

Appendix A How to find locations in Eastern Europe

I, Frank Stewner, would like to demonstrate with a few examples how I would find today locations of my family.

In the 18th century, many members of the Stefner/Stewner family were living in the **Salzburg area, Austria** and migrated several times during the next 250 years: **Salzburg → East-Prussia → Poland → Volhynia → Russia → Volhynia → Poland → Germany. Many moved from Volhynia to Canada. Content:**

Village	County	State	Country	North	East	Page
St. Johann-Huttegg	St. Johann,	Salzburg,	Austria	471430	131149	18
Klein Degesen/Klein Lucken (Vyselki),	Nesterov,	Kaliningrad,	Russia	543148	222658	20
Mariampol (Marijampole),	Marijampole,	Marijampole,	Lithuania	543300	232100	23
Przasnysz,	Przasnysz,	Mazowieckie,	Poland	530110	205248	24
Lipiny,	Ciechanow,	Mazowieckie,	Poland	524824	202446	26
Makowitz (Makowice/Makovytsi),	Novograd-Volynskyi,	Zhytomyr,	Ukraine	503648	273300	28
Samara (Kuybyshev),	Samara,	Samara,	Russia	531400	501000	31
Pawlodar (Pavlodar),	,	Pavlodar,	Kazakhstan	521656	765744	31
Beschlejewka (Beshleyevka),	,	Chelyabinsk,	Russia	541733	624956	31
Orenburg,	Orenburg,	Orenburg,	Russia	514700	550600	33
Toptscha (Topcza/ Topcha),	Korets,	Rivne,	Ukraine	504337	270313	33
Neusalz (Nowa Sol),	Nowa Sol,	Lubuskie,	Poland	514800	154300	33
Posen (Poznan),	Poznan,	Wielkopolskie,	Poland	522426	165453	34
Hamburg,	Hamburg,	Hamburg,	Germany	533334	100049	34

1. St. Johann-Huttegg in the Archdiocese of Salzburg, Austrian Empire

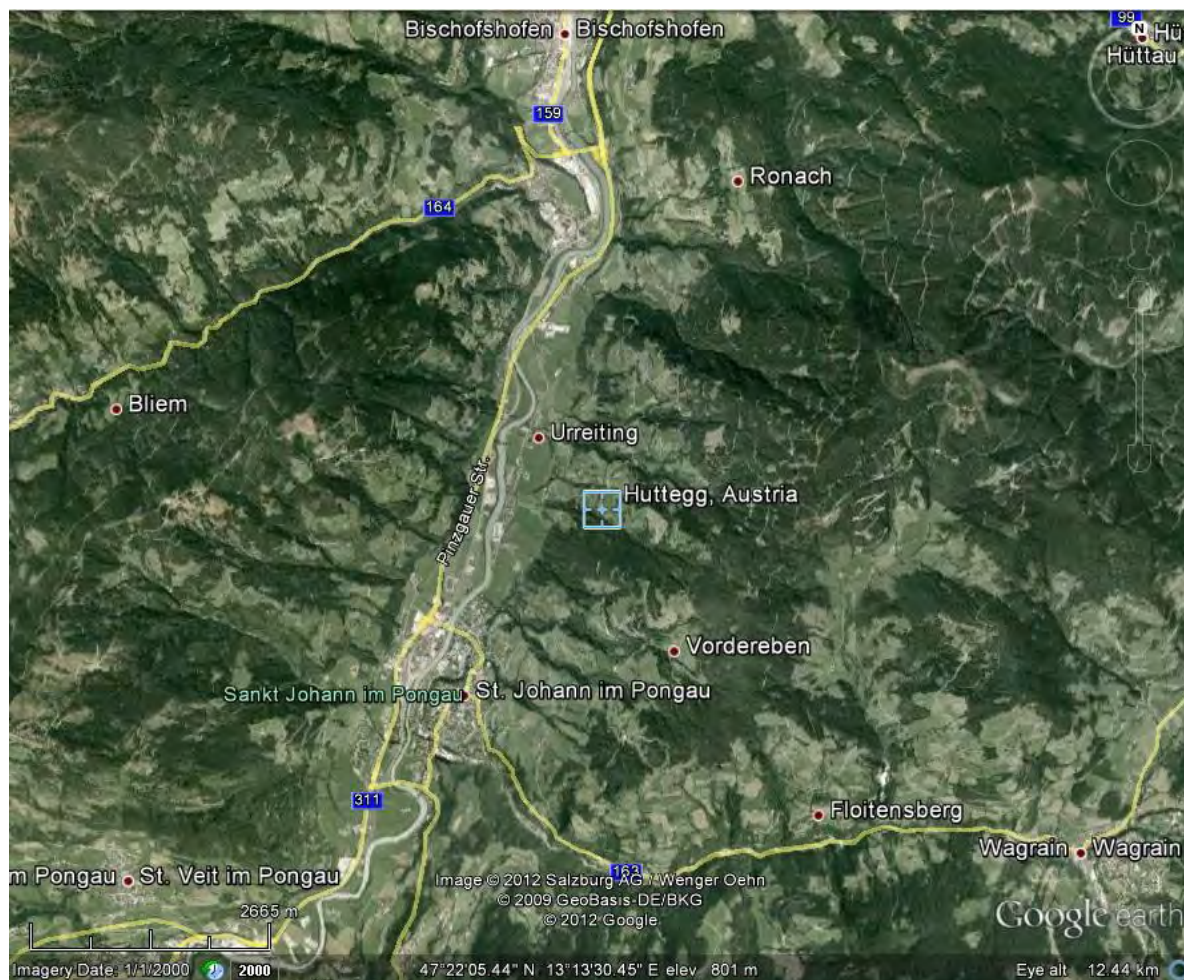
I discovered that 8 Stefner/Steffner-families were forced to migrate from the Salzburg area to East-Prussia. This occurred during 1731-32 and was imposed by the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg Leopold Anton E. Freiherr von Firmian. He ordered the expulsion of those Lutherans who did not convert to Catholicism. I could not determine which was my family, therefore I am taking one of the persons found in the book "Gollub's East-Prussian Salzburger List" on page 365 as an example: "Steffner Jakob, 34, born in the jurisdiction of **St. Johann-Huttegg** on the **Auhof** settling **Klein Degesen** (=Paulischken), parish Stallupönen."

I try GOV (refer to page 17) <http://gov.genealogy.net> and click on the left side on "Sprache auswählen" and change to the English language. I search for Huttegg and find nothing. Then I try



Google and find out that the village is written **Huttegg**. I go directly to Google Earth and enter Huttegg and get three alternatives seen on the left. The first alternative is the one I am looking for. The line contains all the info I need to fill in the administrative units in Legacy. But I still need the coordinates.

I click on [5600 Huttegg, Sankt Johann im Pongau, Salzburg Austria](#).



Google Earth shows the coordinates as 47°22'05" N and 13°13'30" E. I will have to enter in Legacy the coordinates 472205N and 131330E.

Note: In order to get English names of the county and the country you need to use the English language option. You can control/change the language by clicking on "Tools – Options – General – Language settings" (in German setting: "Tools – Optionen – Allgemein – Spracheinstellungen") and choose "English (US)". You can choose many other languages from Deutsch (German) to Русский (Russian) and Українська (Ukraine). Exception: Google Earth shows the **villages** always with the same transcription to English in case they use Roman letters!

Important: Google Earth shows the **administrative levels in different colours:**

The County (Bezirk): green (on the map above: **Sankt Johann im Pongau**)

The State (Bundesland): purple-white (you need to enlarge the map to see it)

The Country: yellow.


Huttegg is situated Northeast of St. Johann im Pongau, the capital of the county St. Johann im Pongau.

Huttegg,	Sankt Johann im Pongau,	Salzburg,	Austria	471430 N	131149 E
-----------------	--------------------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------

2. Klein Degesen in parish Stallupönen, a location in the province Ostpreussen of the German Empire

My possible ancestor migrated to the area of Gumbinnen (Gusev) in East-Prussia to the village Klein Degesen. I decide to use first GOV (choose the English language on the left side by clicking on "Sprache auswählen", do not use the translator of your browser) to find **Klein Degesen**, refer to chapter 6 page 17: <http://gov.genealogy.net/> and enter Klein Degesen in the field "place name" and submit. There is only one village and I click on it and am getting:

Verein für Computergenealogie



genealogy.net
compgen.de

Functions


- Search
- Login
- Change language
- About the project
- Participate

Item: KLEKENKO14HQ

- Objekt ansehen
- Show changes
- Edit item
- Edit this item only
- Edit object and all child object

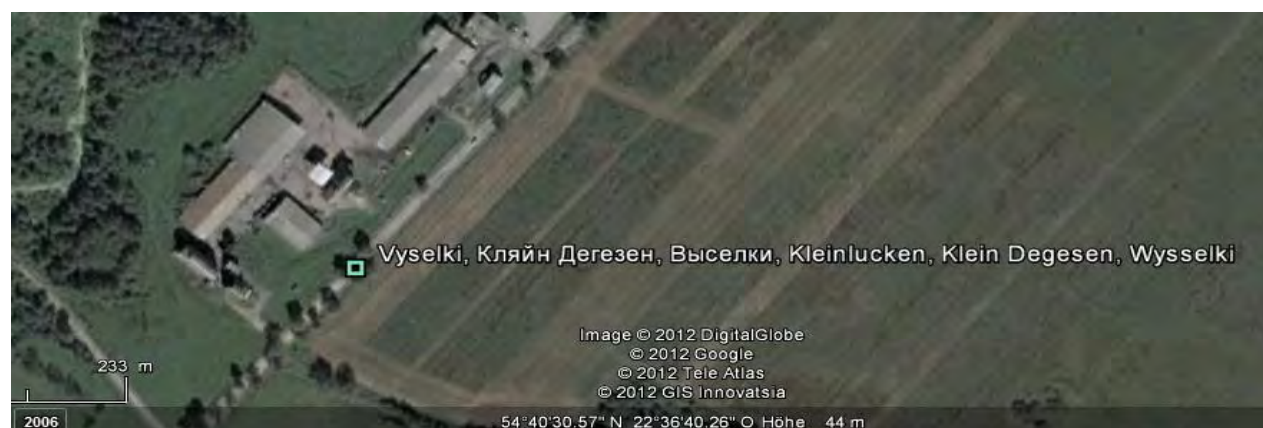
GOV :: Vyselki, Klein Degesen, Kleinlucken, Кляйн Дегезен, Выселки, Wysselki

GOV-Id	KLEKENKO14HQ
name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Klein Degesen (- 1938) Source Source Landgemeinde 35.79 (deu) Kleinlucken (1938 -) Source ab 16.7.1938 (deu) Кляйн Дегезен (1945) Source (rus) Vyselki (1946 -) (eng) Выселки (1946 -) Source S. 32 (rus) Wysselki (1946 -) (deu)
type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landgemeinde (- 1935-03-31) Source municipality (1935-04-01 - 1937-09-30) Source Wohnplatz (1937-10-01 -)
population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74 (1905-12-01) Source 85 (1910-12-01) Source
postal code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUS-238011 (1993)



- [Bing](#)
- [Google Earth](#)
- [Google Maps](#)
- [MapQuest](#)

It tells me that the village was named Klein Degesen until 1938 and then was renamed to Kleinlucken. The Russian name is Выселки which is Vyselki transcribed into English and Wysselki in German (I prefer Vyselki). It tells me about the population and the postal code. The red dot marks the position of that village and there are links to Bing, Google Earth, Google Maps and MapQuest based on the coordinates in future shown on top of the small map with 54.6698°N 22.6109°E. A click on Google Earth gives the coordinates to 544031N 223640E.





[\[Home\]](#) [\[English\]](#) [\[Deutsch\]](#) [\[Polska\]](#) [\[Dictionary\]](#) [\[Latin-German-English\]](#) [\[Lithuanian-German-English\]](#)

[\[Settlements\]](#) [\[Historic Background\]](#) [\[Kolonist\]](#) [\[Measurements\]](#) [\[Border Changes\]](#) [\[Laws\]](#)
[\[The Social Fabric\]](#) [\[Miscellanea\]](#) [\[Database\]](#) [\[Entfernungsrechner - Distance Calculator\]](#)
[\[Umgebungssuche - Proximity Search\]](#) [\[Maps\]](#) [\[J.G.Knie\]](#)

German Name	Klein Degesen
Alternate Name 1:	Klein Degeßen
Alternate Name 2:	Klein Lucken
Alternate Name 3:	Paulischken < 1730
Polish/Russian Name	Vyselki
Kreis/County	Stallupönen
German Province	Ostpreussen
Today's Province	Kaliningrad Oblast
Location	East 22°38' North 54°40'
Google Map	Google Maps (Klein Degesen)
Map Number	16b
Soviet Map	Soviet Map
Location Description	This village/town is located 5.0 km and 25 degrees from Ebenrode, which is known today as Nesterov
Lutheran Parish	Stallupönen 1905
Catholic Parish	Bilderweitschen 1905
Standesamt/Civil Registry	Groß Wannagupchen 1905
Gemeindelexikon/Town Index	I-35-79
Population By Year/Einwohner	1818: 46 1905: 74
Remarks	Shows in 1785 11 Feuerstellen and is classified as: Königlich Bauerdorf. In 1818 11 Feuerstellen and is classified as: Melirt Dorf

Would you like to contact someone who is also interested in finding out information about this city?

[View Emails Of Interested People](#)

To add yourself to the list of people who is interested in information pertaining to this city click on the following button:

[Add Your Email To Mailing List](#)

And then I try the alternative **Kartenmeister**. There are differences to GOV:

Klein Lucken is written in two words by Kartenmeister. It is giving the old name **Paulischken**.

Only GOV is giving the **cyrillic** village name.

Kartenmeister is better in showing the parishes necessary for finding the church-books.

Both are **not** giving the name of the rayon today. In Wikipedia I found Nesterov.

Kartenmeister has also a link to the Google maps but in addition is giving a link for a download of a very good 1:50k 1993 Soviet Map (see next page).

Klein Degesen is situated north east of Nesterov, the capital of the rayon Nesterov.

Klein Degesen/Klein Lucken (Vyselki)	Nesterov,	Kaliningrad,	Russia	544031 N	223640 E
--------------------------------------	-----------	--------------	--------	----------	----------



1923 Meßtischblatt 1:25000 with Kl. (Klein) - and Gr. (Groß) Degesen

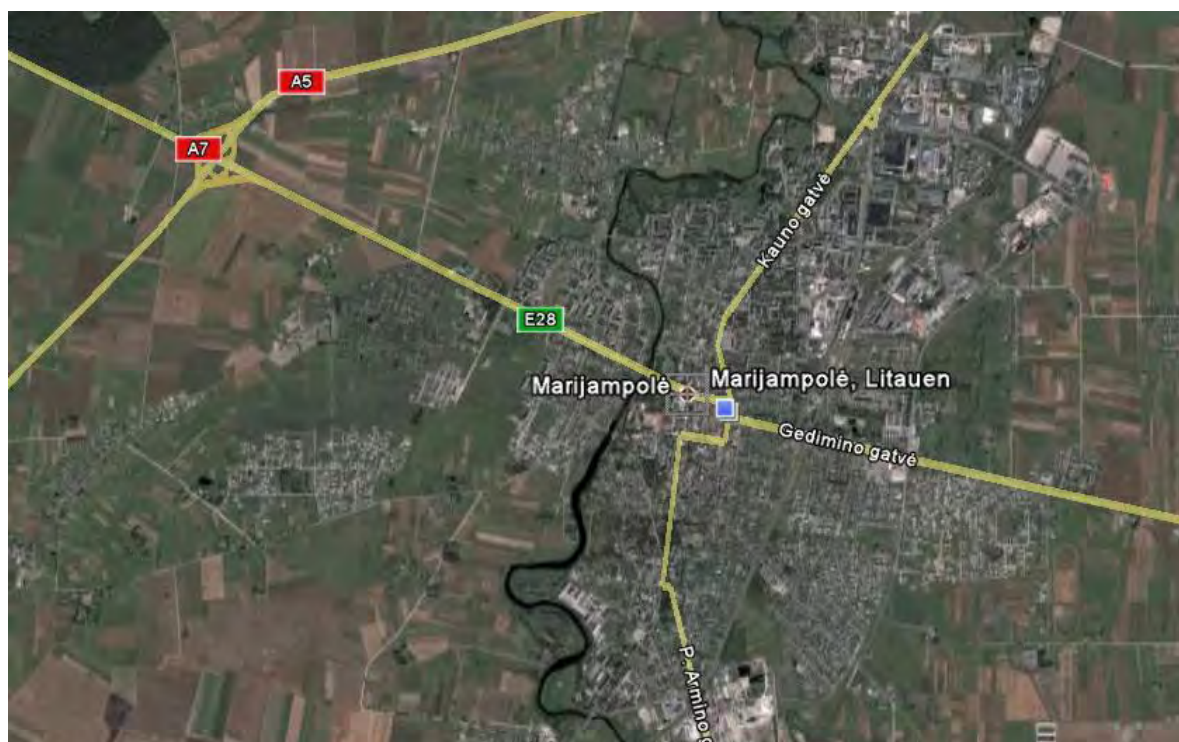


1993 Soviet military map 1:50000. Old Klein Degesen has disappeared completely and on the right side of the street there is now a big new building. Klein Degesen is one of the many villages in East-Prussia that have completely disappeared.

I could not find any link between the many Stefners living in East-Prussia and my 3rd great-grandfather Jakob Stefner. One son of Jakob was born 1815 in **Marjanki, Poland** and another 1823 in **Mariampol, Poland**. There are 11 Marjanki mentioned with www.mapa.szukacz.pl and I do not know which one is correct.

3. Mariampol, a location in Lithuania

When I enter Mariampol into Google Earth only Marijampole in Lithuania shows despite the fact that there are 8 Mariampol in Poland according to www.mapa.szukacz.pl. The biggest in Poland has 225 inhabitants whereas Marijampole has 70,700.



I enter Mariampol into the German Wikipedia and discover that Marijampole is the present-day name which is Mariampol in Polish.

Marijampolė

Koordinaten: 54° 33′ N; 23° 21′ O

Marijampolė anhören ^{?/i} (1955–1990)
Kapsukas, polnisch *Mariampol*) ist eine litauische Industrie- und Distrikthauptstadt.

Inhaltsverzeichnis [Verbergen]

- 1 Geografie
- 2 Wirtschaft und Verkehr
- 3 Töchter und Söhne der Stadt
- 4 Weblinks

Geografie [Bearbeiten]

Marijampolė liegt im Süden von Litauen zu beiden Seiten der Scheschuppe (lit. Šešupė) – rund 50 km südwestlich von Kaunas und etwa 125 km westlich der Landeshauptstadt Vilnius nahe der

Marijampolė




Basisdaten	
Staat:	Litauen
Verwaltungsbezirk:	Marijampolė
Kreis:	Marijampolė
Einwohner:	70.700 (2003)

The screenshot shows the map.szukacz.pl website. The main map displays a region in Poland, with Przasnysz marked with a red circle. The sidebar on the right contains the following information:

- Zbliż** (Zoom): A vertical scale from 4 to 18.
- Kliknij i napisz, co sądzisz o nowej mapie.** (Click and write what you think about the new map.)
- Znajdź i pokaż** (Find and show): A search bar with "Przasnysz" entered.
- Ulica i numer domu** (Street and house number): A search bar.
- Pokaż** (Show) button.
- Szukanie zaawansowane** (Advanced search) button.
- Oddal** (Distance), **Środek** (Center), **Drukuj** (Print), **Linkuj** (Link) buttons.
- Środek:** 53,015495 20,884636
- Przydatne punkty: 0 punktów** (Useful points: 0 points)
- Nie pokazuj żadnych** (Do not show any) button.
- LISTA TRAFIEŃ** (List of hits): A section with buttons "Ukryj wszystkie" (Hide all) and "Pokaż najbliższe" (Show nearest).
- Pytanie: Przasnysz** (Question: Przasnysz)
- 1 trafienie** (1 hit): A list of results for Przasnysz.
- miasto** (city): Przasnysz
- siedziba powiatu** (county seat): Przasnysz
- siedziba gminy** (municipal seat): Przasnysz
- 16918 osób** (16,918 people)
- woj. mazowieckie** (Mazowieckie voivodeship)
- pow. przasnyski** (Przasnysz county)
- gmina Przasnysz** (Przasnysz commune)
- kod: 06-300...302** (code: 06-300...302)
- prefiks tel.: 29** (phone prefix: 29)
- nr rej.: WPZ** (registration number: WPZ)
- [współrzędne](#) (coordinates)
- [opis](#) (description)
- [witryna tej miejscowości](#) (website of this place)
- [opis w wikipedii](#) (description in Wikipedia)

Przasnysz is situated app. 70 km north of Warszawa, the capital of Poland and is only 30 km south of the state Warmińsko-Mazurskie which in 1877 was a part of East-Prussia. We have seen that Stefners were living in East-Prussia before they migrated around 1800 south into Poland. The frontier between the two provinces is not drawn on the map. The village Olsztyn, some 70 km north of Przasnysz, was formerly Allenstein, a county capital in East-Prussia.

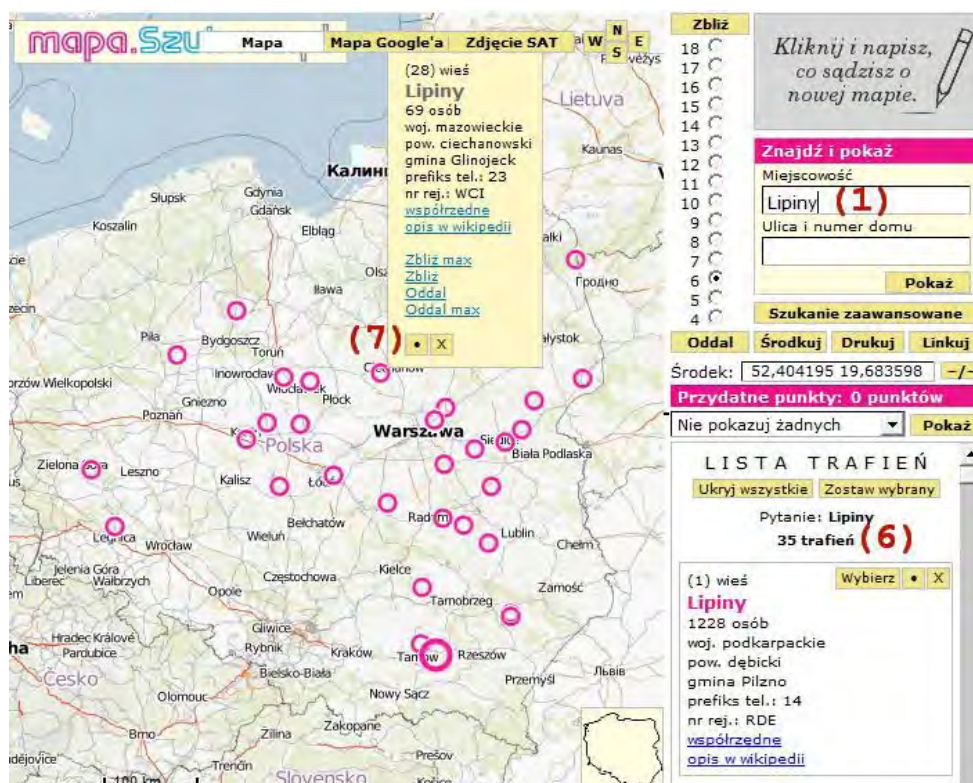
There is more information given on Przasnysz:

Przasnysz is the capital of the pow.=powiat (county) przasnyski and belongs to the woj. = województwo (state) mazowieckie. (**Note:** we will always omit the polish special ending for the county and write instead the village name **Przasnysz** and also write the state name with capital letters as **Mazowieckie**.)

Przasnysz has the tel. code 0-29 and the postal code 06-300 ... 302.

Przasnysz	Przasnysz	Mazowieckie	Poland	530110 N	205248 E
------------------	------------------	--------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

Next I enter Lipiny in (1). The “6 map” shows 35 red circles as there are 35 villages by the name Lipiny in Poland (6). They are listed one after the other on the right side sorted according to the number of inhabitants (osob). There is only one near Przasnysz and when I move the mouse to that red circle a yellow window opens and shows the number of inhabitants for that location together with the gmina (municipality).



Next I click on the dot in the rectangle (7) which will show only the Lipiny near Przasnysz and when I click on the scale (Zblicz) 13 (8) I will see:



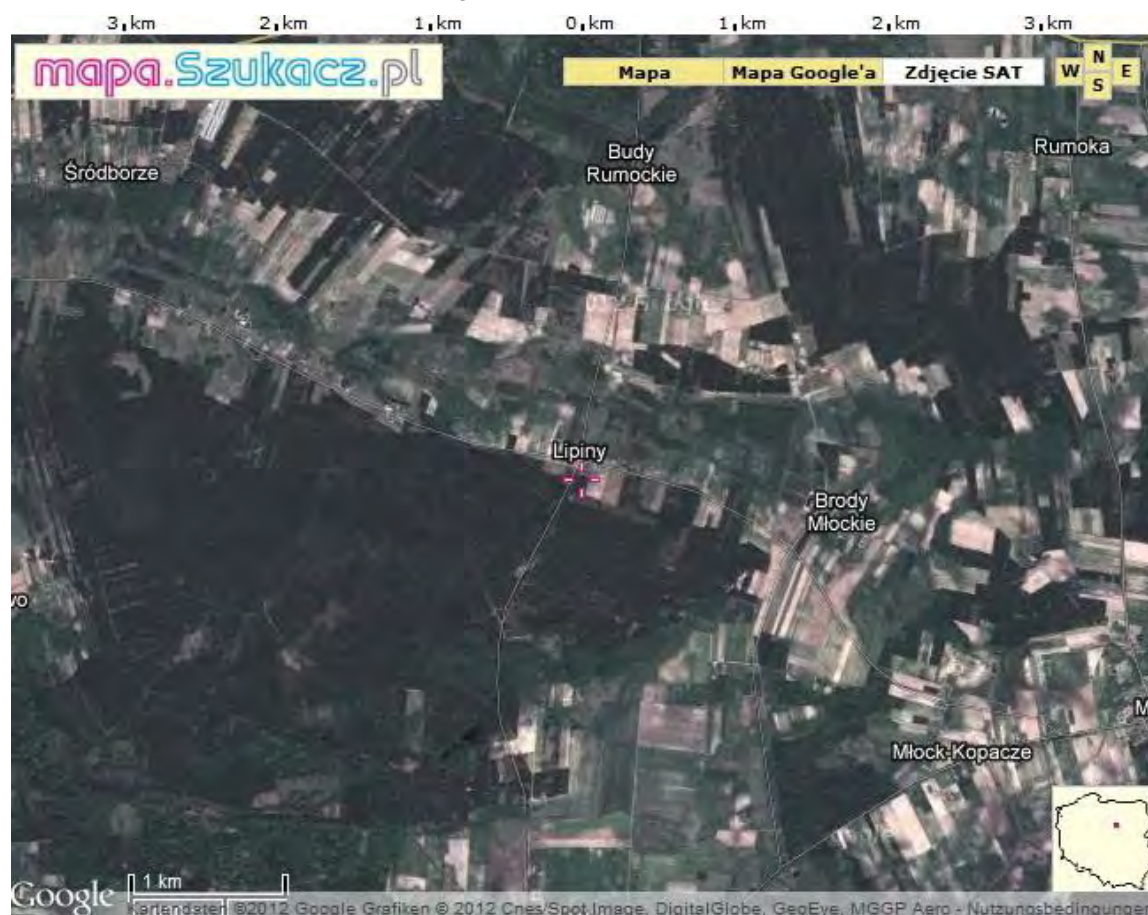
The coordinates are given in Europe as N 52,806728 E 20,412884 which is the same as the North American N 52.806728 E 20.412884. The state is **Mazowieckie** and the county is **Ciechanow**. When you double-click inside the red circle another window opens:

Współrzędne geograficzne

N	E	
52,806832	20,412283	w stopniach i ułamkach stopni
52 48,410	20 24,737	w stopniach, minutach i ułamkach minut
52 48 24,6	20 24 44,2	w stopniach, minutach, sekundach i ułamkach sekund
52,806832 20,412283		w stopniach i ułamkach stopni, oddzielone tabulatorem

That shows the coordinates also as 52° 48' 24.6" N and 20° 24' 44.2" E or for Legacy 524824 N and 202444 E.

Whenever I click on "Zdjecie SAT" (9) I will get the map with Google Earth and when I then click on "Mapa" the normal map will show again.



The location is to be named:

Lipiny,	Ciechanow,	Mazowieckie,	Poland	524824 N	202446 E
---------	------------	--------------	--------	----------	----------

And that I saw in reality in 2006, which is very similar those areas in Volhynia where my grandfather later lived.



4. Makowitz, a location in Volhynia

My grandfather, his parents, his grandparents, a brother and a sister migrated around 1882 to Volhynia. As his father, he also became a teacher–cantor and in 1906 married my grandmother Ida Brokop. Ida was born in 1882 in **Makowitz** according to my Ahnenpass (it is a Nazi invention with a 4 level pedigree to supposedly prove my being an Aryan and it is a good source of information). Another recorded name is **Makowetz** in the St. Petersburg birth file and it is said that the village is near Nowograd-Wolhynsk. The Brokop family was among the first settlers in Volhynia.

The **best source for Volhynia** is GOV <http://gov.genealogy.net/>. I select the English language and

GOV :: The Historic Gazetteer

10 Einträge in 0.032 Sekunden gefunden.

name	type	Übergeordnete Objekte
Mackfitz, Makowice	Ort	Regenwalde, Stettin, Pommern, Preußen, Norddeutscher Bund
Makowicze, Маковичи, Маковичі, Makowitschi	village	Rajon Turysk, Oblast Wolhynien (Luzk), Ukraine
Makowiczki, Mackewitz	Ort	Regenwalde, Stettin, Pommern, Preußen, Norddeutscher Bund
Makowiska, Mackfitzer Feld	Ort	Platze, Regenwalde, Stettin, Pommern, Preußen, Norddeutscher Bund
Makowski	parish	Plock, Ev.-Augsb. Konsistorium Warschau
Makowski	church	Makowski, Plock, Ev.-Augsb. Konsistorium Warschau
Маковичи, Маковичы, Makowice, Моравиці	village	★ Rajon Nowograd-Wolynsk, Oblast Shitomir, Ukraine
Mogwitz, Breitenfeld O. S., Makowice	municipality	Grottkau, Oppeln, Schlesien, Preußen, Norddeutscher Bund
Mogwitz, Breitenfeld O. S., Makowice	Ort	Breitenfeld O. S., Grottkau, Oppeln, Schlesien, Preußen, Norddeutscher Bund
Schwenkfeld, Makowice	Ort	Schweidnitz, Breslau, Niederschlesien, Preußen, Norddeutscher Bund

alternately enter both names and .. find nothing! I then enter "Makowi". One village lies in Ukraine in the Oblast Shitomir and the Rajon Nowograd-Wolynsk. That must be the right one! **The Oblast and Rayon show transcriptions into German but we need the English ones according to the guideline.**

GOV :: Makowizy, Маковицы, Makowice, Маковиці

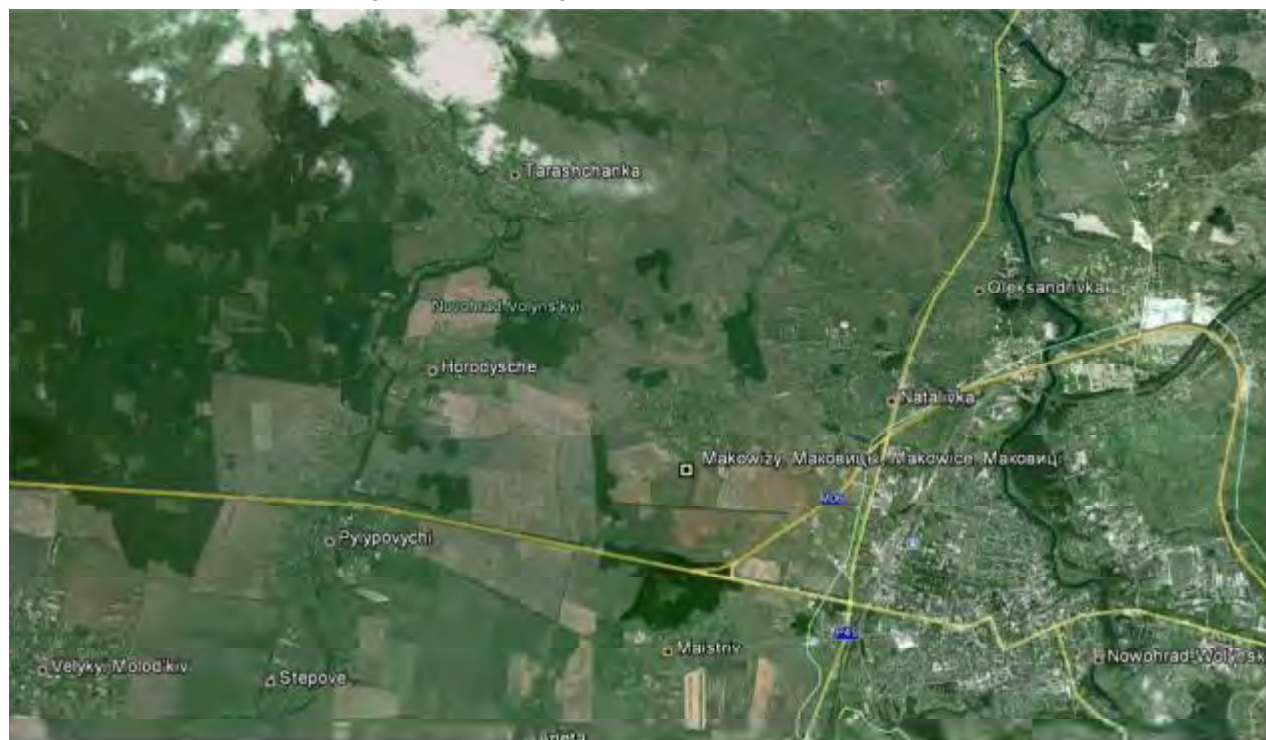
GOV-Id	MAKIZYKO30SO
name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makowizy (deu) • Маковицы (rus) • Makowice (pol) • Маковиці (ukr)
type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • village
postal code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UA-11701 (1991 -) Source

A click on the four names at left is giving nearly everything I need:

Village name: 1st the German **Makowizy**, 2nd the Russian in Cyrillic, 3rd the Polish **Makowice** and 4th the Ukrainian name in Cyrillic. The 1st is the German transcription of the Russian name. According to the guideline I need the English transcription of the Ukrainian name which I find with the help of Appendix B as **Makovytsi**. But as the Germans were using **Makowitz** it will be the

first part of the village name. -

Google Earth is best for boundaries, coordinates, county- and state names, especially east of Poland. When I click on Google-Earth I will get that picture:



The county (raion) is given in green colour as Novohrad-Volynskiy raion. The county is thus **Novohrad-Volynskiy**. When I click on the – sign on the right of the map the **Zhytomyr oblast** will appear. Thus **Google Earth** helps me to find administrative levels. **Note:** it is important to opt for the English (US) language in order to see all levels in English.

I pointed the mouse hand at the end of the arrow in the middle of the village and at the bottom of the map the coordinates show as 50° 36' 47.50" N 27° 33' 00.39" which will give the Legacy coordinates **503648 N 273300 E**.

A clip of the 1930 Polish 1:100.000 map also shows the cemetery (Cm.) of Kol. Makowice.



The location is to be named:

Makowitz (Makowice /Makovytsi)	Novohrad-Volynskyi,	Zhytomyr,	Ukraine	503648 N	273300 E
---------------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------



In 2006 I drove on the motorway M-06 NW of Novohrad-Volynskyi travelling west to Rivne and passed the rather large street-sign for that small village displaying: "**Makovytsi** 2 km". The village sign at the edge of that village was much smaller.

SGEE shows a [gazetteer of Volhynian villages](#) on the homepage (refer to Chapter 7, page 16). A search there for all villages starting with "Makow" gives the following result:

SGEE location according to the guideline

Makow (-, NE of Semerynska), Lokachi, Volyn, Ukraine

Makowitz (Makowice/Makovytsi), Novohrad-Volynskyi, Zhytomyr, Ukraine

Makowiece (Makowszcze/NE of Radoshyn), Kovel, Volyn, Ukraine

North East

505050 245320

503648 273300

511050 245710

It is now easy to copy the location and paste it into Legacy.

5. Beschlejewka, Russia

After the marriage of my grandparents 5 children were born: my father Ernst 1907, Reinhard 1908, Erna 1910, Margarete 1912 and Robert 1913. In 1914 the family was forced into exile in East-Russia. My grandfather was taken hostage by the Russians and my grandmother and her 5 children moved East by horse drawn cart, train and boat. Robert died and was buried in Samara.

Samara (Kuybyshev),	,	Samara,	Russia	531400 N	501000 E
----------------------------	---	----------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

Finally they reached **Beschlejewka 60 km away from Troitzk** as my father wrote later in his diary. Until recently I was unable to find that village. Then Ludmilla, my 3rd cousin once removed, helped me. Ludmilla is a member of the large Biberdorf family of which a part was unlucky because they lived in East-Volhynia and were deported by the Soviets before WW II to the East. Her grandfather Ewald Biberdorf died 1988 in

Pawlodar (Pavlodar)	,	Pavlodar,	Kazakhstan	521656 N	765744 E
----------------------------	---	------------------	-------------------	-----------------	-----------------

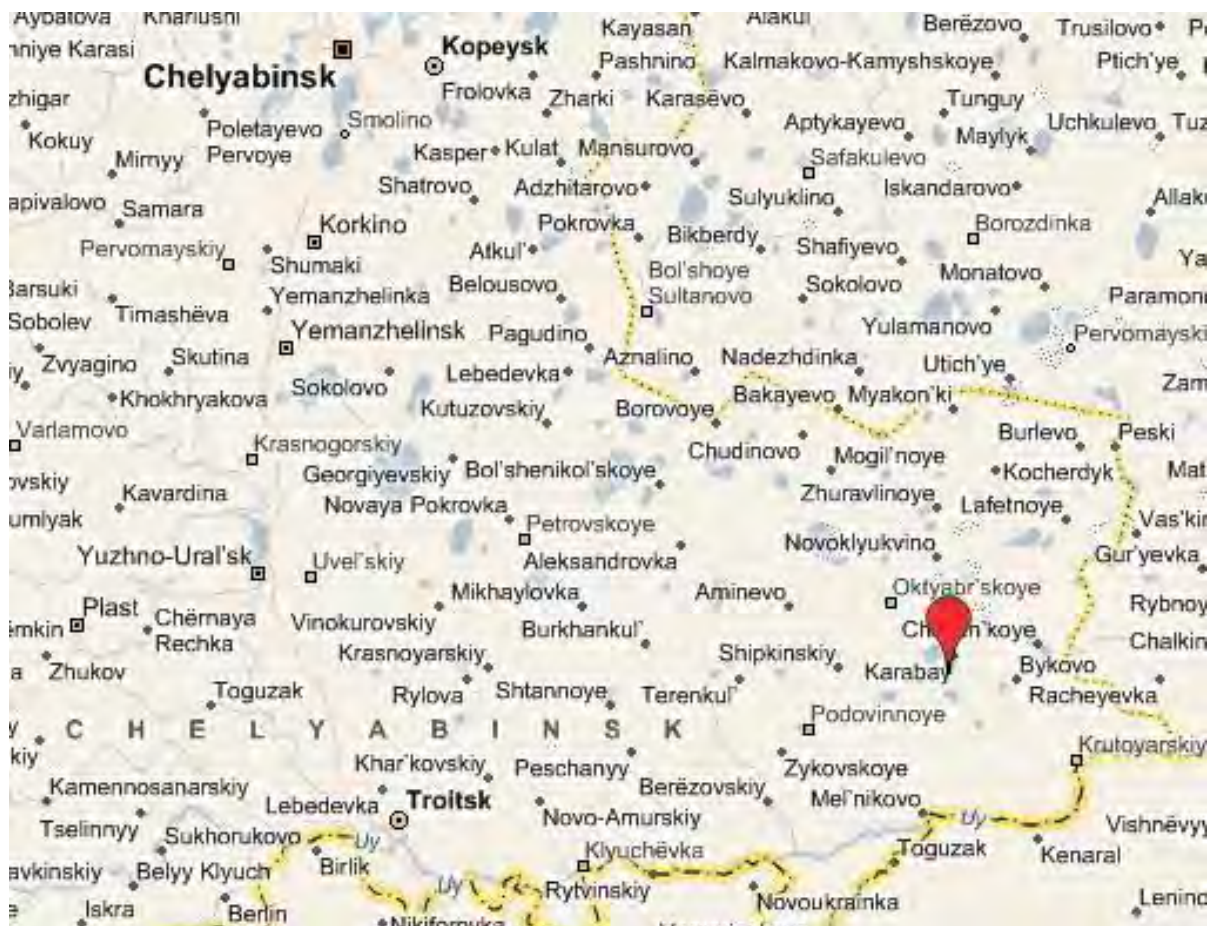
I told Ludmilla, who now also lives in Hamburg, about Beschlejewka and a day later I received an email from her: "Dein Beschleevka (Бешлеевка) existiert sich immer noch! In der Nähe von Troitsk (Троицк) 54° 18' Nord, 62° 50' Ost; übrigens, mein Vater erzählte mir, dass in Troitsk die größten militärischen Übungsplätze liegen, auch für die Nuklearen Waffen ... er war da auch mal ..."

She gave me the right name and told me that near Troitsk are the largest military training camps, also with nuclear weapons, and her father was also there some time ago...

I entered the coordinates into Google Earth and Beshleevka shows:



I entered the coordinates into Legacy for the birthplace of the next two children of my grandparents (Erhard and Wanda) and the Bing map shows a distance of 85 km to Troitsk. The Cyrillic Бешлеевка is to be transcribed into German as Beschlejewka, refer to Appendix B.



Ludmilla found that village by speaking the name shown in our family records aloud and then spelling it in Russian accordingly.

I found out that this method is also a good tool for German village names found in Polish church books. But one needs a pretty good grasp of the language for that method of finding location names. Google Earth did not transcribe according the rules mentioned in Appendix B.

Beschlejewka (Beshleyevka),	,	Chelyabinsk,	Russia	541733 N	624956 E
--------------------------------	---	--------------	--------	----------	----------

7. Neusalz an der Oder, German Empire

In 1917 my grandfather moved to Orenburg, Russia, where he worked as a teacher.

Orenburg,	,	Orenburg,	Russia	514700 N	550600 E
------------------	---	------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

Around 1918 they returned to Volhynia and he got work as teacher-cantor in Toptscha.

Toptscha (Topcza/ Topcha),	Korets,	Rivne,	Ukraine	504337 N	270313 E
-----------------------------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------



That is the view from the East along the main road in that Colony Toptscha. The green bushes are forming a rectangle of the cemetery which I could easily locate with Google Earth. There is still a Ukrainian village Topcha south of the little river.

Nowa Sól

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nowa Sól [ⁱˈnɔva sɔlˈɔɫ] (German: *Neusalz an der Oder*) is a town on the Oder River in Lubusz Voivodeship, western Poland. It is the capital of Nowa Sól County and had a population of 40,351 as of 2006.

Contents (hide)

1 History
2 People
3 Population
4 Notes
5 References
6 External links

History

The first settlement in the region of modern Nowa Sól dates to the 14th century, when the territory was under Bohemian sovereignty. In order to break Silesia's dependency on salt from Poland, Emperor Ferdinand I founded the demesne land *Zum Neuen Salze* in 1563.^[1] The sea salt, originally from La Rochelle and the Iberian coast, was transported from Hamburg and Stettin (Szczecin) along the navigable Oder. A flood in 1573 led to the relocation of the salt refinery to the nearby village of Modritz (Modrzyca); the office of the administrator is now the town hall. The settlement was documented as *Neusalzburg* ("New Salzburg") in 1585 and later as *Neusalz* ("New Salt"). A

Coordinates: 51°48′N 15°43′E﻿ / ﻿51.800°N 15.717°E﻿ / 51.800; 15.717

Nowa Sól





Flag Coat of arms



Coordinates: 51°48′N 15°43′E﻿ / ﻿51.800°N 15.717°E﻿ / 51.800; 15.717

Country Poland

Voivodeship Lubusz

County Nowa Sól County

Gmina Nowa Sól (urban gmina)

Around 1922 my father crossed the frontier to the German Empire and went to the gymnasium in Neusalz an der Oder together with other boys of the village.

Refer to the chronicle of Dr. Herbert Henke published in the SGEE Journal Sep 2003 page 25.

All necessary information I find with the English Wikipedia.

Neusalz (Nowa Sol),	Nowa Sol,	Lubuskie,	Poland	514800 N	154300 E
----------------------------	------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

8. Posen (Poznan) is my birthplace

After finishing school my father did not return to Volhynia but went to Posen (Poznan). He married nearby and I was born there February 1939.

Posen (Poznan) is a good example to show the many possible location names according to the time of the event:

- 1 A person was born **1790** in Poznan, province Wielkopolskie of the **Kingdom of Poland**.
- 2 A person was born **1800** in Posen, province Suedpreussen of the **Kingdom of Prussia**.
- 3 A person was born **1810** in Poznan, département Poznan of the **Duchy of Warsaw**.
- 4 A person was born **1850** in Posen, province Posen of the **Kingdom of Prussia**.
- 5 My mother was born **1909** in near Posen, province Posen of the **German Empire**.
- 6 I was born Feb 1939 in Poznan, province Poznan of Poland.**
- 7 My sister was born **Nov 1940** in Posen, province Warthegau of the **“Third Reich”**.
- 8 A person was born **1960** in Poznan, province Poznan of **Poland**.
- 9 A person was born **from 1998 to today** in Poznan, province Wielkopolskie of **Poland**.

I wanted to demonstrate that in 210 years there were 9 big changes in naming the location of Posen (Poznan). There were more changes at the level of the Provinces/Wojewodztwo and Counties/Powiats for smaller villages. I might come up with up to 20 changes for one village in 200 years, on average 1 in every 20 years.

According to the rules of **Chapter 5.1.2. and 5.5.** I have to name my birthplace as:

Poznan,	Poznan,	Wielkopolskie,	Poland	522426 N	165453 E
----------------	----------------	-----------------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

-

We have produced this **guideline for the 48,400 locations in the MPD**. Nearly 8,400 have very poor information, mainly the village name. If only a village name is known without some general idea where it is located, as in the case of the village Marjanki (refer to page 22), where there are 11 alternatives in just Poland, it will be most difficult to find the correct village. Poland and also Volhynia are exceptional in high numbers of alternatives reaching often over 50. Only in some cases have we been able to find what we believe is the correct village by looking at surrounding persons and their location plus other detective methods.

Thus be aware that locations can usually only be found when you have sufficient information about them and therefore we ask that you to help us and others who use your data by listing as much information as you know about your locations in case you were unable to find the village, so that we and others may find it.

-

We hope that you gained a better understanding as to why we need standardization and that the naming of locations in Eastern Europe is not at all easy.

We hope also that you understand as a result of reading the appendix, that although finding the locations of villages can be challenging, once you find that location, the records of your ancestors will mean much more to you, since you will be able to see what is now in the area where they lived, and you can also visit that place.

Frank Stewner, living in

Hamburg-St. Georg,	Hamburg,	Hamburg,	Germany	533321 N	100108 E
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Appendix B Transcription of Cyrillic

There exist numerous ways of transcribing the Russian and Ukraine Cyrillic into English and German. We adopted the tables of GOV used for their transcription of present-day Russian and Ukraine villages in Volhynia and East-Prussia. In the notes we remark that Google Earth is describing in few cases not the same way as we propose. Thus you will not be able see with Google Earth exactly the same village names as in the SGEE Gazetteers. On next page is a 1983 transcription table which includes handwritten and old letters. It differs from the lists we propose and is not unambiguous.

Transcription of Russian Cyrillic			Transcription of Ukraine Cyrillic	
Russian	German transcr.	English transcr.	Ukrainian	English transcription
А а	A a	A a	А а	A a
Б б	B b	B b	Б б	B b
В в	W w	V v	В в	V v
Г г	G g	G g	Г г	H h
			Ґ ґ	G g
Д д	D d	D d	Д д	D d
Е е	E e, je ¹	E e, ye ¹	Е е	E e
Ё ё	Jo jo, o ²	Ye e	Є є	Ye ie
Ж ж	Sh sh	Zh zh	Ж ж	Zh zh
З з	S s	Z z	З з	Z z
И и	I i	I i	И и	Y y
			І і	I i
			Ї ї	Yi i
Й й	J j ³	Y y	Й й	Y i ¹
К к	K k	K k	К к	K k
Л л	L l	L l	Л л	L l
М м	M m	M m	М м	M m
Н н	N n	N n	Н н	N n
О о	O o	O o	О о	O o
П п	P p	P p	П п	P p
Р р	R r	R r	Р р	R r
С с	S s	S s	С с	S s
Т т	T t	T t	Т т	T t
У у	U u	U u	У у	U u
Ф ф	F f	F f	Ф ф	F f
Х х	Ch ch	Kh kh	Х х	Kh kh
Ц ц	Z z	Ts ts	Ц ц	Ts ts
Ч ч	Tsch tsch	Ch ch	Ч ч	Ch ch
Ш ш	Sch sch	Sh sh	Ш ш	Sh sh
Щ щ	Schtsch schtsch	Shch shch	Щ щ	Shch shch
Ъ ъ				
Ы ы	Y y	Y y		
Ь ь			Ь ь	- , j ²
Ю ю	Ju ju	Yu yu	Ю ю	Yu iu ³
Я я	Ja ja	Ya ya	Я я	Ya ia ⁴
1. After vowels 2. After vowels and at the beginning of a word: Jo or jo. But o after ж, ч, ш, щ. 3. After и and ы: nothing. At the end of a word: й->i. Between vowels and between consonants: ->i. After и or ы and before consonant: ->j.			Apostrophe and soft sign are omitted. 1. After и: nothing. 2. Before o; Google Earth : 'o 3. Google Earth : Yu yu 4. Google Earth : Ya ya Yellow mark differences	

The Russian Alphabet (with English, Polish, and German Equivalents)

Printed Russian	Handwritten Russian	English	Polish	German	Printed Russian	Handwritten Russian	English	Polish	German
А а	<i>А а</i>	a	a	a	У у	<i>У у</i>	u	u,ó	u
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	b	b	b	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	f	f	f
В в	<i>В в</i>	v	w	w,v	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	kh	ch	ch
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	g(h)	g(h)	g(h)	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	ts	c	z,tz
• Used for h in non-Russian words, pronounced as v in the genitive ending -го.					Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	ch	cz	tsch
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	d	d	d	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	sh	sz	sch
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	ye,e	ie,je,e	je,e	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	shch	szcz	schtsch
• Pronounced as ye (Pol./Ger. as je) initially, after vowels, and after Ъ.					Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"	no equivalent	"
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	zh	z,rz	zh,sh	• Has no sound, indicates that the previous consonant is "hard"; represented in English as ". Prior to the 1918 spelling reforms Ъ was used at the end of all words ending in a consonant unless the consonant was "soft".				
• Polish rz is often written in old Russian as рж.					Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	y	y	y
З з	<i>З з</i>	z	z	z,s	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	"	no equivalent	"
И и	<i>И и</i>	i	i	i	• Has no sound, indicates that the previous consonant is "soft"; represented in English as '.				
• German eu is usually written in Russian as ей.					Ѣ ѣ	<i>Ѣ ѣ</i>	ye	ie,je	je
І і	<i>І і</i>	i	i	i	• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.				
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	y	j	j	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	e	e	e
К к	<i>К к</i>	k	k	k	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	yu	ju,jó	ju
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	l	l	l	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	ya	ja	ja
М м	<i>М м</i>	m	m	m	Ѳ ѳ	<i>Ѳ ѳ</i>	f,th	f,th	f,th
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	n	n	n	• Used in words of Greek origin, equivalent to the Greek theta (th) but pronounced and represented in English as f.				
О о	<i>О о</i>	o	o	o	• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.				
П п	<i>П п</i>	p	p	p	Ѵ ѵ	<i>Ѵ ѵ</i>	y	y	y
Р р	<i>Р р</i>	r	r	r	• Used in words of Greek origin, equivalent to the Greek upsilon (u,y) replaced by И after 1918 spelling reforms; represented in English as y.				
С с	<i>С с</i>	s	s	s	• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.				
Т т	<i>Т т</i>	t	t	t					