

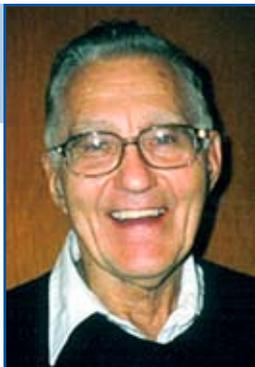
# GROW QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Area Chapter of the Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS)

Volume 13, Issue 3

April - May - June 2014

## Message from the President



Life is changing all the time. GROW and its members also change in thought, action, or outlook, etc. I'm also thinking of the political situation in Ukraine, where my mother and many of your ancestral families lived for 50 to 100 years +/-...

until Russia started to remove the granted freedoms to the Germans who were invited to occupy the land the Russians confiscated. Now, President Putin is threatening the Ukrainian government and its people. Freedoms come and go, even in America. In 1952, as a teacher, I could read the Bible in ND public elementary school for 15 minutes per day, and could sing hymns. I could use corporal correction without fear of reprisal, judiciously, of course. All those precepts were in the Educational Guides for teachers. Today those activities are disallowed nationwide.

I see many Americans changing with different passions, a more liberal value system, a different work ethic, a willingness to receive a handout without exchange of giving. However, there remain the main gems such as thoughtfulness, honesty, kindness, decency, etc.

This may be a long way around, but Siegfried, Trautwein, a GROW and GRHS member, gave GROW and GRHS \$1,000 an unrestricted amount for the Society and its Chapter for its best use. We have received in the past twelve years up to \$200 unsolicited from GROW members, but \$1,000 is the largest one time gift. These thoughtful gifts undoubtedly are given because the Chapter is wisely and frugally spending its receipts. GROW BOD wished to purchase a GAS Brick in Sig's honor, but he wrote: "I will buy my own brick", but wishes to let the GROW membership

know of his donation. Thank You, Sig!

While I reference a monetary gift, I need to express the appreciation of time and money that the Board of Directors, Committee Members, and all other Volunteers give monthly. I would like to name all of them, but I wouldn't have room for anything else to write. My heart is full of love, affection, and gratitude for each of you. YOU just keep giving and our Chapter is more informational, helpful, and full of Gemütlichkeit (fun & fellowship) with each monthly Chapter Meeting. Laughter, joy, giving, receiving are desirable and not changing with GROW Members.

Enjoy the contributing articles in this issue and if you have not donated your \$5 GROW Chapter token for its operating expenses, would you please remember to send it to Treasurer, Adi Hartfeil, found on page 9? Thank you!

For your information, the GROW BOD voted to gift to GAS (German American Society) \$5,000 on 28 January 2014, for the use of its beautiful facility for the last 10 years.

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I am looking at a German hymnal, an old, badly worn book. Pages at the beginning and end are missing, most importantly the title page where I could read when, where, and by whom it was published. Of the two narrow cloth strips that attached the covers to the book itself, one is torn, the other frayed but hanging on. The cover has been taped with a broad, black fabric tape. Written on a piece of white paper on the inside front cover is *Ernestina Schrenk, Box 14, Venturia, N.D.* On a similar taped white sheet inside the back cover the name is repeated. Ernestina, mother of Pat and Duane, and step mother of Delores, was born at Venturia in 1906. Her death came ninety-nine years later. She didn't really like to sing.



I read the old German script with great difficulty, finding a few recognizable hymn titles, *O du Fröhliche*, *O du Selige*, *Wafß kann es Schön'res geben*, and a few others. I page through the book, slowing chanting the notes and I recognize a few melodies and that helps me decipher the words. But it is slow, slow going. Some are melodies from known hymns or classical music, but the words are not familiar.

At Sioux Falls College (now the University of Sioux Falls), I took two years of voice lessons, part of a slowly dying but persistent fantasy of my mother's. She, against all reality, had cast me as a younger version of one of the Dalzells, a family of upper midwest evangelists. I had learned to play the trombone (as one of them did) rather than the drums or saxophone. I inadvertently contributed to her fantasy by wandering around the house thundering scripture and sermons (some I remembered, most I made up) at four and five.

I realize with some empathy now that by being a voice teacher and choir director at a Baptist college, Dr. Bright suffered through not only my lessons but also those of other young men with mothers with fantasies. It was not, for him, an easy life. Yet, in between my attempts to sound like a singer, we would have interesting conversations. We talked often about hymn singing and his comment frequently was in praise of the singing of the Dakota Germans. They (we) sang powerfully, were unafraid of singing, and knew their

way around a hymnbook. Had I caught on to the subtext of his comments, I could have saved quite a bit of voice lesson money and dedicated my life to finding a comfortable spot in a mid nave pew from which to sing lustily.

A vague and cloudy memory from my early childhood is of being among a crowd at a singfest at the Lehr, ND Tabernacle. I am told this was a fairly common gathering. I remember singfests among churches in our area of North Dakota, but what I recall are later memories; the singing was mostly or all in English.

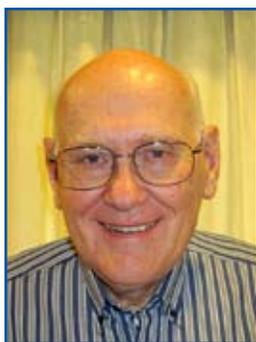
My generation—we are now in our late sixties to early seventies—were children at the time of the transition from German to English. I recall the once-a-month German language sermon and some songs from an old German hymnal that mostly rested in the pew rack next to the new English hymnal. I also recall the minor controversy over the fact that Reverend Henry Lang, who would be called to pastor the Napoleon Baptist Church, wore brown oxford shoes rather than the high black shoes Rev. Frey and his predecessors wore. To paraphrase Bob Dylan, the times they were a'changin'.

In our several travels in Germany, we attended church services frequently and were always thrilled to sing German hymns and liturgies. This worked best in the Schwabian towns of Rottweil or Freudenstadt where our accents seemed quite normal. "Du bist Schaben!" said the woman behind the counter at the meat market and I knew we'd been found out.

I have written of our 2005 stay at Leipzig and the glories of singing hymns and hearing Bach sung at Thomaskirche. I find an echo of these experiences at the St. James Lutheran (Portland) Bach Vesper services. There, as at Leipzig, I frequently find tears of joy and appreciation making their way to the surface in the second or third stanza of a hymn.

The more I write, the more I remember of singing hymns in a crowd of people who love music and are inspired by the sound of human voices, singing together in unison or harmony. A powerful organ, or better yet, a brass quartet will lift the soul to heights uncommon to our everyday experience. These are times when we can stop singing and just luxuriate in the sea of sound, knowing that everyone else is carrying the beauty with us.

Have you ever wondered if there was information on your ancestor in Russian archives? By Russian archives I am referring to archives that were in Russia when our ancestors lived there, but today may be in Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Georgia, etc. I will start by comparing where records are located in the United States and where they are located in Russia.



If you had birth, marriage, death and census records with full information (including parents names) on them you would have no trouble putting together your family tree. Unfortunately many of these records do not have full information on them, or we do not know where to find the records, because we do not now where our ancestors lived. Often we have to resort to wills, probate records, deeds and other legal documents to find the information we need.

In the United States birth and death records are generally kept by the state, and marriage records, deeds, wills, probate and court records are kept by the county. Census records are kept in the US National Archives and Records Administration which also keeps military records and the World War II Captured German Documents, that I have previously referred to.

In Russia the situation was different. The German Villages were given the privilege of local self-government so the relationship between the local German government and higher level Russian government was different then it than it was for the Russian villages around them. The German Villages came under a district Welfare Committee for Foreign Settlers in South Russia.

During the time that our ancestors lived in Russia, the birth, death and marriage records were kept at the church in the parish headquarters, a common practice in Europe at that time. There may have been several villages in a parish, therefore an event may have occurred in one village and been recorded in another. This could cause some problems if the records are not interpreted or transcribed properly. With the arrival of communism and its efforts to destroy religion, the parish records were destroyed. Fortunately copies of the Lutheran parish records in the Black Sea area were sent to St. Petersburg and have survived in an archive in there.

Census records, or in Russia, revision lists, were made by the government and should be found in national or district archives. (The significance of the

name "Revision List" was discussed in an earlier Genealogical Forum.) When Dr. Stumpp was in German occupied Russia during World War II he was able to locate and bring out the 1816 and 1858 revision lists (The dates are different for Bessarabian Villages.) for many of the villages in the Black Sea area and published them. They comprise over a third of his well known book. With the fall of communism the Russian Archives have opened up and organizations such as the Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS) and the Glueckstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA) have obtained copies of revision lists from the Russian Archives, first to fill the holes in the data in Stumpp's book and then to develop a complete set of records for the years 1816 and 1858. There is more information in the revision lists that what appears in Stumpp's book. These census records are now available for sale from GRHS in a specific village format laid out like the original records, or in a multi-village summary form the, *Black Sea German Russian Census Vol. I & II*. Since revision lists were revised every eight years, revision lists for other years must exist in the Russian Archives. Why are they not available to us now? I am sure the answer is dollars, the cost of obtaining them from the archives and translating them from Russian to English.

There must have been local records that were kept within each village. For I am sure that there were disputes that had to be settled, people punished for crime and business dealings that occurred within the village, and settled with in the village, for which there would have been village records written in German and kept by the village. The village records would have been destroyed when the German villages were evacuated in the early 1940s behind of the retreating German troupes, and the Russians took over the villages.

The land was owned by the village with each homestead having the right to a certain amount of land, so there were no deeds, however there must have been some transfer of homesteads. Some of the Germans bought land beyond the village land. And land was bought for new villages (Daughter Colonies). There should be Russian records of these transactions which may exist in Russian archives.

If an individual/family transferred from one village to another there would have been a Russian Record. But if a German villager did not buy land or move to another village the only record of him in the Russian archives would be in the revision lists or records of village elections, which list the voters. However if the villager were a mayor or other village official the

*Continued on page 4.*

## Genealogy Forum, cont.

probability of finding records would be greater.

I will give you some examples of what may be found in the archives. A relative of mine, Daniel Pietz, went on the 2011 Homeland Tour to the Ukraine. A description of his trip appears in the *June 2013 Heritage Review* pp. 25-32. Prior to the trip he was contacted by a professor in a university in Odessa asking if he wanted to find information about his relatives in the Odessa Archives. Dan asked him to do a search for Pietz and Kassel. The records must be indexed. In return Dan received a list of file names and numbers with a brief description of the file contents. From this list Dan selected those files that he was interested in. The professor also translated the Russian language files. Of course he paid him to do this.

One of the files had to do with the relocation of the village of Kassel in 1838 and 1843. These files had previously been translated and published the *Heritage Review* about 15 years ago. The heads of all the households in Kassel were listed in this file.

Two other files had to do with Friedrich Piet, my great-great-grandfather, who was Mayor of Kassel. These files were published in the *Glueckstal Colonies Research Association News Letter, Fall 2012, pp 55-66*. One file describes a dispute over the cutting and dividing of hay in the village hay field. This dispute was between

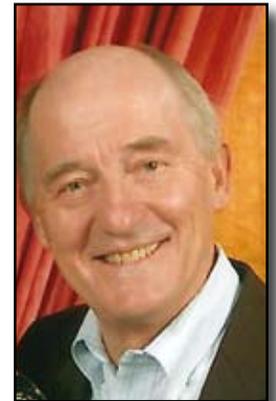
Mayor Friedrich Pietz and Christopher Mehlhaff who succeeded him as mayor in 1842. Apparently Pietz was trying to prevent Mehlhaff from taking office. At the time Kassel was divided, about half had moved to the new location and half were at the old location. This document was interesting to me as it mentions Friedrich Pietz's wife, my great-great-grandmother, unfortunately it did not give her name. We still do not know her name. In the other document, Mayor Pietz, who was back in office as mayor, in 1846, was charged with allowing a vagrant man to leave the village of Kassel without a passport. The man had been picked up in Odessa. As a result Mayor Pietz was sentenced and removed from office. The village then requested the Welfare Committee to deport the vagrant. While these two documents contain little genealogical information they do tell us something about what life was like in the German villages.

If, for a price, you want to find information about your ancestry in the Odessa archives, contact me and I can give you more information on what to do.

## Adi's April Presentation

by Ad Hartfeil

Below is an outline for a power point presentation on Germans from Volhynia/Wolhynien which may be interesting to the GROW members.



- I. Will provide a map of Eastern Europe showing all the many areas where Germans resettled to restart their lives: Poland, Schlesien, Lithunia, Latvia, Galicia, Bukovina, Bessarbien, Volhynia and Russia. Then show specifically an enlarged map of Volhynia/Wolhynien.
- II. Describe a little bit of Volhynia 1700's & 1800's history up to time the Germans immigrants started to arrive in the 1830's(?).
- III. Describe generally when, from where and why the Germans went to Volhynia.
- IV. Show where our parents were born in Volhynia and what they did to survive.
- V. Show some Volhynian Lutheran church records of our ancestors.
- VI. Describe when and why they left Volhynia to restart their lives in Latvia and became very good friends for the rest of their lives.
- VII. A few interesting facts/information from the pamphlets "The Wandering Wolhynians".

## GROW Library Needs

by Harold Lang, PhD

Over the years the GROW Library collection has developed by the donation of books and journal however that does not lead to a balanced collection. In the last GROW News Letter we focused on our book needs by publishing a wish list for books. Since that time we have had 15 books donated by Katherine Bell, four of which were at the top of the want list. This time we will focus on journals and news letters.

We have plenty of Heritage Reviews and the Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia up through 2006, however we need copies from 2007 on. We sell the extra copies of these magazines that we do not need for the library. But now we need library From 2007 on.

We would like to have copies of the newsletter of regional interest groups such as the Glueckstal Colonies Research Association News Letter (we have 1992-94, 1996-98 and 2003), the Bessarabian News Letter, The Grossliebental News Letter, etc. We are not interested in just a few issues. Our library needs multi-year sets.

Thank you for your donations.

# Germans in the Russian Empire, Soviet Union and Their Successor States, and Their Descendants' Subsequent Life in Germany and the Western Hemisphere: A Historical Timeline, 1549-Present (Part I)

Compiled by Dr. Eric J. Schmaltz, Associate Professor of History,  
Department of Social Sciences, Northwestern Oklahoma State University in Alva

*Compiler's Note:* I translated many of the following entries directly from the German and Russian languages out of numerous academic and popular sources. For some translated entries, I took the liberty to make careful modifications of words and phrases or include corrections and additional pertinent information. Like an expanding coral reef, key historical dates, personalities, events and developments continue to be collected, layer upon layer. Documentation of both our individual lives and family histo-



ries remains enmeshed by this accumulation of knowledge. Different versions of the historical timeline have already appeared in two significant publications: Eric J. Schmaltz, "Chronicle of Events for Ethnic Germans in Russia, 1549-Present," *Heritage Review* 32:1 (Mar. 2002): pp. 26-31, 33-44; and Schmaltz, *An Expanded Bibliography and Reference Guide for the Former Soviet Union's Germans: Issues of Ethnic Autonomy, Group Repression, Cultural Assimilation and Mass Emigration in the Twentieth Century and Beyond* (Fargo, ND: *Germans from Russia Heritage Collection*, North Dakota State University Libraries, 2003), pp. xiii-xxxvi. Copyright permission is granted by both publications. For this series, I made several necessary revisions and updates to the timeline.

- 1549 -- In Vienna, Siegismund zu Herberstein publishes the Latin-language book *Rerum Moscovitarum commentarii*, containing his travel reports to Moscow in the years 1516-1517 and 1526-1527; it notes that more than around 1,500 German soldiers or "mercenaries" serve under the Russian state.
- 1652 -- In Moscow, the founding of the "German Suburb" (Nemetskaya Sloboda).
- 1703 -- Under Tsar Peter I the Great (1682-1725), the founding of the port city of St. Petersburg along the Baltic Sea.
- 1727 -- The first German newspaper in Russia, the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, appears; it is banned in 1916, then is started up again in 1991.
- 22 July 1763 -- Tsarina Catherine II the Great (1762-1796) issues a manifesto calling on foreigners to immigrate to Russia, offering incentives and promising special rights and local self-administration.
- 1764 -- The first German colony is established along the Volga River.
- 1765 -- The first Herrnhuter colony is founded in Sarepta along the Volga.
- 1774-1792 -- In two wars waged against the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Russia acquires all the coastal land by the Black Sea between the Dnieper and the Kuban Rivers, including the Crimea (called New Russia).
- July 1789 -- The first Mennonite colony of Chortitza is founded by the Dnieper River in South Russia.
- 1793 -- Founding of the port city of Odessa along the Black Sea.
- 6 Sept. 1800 -- Tsar Paul I (1796-1801) grants special privileges to the Mennonites.
- 1803 -- Germans (mostly Schwaben) establish themselves in Odessa.
- 20 Feb. 1804 -- The manifesto of Tsar Alexander I (1801-1825) invites Germans from Baden, Württemberg, Alsace, the Pfalz and other German states to settle in the Black Sea Region.
- 1804-1824 -- The founding of numerous colonies in the Black Sea area by immigrants from Southern Germany and Danzig-West Prussia.
- 1814 -- The beginning of the German migration to Bessarabia.

Continued on page 6.

## A Historical Timeline, 1549-Present (Part I) cont.

- 1816 -- West Prussians, Rheinländer, Pfälzer, and Württemberger settle in Volynia (today northwestern Ukraine).
- 1817-1818 -- Migration of Württemberger Separatists to Transcaucasia.
- 9 Nov. 1838 -- Tsar Nicholas I (1825-1855) confirms the colonists' privileges.
- 1842 -- In the Russian Empire, the codification of all prerogatives, responsibilities, and privileges of the colonists and the granting of civil rights to the colonists.
- 1854-1859 -- Mennonites from West Prussia establish the Samara Colonies.
- 1861 -- The abolition of serfdom in Russia under Tsar Alexander II (1855-1881).
- 1863 -- In Odessa, Ukraine, ethnic Germans start up the *Odessaer Zeitung*, which endures until World War I's outbreak in 1914; it runs again briefly in 1917-1918.  
German immigrants from Silesia and Poland settle as colonists in Volynia.
- 1864 -- Reform of local government in Russia; establishment of the zemstvos (organs of district and provincial government designed to bring effective administration below the level of central government).  
Judicial reform enacted in Russia.
- 1870 -- In Moscow, the Moskauer Deutsche Zeitung is published until 1914; it resumes operation in April 1997.
- 4 June 1871 -- Russia abolishes self-government and the special status for "foreign colonists."
- 1871-1918 -- Otto von Bismarck's unification of Germany (the Second German Reich); tensions between the new German Empire and Russia increase in subsequent decades, culminating in World War I.
- 1 Jan. 1874 -- The introduction of compulsory military service in Russia; for Mennonites, forestry service is permitted as an alternative; the first emigration wave of Russia's Germans overseas (to North and South America) occurs, continuing until World War I.
- 1881 -- "Russification" policy begins under Tsar Alexander III (1881-1894).
- 1882 -- The beginning of German migration to Turkestan.
- 1887 -- Russian law sets restrictions in Volynia and Podolia on landholding and land acquisitions by foreigners.
- 1892 -- Russian law makes land acquisitions by foreigners impossible.
- 1894 -- The founding of German settlements near Orenburg, Russia (near the Urals).
- 1904-1905 -- Russo-Japanese War; Russia's defeat leads to partial liberation for ethnic Germans and others; new economic and cultural upswing in German settlements until World War I.
- 1906 -- In Saratov, Russia, the *Deutsche Volkszeitung* is published until 1911.  
The *Deutsche Rundschau* is circulated in Odessa, Ukraine, until 1914; it resumes brief circulation again in 1917-1918.  
In Tiflis (the Transcaucasus), the *Kaukasische Post* runs until 1914, then again from 1918 to 1922.  
German settlements near Ufa, Russia, are founded.
- 1907 -- German settlements near Aktyubinsk in Kazakhstan are founded.
- 1908 -- Closed region of German settlement around Slavgorod on the Kulunda Steppes.
- 1914-1918 -- After World War I's outbreak, the 1.7 million ethnic Germans living in Russia are declared "internal enemies" of the empire; during the war, however, about 300,000 of them actually serve in the tsar's army.

Continued on page 7.

## A Historical Timeline, 1549-Present (Part I) cont.

- 2 Feb./13 Dec. -- Russia's "Liquidation Law" is enacted for German-owned land in an area within 150 km of the 1915 empire's western borders; the forced mass deportation of 50,000 Volynian Germans is carried out; later these emergency measures also are to apply to areas as far as the Ural Mountains, but are prevented from implementation because of the subsequent unfolding of political events in Russia (the Revolution of February 1917).
- 27 May 1915 -- Pogrom against ethnic Germans in Moscow, where many German shops are looted, 40 Germans wounded, and 3 Germans murdered.
- 1915-1917 -- Under the last tsar, Nicholas II (1894-1917), a total of about 60,000 ethnic Germans (civilians) die.
- Feb. 1917 -- The February (First Russian) Revolution; Tsar Nicholas II is forced to abdicate, soon followed by the Provisional Government's suspension of the 1915 "Liquidation Law."
- 18 Mar. 1917 -- In Odessa, the convening of the First Congress of Delegates of the Association of German Colonists in the Black Sea Region (*1. Delegierten-Kongreß des Verbandes der deutschen Kolonisten im Schwarzmeergebiet*); the Second Congress meets on 1-3 August 1917.
- 28 Mar. 1917 -- The founding of the "All-Russian Union of Russian Germans" (*Allrussischer Bund Russischer Deutscher*) in Odessa.
- 20-22 Apr. 1917 -- In Moscow, the gathering of German representatives from all the German colonies and various cities; this occasion marks the first time that ethnic Germans from across Russia meet as a representative assembly to discuss common aspirations and concerns.
- 25-27 Apr. 1917 -- In Saratov, 334 district authorities of the Volga German colonies gather (*Versammlung der Kreisbevollmächtigten der Wolgakolonien*).
- 17 May 1917 -- In Slavgorod, 1,500 representatives of the Germans of Siberia assemble.
- 1-3 Aug. 1917 -- In Odessa, the convening of the Second Congress of Delegates of the Association of German Colonists in the Black Sea Region (*2. Delegierten-Kongreß des Verbandes der deutschen Kolonisten im Schwarzmeergebiet*); the First Congress convened on 18 March 1917.
- 25 Oct. (7 Nov.) 1917 -- The outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia that overthrows the Provisional Government under Alexander Kerensky.
- 1917-1924 -- Bolshevik leader Vladimir I. Lenin seizes power in Russia; he stands as the father of the Soviet totalitarian state, but during his last two years personal health problems diminish his ruling effectiveness; Joseph Stalin serves as the Soviet Nationalities Commissar.
- 1918-1921 -- The bloody Russian Civil War takes place; after a long struggle, the Bolsheviks (Soviet Communists) emerge victorious, reclaiming much of the former Russian Empire in the process.
- 1918-1925 -- As a result of the Russian Civil War and the forced grain requisitions by the Bolsheviks, approximately 300,000 ethnic Germans perish; famines in German villages continue in some areas until as late as 1925.
- 24-28 Feb. 1918 -- The Warenburg Conference of ethnic Germans along the Volga; delegates approve of the "Project of a National Union of All Volga Colonies for an Independent Volga Republic in the Russian Federative State."
- 3 Mar. 1918 -- The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Germany and Soviet Russia; the German military occupies western parts of the former Russian Empire until the end of World War I; a repatriation clause is approved in favor of ethnic Germans in western parts of Russia.
- 24 Apr. 1918 -- The founding of the German Section of the Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviks); in the Volga German autonomous republic during the 1920s and 1930s, the Volga Germans (as the majority of its population) remain under-represented in the Communist Party, Komsomol, and Young Pioneers.
- 30 May 1918 -- Announcement of the "General Statute of the Commissariat for German Affairs in the Volga Region."
- 30 June-1 July 1918 -- The First Soviet Congress of Volga German Colonies.

Continued on page 8.

## A Historical Timeline, 1549-Present (Part I) cont.

- 19 Oct. 1918 -- The Council of the Peoples Commissariat of Russia approves the decree on autonomy in the settlement of Volga Germans.
- 1919-1933 -- Weimar German Republic.
- 19 Feb. 1919 -- The Association of Mennonites of South Russia is established.
- 1921-1927 -- The USSR's New Economic Policy (NEP) is in effect; a temporary and relative recovery in ethnic German settlements.
- 1922 -- Administrative "streamlining" of the territory of Volga Germans through the integration of Russian, Ukrainian, and Tatar villages.
- 1923 -- The Soviet authorities register all churches.
- 16 May 1923 -- The founding of the All-Russian Mennonite Agricultural Society.
- 20 Feb. 1924 -- The territory of Volga Germans is raised to the status of an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR).
- 12 June 1924 -- In the Volga German ASSR, German is introduced as the language of administration and class instruction.
- 1926 -- The Volga German ASSR's constitution is approved. In Moscow, the first issue of the *Deutsche Zentral-Zeitung (DZZ)* is published; abolished in 1938, the *DZZ* is considered by many ethnic Germans to be an early incarnation of the Moscow newspaper *Neues Leben (New Life)*, which appears in 1957.
- 1927 -- Volga German intellectual Peter Sinner's *Herbstgedanken (Autumn Thoughts)* is published, a poem well-known among later generations of ethnic Germans (notably émigrés); it prophesizes his ethnic people's, as well as his own, ultimate demise in the USSR's emerging new socio-political order; even during the NEP period, several of his writings and those of some other ethnic German writers dwell on this death theme; in the 1930s, most of the ethnic German ethnic elite are killed or exiled under Stalin.

(To be continued.)

## GROW Library Policy

Submitted by Genealogist Harold Lang, Library Committee: Roger Haas, Chair; Vivian Messenger, Librarian; Jeanette McDermid, Bibliographer, Kaye Kuntz-Igoa, Member at Large

### Mission Statement

The mission of the GROW Library is to provide GROW Members with resources to explore the history, culture and genealogy of the Germans, their ancestors and descendants who lived in Russia, Germany, and other parts of the world as well as in North and South America.

### Collections

The GROW Library collections includes books, family histories, journals, magazines, newsletters, maps, and audio/visual media which focus on the history, culture and genealogy of the Germans where they may have lived.

The books are divided into two categories, 1) circulating and 2) reference. Circulating books refer to those books and journals that may/can be checked

out. Reference books, journals magazines and newsletters are for use in the library only and may not be checked out.

### Donations

The library is primarily dependent on donations to enhance its holdings. Therefore, it welcomes the donations of materials that fit the above collection description.

The library reserves the right to decide what materials shall be added to the collection. Donations not added to the collection may be sold or otherwise disposed of as negotiated with the donor.

### Staff

The library staff /committee shall consist of a Li-

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## Library Policy cont.

brarian and Assistant Librarians who are responsible for the operation of the library, and a Bibliographer who is responsible for cataloging of the library materials and the maintenance of the card catalog.

### Governance

The Library is under the jurisdiction of the President. The Librarian or his/her deputy shall report to him for policy resolutions and changes. The Library Chair and its members shall be named by the President.

### Operation

The GROW library is open at specified times before and after GROW meetings.

A librarian must be present in the library in order for patrons to use the library.

Because the library is used to store other GROW supplies and materials, designated individuals may have access to the library without a librarian present.

At other times the library is to be kept locked.

GROW members may check out circulating books for a period extending to the next GROW Meeting (normally one month). At that time they must return the book or renew the checkout. The maximum time for a book to be checked out is three months. Members who do not return a book when requested will be asked to pay for the book.

Members who do not adhere to these policies may have their library privileges revoked.

### Extended Space

Because of the small size of the library, a room adjacent to the library is designated as extended library space, and patrons, with having checked out the circulating books, journals, etc, may take them to a table in an adjacent room.

### Re-shelving

Library materials that were taken off a shelf are to be left on the table in the library for a Librarian to re-shelve.

### Card Catalog

A card catalog is available to help locate books. Do not remove a card from its place in the file. Only the Bibliographer is authorized to place, remove or rearrange cards in this file.

### Archival Material

Archival Records and Material are kept in the file cabinets and are to be accessed only by a librarian.

## GROW Board of Directors

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Portland, OR 97215 haberman988@msn.com  
*Term ends: 2014*

Jeanette McDermid, Secretary/Library Specialist  
327 SE Elliot Ave (503) 666-6939  
Gresham, OR 97080-7726 toadlilyuniqu@comcast.net  
*Term ends: 2016*

Adi Hartfeil, Treasurer-Membership  
4230 S Terra Vista Ct. (503) 636-2272  
West Linn, OR 97068 abhartfeil@comcast.net  
*Term ends: 2015*

Allen White, Caller/Brochure Disseminator  
10400 SE Cook Ct. #75 (503) 253-9551  
Milwaukie, OR 97222-1574 allenandnancy@juno.com  
*Term ends: 2015*

Oscar Geiszler, Fundraising  
803 5th Ave. (503) 656-1802  
Oregon City, OR 97045 oscarandlorraine@msn.com  
*Term ends: 2016*

Ell Schiermeister  
12010 SE McGillivray (360) 253-2499  
Vancouver, WA 98683  
*Term ends: 2014*

Harold Lang, Membership Recruiter/Calling Chair  
410 NE 114th Ave. (503) 251-2948  
Portland, OR 97220 lh3689@comcast.net  
*Term ends: 2015*

Larry Kuntz, Name Badge Chair, Brochure Printer  
16500 SE 1st St. Unit 159 (360) 953-8709  
Vancouver, WA 98684 vwlarry@comcast.net  
*Term ends: 2014*

Nancy White, Alternate #1  
10400 SE Cook Ct. #75 (503) 253-9551  
Milwaukie, OR 97222-1574 allenandnancy@juno.com  
*Term ends: 2014*

Sharon Bell, Alternate #2 - Set-Up Chair  
126 NE 86th Ave. (503) 254-2583  
Portland, OR 97220 bellglen@teleport.com  
*Term ends: 2014*



In Memory—Maxine Daily, Director Emeritus  
In Memory—Clifford Haberman, Director Emeritus  
Robert Majhor, Director Emeritus  
Ed Weber, Director Emeritus

# GROW QUARTERLY CALENDAR

APRIL 2014						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Easter		Board Meeting				
Chapter Meeting	28	29	30			



**Chapter Meetings are held at:**  
**New Deutsches Haus**  
*(formerly the Fellowship Masonic Center)*  
 5626 NE Alameda St., Portland, OR  
 (57th & Sandy Blvd.)

**Directions:**  
 From the North taking I-205 or I-5,  
 Take Columbia Exit and go to Cully, turn South  
 until you come to Sandy Blvd. & 57th/NE Alameda.

From the South on I-205 take Halsey Exit,  
 go West to 57th, make Right to Sandy/Alameda.

From I-5, take I-84 to 60th, turn North to Halsey,  
 Left to 57th, North to Sandy & Alameda.  
 38 car parking across from the Deutsches Haus.

**Doors open at 1 pm • Meeting 2-5 pm**

MAY 2014						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mother's Day		Board Meeting				
Chapter Meeting	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Memorial Day					

## Chapter Meetings

**27 April**

**Presenters: Adi Hartfeil & Kurt Radtke**  
 "Germans from Volhynia/Wolhynien"

**18 May**

**Presenter: Honorable German Consulate Robert Manicke**

**22 June**

**To Be Announced**

JUNE 2014						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Newsletter Deadline						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Father's Day		Board Meeting				
Chapter Meeting	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## Fundraising Opportunities—

**At No Cost To You!!**

- Electronic Newsletters. Receive your newsletters via email, and save GROW in postage costs. Thank You!

### Other Opportunities to Help...

- **Oscar Geisler** is recycling inkjet and laser cartridges. Bring your empty cartridges to Chapter Meetings or contact Oscar directly. He can also help you receive approximately 50% discount on refilled cartridges.
- Visit **Cathy Lobb** before/after the Chapter Meetings to view the fascinating collection of books, audio CDs, videos, etc. that are available for sale. Also take a look at the tote bags, key chains and magnets, all with the GROW logo.
- **Family Heritage Recipe Book** - \$12.50 at Chapter Meeting or add \$4.00 s/h for mailing. Call 503-659-8248, rahaas@q.com

# In Remembrance

Robert "Bob" P. Schuh

May 15, 1935 - December 23, 2013

Beloved husband, father, grandfather and brother passed away peacefully in the presence of his loving wife of 56 years on Dec. 23, 2013, in Portland, at the age of 78.

Bob was born on May 15, 1935, in Portland, to Eddie and Ila Schuh. He attended schools in Portland and Oregon City. From 1953 to 1962, he served in the U.S. Army National Guard. On July 27, 1957, Bob married Dolores Schaefer. He attended Portland State College and transferred to Oregon State College, where he attained both a B.S. and M.S. in Electrical Engineering.

In 1959, Bob and Dolores and their baby girl, Mary, moved to New York, where he worked at Gen-

eral Electric. In 1963, now with three daughters, Bob and Dolores moved to Seattle, where he worked for Boeing until retiring in 1991. After having two sons in Seattle, Bob and Dolores moved to Dallas, Ore. Bob enjoyed many activities, including camping, fishing, stamp collecting, home-computing, gardening, reading, crossword puzzles and genealogy.

Bob is survived by his wife, Dolores; son-in-law, Sandy Milne; daughter, Patty Turk and her husband, Mike; daughter, Cathy Hutchison and her husband, Erik; son, Jim Schuh and his wife, Kari; son, Chris Schuh; sister, Carole Robinson and her husband, David; brother, Mike Schuh and his wife, Pam; brother, Peter Schuh and his wife, Mary; six grandchildren; and many nieces and nephews.

He was preceded in death by his parents; step-mother, June; and daughter, Mary, who passed away in September of 2013. A funeral Mass was held at 11 a.m. Saturday, Jan. 11, 2014, at St. Philip Catholic Church in Dallas, Ore.

## NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS WELCOMED!

Please send articles, photos, stories, anecdotes, recipes, etc. to: Jan Prunier, Editor • 1218 Pacific Ave., Everett, WA 98201

grownewslettereditor@gmail.com

Deadline for next issue is June 1, 2014.



## GROW Membership Application

Germans from Russia Oregon and Washington



Years of Membership \_\_\_\_\_  New  Renewal

Birth Month (optional) \_\_\_\_\_ Anniversary Month (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (include area code) \_\_\_\_\_ Email address \_\_\_\_\_

Name of ancestral village(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Family surnames \_\_\_\_\_

Names of adults in household desiring membership cards \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my remittance of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Membership fees are due annually on January 1.

GROW Newsletter/Operation Donation (minimum \$5.00)

GRHS Membership \$50.00 • GRHS Lifetime Membership \$1000.00 (\$200.00 per year)

Make checks payable to GROW - US Currency Only • Mail to: Adi Hartfeil, 4230 S. Terra Vista Ct., West Linn, OR 97068

Please send email updates and address corrections to Adi Hartfeil - abhartfeil@comcast.net

**GROW Quarterly Newsletter Deadlines: September 1 • December 1 • March 1 • June 1**

All submissions are welcome. If you would like materials returned, please include a SASE.

Send articles to: [grownewslettereditor@gmail.com](mailto:grownewslettereditor@gmail.com) or by mail to: Janice Prunier, 1218 Pacific Ave., Everett, WA 98201

# Resources for Aiding in Your Research

## GRHS CLEARING HOUSE HAS NEW FILES AVAILABLE!!

For a complete list please see the website

[www.grhs.org](http://www.grhs.org)

### Organization Websites:

AHSGR Library

[ahsgr.org](http://ahsgr.org)

G-R Heritage Collection

[lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/grhc](http://lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/grhc)

GRHS Library

[grhs.org](http://grhs.org)

EEGS - East European Genealogical Soc, Inc.

[eegsociety.org](http://eegsociety.org)

FEEFHS - Fed of E. European Family His Soc

[eefhs.org](http://eefhs.org)

LDS Family History Library

[familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org)

National Genealogical Society

[nngenealogy.org](http://nngenealogy.org)

### Archive Websites:

National Archives (US)

[archives.gov/aas/](http://archives.gov/aas/)

Odessa Archives (Pixel)

[odessa3.org](http://odessa3.org)

Ellis Island

[ellisland.org](http://ellisland.org)

Canadian National Archives

[archives.ca](http://archives.ca)

1816 REVISION LIST, COLONY OF LUSTDORF, GROSSLIEBENTAL DISTRICT, KHERSON GUBERNIA - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, 2013

1816-1817 REVISION LIST, COLONY OF MÜNCHEN, BERESAN DISTRICT, KHERSON GUBERNIA - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, 2012

STATISTICAL REPORT ABOUT COLONISTS, (Includes Family Members & Ages) DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND FARMING INVENTORY IN THE TAURIEN GOVERNMENT, FEODOSIA AND SIMFEROPOL DISTRICT, 1818: Colony of Friedental, Colony of Neusatz, Colony of Rosental - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, 2012

1816 REVISION LISTS, CRIMEA: Includes Feodosia, Colony Near Feodosia, Friedental, Heilbrunn, Kronental, Neusatz, Rosental, City of Simferopol, Sudak, Zurichtal - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, 2012

1811 BERESAN DISTRICT FAMILY LISTS With Statistical Information About Their Economic Condition; Includes villages of: Landau, Sulz, Karlsruhe, Speier, Worms, Rohrbach, Rastadt, München - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, 2012

KUTSCHURGAN: Register of 6 colonies of the Odessa Settlement Region, 1814 - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, June 2012

1816 Revision List, Colony of Neuburg, GROSSLIEBENTAL DISTRICT, Kherson, Gubernia - a project of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, coordinated by the GRHS Clearing House, 2012



Germans from Russia Heritage Society

## GROW Chapter

8618 SE 36th Avenue

Portland, OR 97222