 10,000-45,000 years ago. The basic mtDNA test costs \$129 plus \$2 postage.

The method for gathering a DNA sample does not involve any blood. You are sent a small brush to scrape some cells from the inside of your cheeks. You seal the brush in small plastic package and return it to the genetics testing company with the payment for the test.

The method for tracing your paternal line is called Y chromosome testing. The Y chromosome is passed from father to son. The method for gathering a DNA sample is the same as described above for mtDNA. Family Tree DNA (<http://www.familytreedna.com>) offers group discount rates for various types of genetics study. For a 12 marker test, the group discount rate is \$99 plus \$2 postage. To participate in this study and to obtain the group discount rate, contact Leo Baca at [lbaca@tx.rr.com](mailto:lbaca@tx.rr.com) or 1707 Woodcreek, Richardson, TX 75082. The Czech DNA Project has a website: <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Czech>. You can join the project by visiting this website and ordering a DNA test. The project now has 246 members.

An update of the results achieved to date will presented at the CGSI Seattle Conference on 12 April.

If you want to learn more, there is a list group on the use of DNA in genealogy. You can subscribe at [GENEALOGY-DNA-L@rootsweb.com](mailto:GENEALOGY-DNA-L@rootsweb.com). Just put “ subscribe” in the subject line of your email. Or you can email me at [lbaca@tx.rr.com](mailto:lbaca@tx.rr.com) or Joni Hudson at [JOANH954@aol.com](mailto:JOANH954@aol.com). Joni is the project co-administrator. She has been working a number of genealogical issues/problems with project members.

## Exploration of Slovak Heritage: The Kolbasi Kid Investigates Her Roots

By Susan Casey

### I. Inspiration

- A. Childhood in Pennsylvania
- B. Summer visits to Pennsylvania
- C. Interest in languages and other countries
- D. Mother's stories and relative's research

### II. Investigation

- A. First short trip in 2001
- B. Slovak friends in Seattle
- C. Family photos, letters and more stories
- D. Travel books and my own writing

### III. Implementation

- A. Planning the 2007 month-long trip
- B. Stay with friends in Bratislava
- C. Going to the Presov Archives
- D. Finding family in East Slovakia
- E. Comenius University Slovak language course
- F. Essays and poems about trip

### IV. Further Exploration

- A. University of Washington Genealogy and Family History Certificate Program
- B. Ancestry.com
- C. Scholarly articles and books
  - 1. M. Mark Stolarik and June Granatir Alexander
  - 2. *Michael Bosak - An American Banker from Saris*
- D. Other resources
  - 1. Alvena Seckar's young adult novels
  - 2. Websites

### V. Conclusions

- A. Benefits and pleasures of family research
- B. Going backward, going forward
- C. Lifelong learning

## **Holidays in the Czech Republic and Slovakia**

by Daniela Sipkova-Mahoney

### Outline

- A. Biographical information about the presenter
  
- B. review of major Holidays in the Czech Republic and Slovakia
  - 1 Winter and Early Spring Customs and Traditions
  - 2 Easter Celebration
  - 3 Late Spring Holidays
  - 4 Summer Traditions
  - 5 Pre-Christmas observations and customs
  - 6 Christmas
  
- C. Conclusion
  
- D. Questions and Answers

## **The Czechoslovakian Expression of Art and Life and Hope through Crystal Glassware for more then 100 years, 1900 thru 2008: One Czech American Family's Experiences and Impressions**

By Anton Charles "Chuck" Kusak III

**I. Introduction of the Kusak Family and Short history of our family story beginning in early 1900s**

**II. Through today both in the US and in the Czech Republic.**

**III. Sharing the story In Excellent the Company The History of Kusak Cut Glass Works**

*A. Anton Kusak arrival in America his journey and how our history is tied to crystal glassware*

**IV. The Magic of Czech Crystal Glassware as an expression of the people of Czechoslovakia**

*A. We will have examples of wonderful hand blown and hand cut crystal products past and present which we believe truly showcase the Integrity of the people of Czechoslovakia through glass.*

*B. Examples of Kusaks current work in crystal glassware and the art of free hand stone wheel engraving and The magic of design this art provides. In its entirety this should create the wonder and interest in this art.*

**V. The current concerns of the Czech Glass Industry in today's Global Economy and personal experiences.**

**VI. Questions from the audience.**

## L.D.S. Microfilming in the Czech and Slovak Republics

By Shon R. Edwards  
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Miscellaneous outline notes:

Microfilm on actual film has been done and is being done for Slovakia. The Czech Republic is all digitally microfilmed, and is available at:  
<http://search.labs.familysearch.org/recordsearch/start.html?datestamp=1202707853437>. Registration is necessary.

A work e-mail stating the consensus of priorities of filming and digitizing for the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Those in bold (Opava, Třeboň, and Litoměřice) are currently in digital microfilming. Plzeň is targeted for next year. The Slovak ones in bold indicate needing/in process of full cataloging (Banská Bystrica, Bratislava):

>>> Shon Edwards 5/16/2007 12:57 PM >>>

...Within the last year, Daniel, Sylvie and I got together to discuss **Czech** State Regional Archive **priorities** and came up with the following:

1. Plzeň
2. **Opava**
3. Zamrsk
4. **Třeboň**
5. Brno
6. **Litoměřice**
7. Praha

However, anything we can get is good, if the opportunity comes.

Here is the Slovak archive priority ranking:

1. Presov
2. Kosice
3. **Bratislava**
4. Levoca
5. Nitra
6. **Banská Bystrica**
7. Bytca

What to do if your particular records are not yet cataloged: If you need to get access to church or Jewish records that are not yet available, e-mail me, and I will catalog them for you: Shon Edwards, +1 (801) 240-4548, [EdwardsSR@ldschurch.org](mailto:EdwardsSR@ldschurch.org).

Volunteers Needed to Index Czech and Slovak Records: Get in touch with me if you are interested in volunteering to index Czech and Slovak records from the parishes now being microfilmed. Records are in German, Czech, Hungarian, Slovak, and Latin, Shon Edwards, +1 (801) 240-4548, [EdwardsSR@ldschurch.org](mailto:EdwardsSR@ldschurch.org).

The 1869 census of Austria-Hungary has been filmed only for the following archives: Nitra, Bytča. Since Bratislava is still in process of filming, it is possible that the 1869 census may still be filmed at the end of the project.

The Czech projects include approximately two and a half million images per archive.

Until Slovak projects have been fully cataloged, the converts and confirmations will not appear in the records.

A complete list of Czech parishes cataloged will be available during the lecture, since this list is added to on a daily basis.

How localities are given in the Family History Library Catalog:

- Czech records in the catalog are “traced” (locality subject headings are given) for Modern Czech Republic, interbellum Czechoslovakia, and Austria.
- Slovak records in the catalog are traced for Modern Slovakia, interbellum Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

### Archival Districts of the Czech Republic

