

The Bukovina Society of the Americas NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 81, Ellis, KS 67637-0081 USA

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 The Bukovina Society is now on Facebook. See you there! Please contact Irmgard Hein Ellingson on Facebook or at irmgardellingson@yahoo.com with questions.

Your comments and newsletter contributions are welcome! Please email them to Irmgard Hein Ellingson, irmgardellingson@yahoo.com or send them via postal mail to 200 Highland Drive #2, Decorah IA 52101 / USA.

Please notify the Bukovina Society of your postal and/or email address changes. Changes may be sent via the email link at our website, www.bukovinasociety.org or by postal mail to BSA, P.O. Box 81, Ellis, Kansas, 67637, USA.†

Note that members residing in the USA may receive newsletters either by postal mail or email.† Members residing outside the USA receive newsletters by email.

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SOCIETY NEWS & EVENTS

- We're on Facebook for you! The Bukovina Society of the Americas has a Facebook group that is facilitated by Irmgard Hein Ellingson, one of our organization's founders. Please feel free to post your historical and/or genealogical questions at the Bukovina Society of the America's Facebook group, and she will respond to you.
- A 2016 Bukovinafest or Galicia-Bukovina family history workshop is under consideration at this time. Please share ideas, suggestions, etc. at the Bukovina Society's Facebook page or with Irmgard Hein Ellingson (contact information above).
- The annual meeting of the Bukovina Society of the Americas, Inc. has been scheduled for Friday, October 2, 2015, at 11:30 a.m. The location will be the Bukovina Society tent at the annual *Oktoberfest* held in the *Oktoberfest* Frontier Park at 1st and Main Streets in Hays, Kansas. Primary agenda items include election of members to the Board of Directors and review of financial statements. Your thoughts, questions, comments, and input are welcome and appreciated! In the event of inclement weather, the meeting will be held at the Ellis County Historical Society located at 7th and Main Street, six blocks north of the *Oktoberfest* venue.
- Steve Parke, founding member of the Bukovina Society, is a board member of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International (CGSI) Board. CGSI will host their 15th annual conference at the Marriott Cedar Rapids in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on October 21-24, 2015.

Steve will present the following papers: "German-Bohemian Migration from Bukovina to the Americas: The Ellis, Kansas Settlement and Others" and "Westward Ethnic Expansion: The Historic Czech and Slovak Settlements of Kansas." Go to <http://www.cgsi.org/> and click on "Events and news" for more.

- The 250th anniversary of the establishment of the Volga German colonies will be celebrated in Mason City, Iowa, on Sunday afternoon, September 13, 2015. The afternoon seminar is being hosted by the Center for Volga German Studies [CVGS] at Concordia University in Portland, Oregon. Dr. Brent Mai, a western Kansas native and current CVGS director, will speak. The event will be held at the Historic Park Inn, a Frank Lloyd Wright building in downtown Mason City. For a schedule and registration information, go to <http://cvgs.cu-portland.edu/> and click on "Exhibits and Events."
- The Mt. Angel *Treffen* and Conference 2015 will be held in Salem, Oregon, on Thursday, September 17, through Saturday, September 19, in conjunction with the annual Mt. Angel [Oregon] *Oktoberfest*. For more information, go to <http://danube-swabians.org/>, click on "Fun" at top right, and then click on "2015 Mt. Angel *Treffen*."
- The annual *Oktoberfest* will be held conjunction with Ft. Hays State University homecoming in Hays, Kansas, on the first Friday in October, which will be Friday, October 2, 2015. Entertainment will be continuous throughout the day and many booths will feature ethnic foods. The morning is set aside for school groups to tour tents with historical displays and enactments, and beer will only be

served in the afternoon. The Bukovina Society shares a working relationship as well as tent space with the Sunflower Chapter of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR) at this event.

- The annual Kansas Roundup of [AHSGR] Chapters will be hosted by the Sunflower Chapter of AHSGR (see above) in Hays, Kansas, on Saturday, October 3. For more a schedule and registration information, go to <http://www.sunflowerchapterofahsgr.net/> and click on "Kansas Round-Up" for more. Note: AHSGR focuses upon the Russian empire, not the Austrian empire of which Bukovina was a part from 1775 until 1918.
- The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society maintains an inventory of Saskatchewan cemeteries. This database contains the names and locations of over 3,400 cemetery and burial sites in the province. The cemetery records that have been collected are available at the SGS Library located at 1514 11th Avenue in Regina. Most of the data has also been entered into Saskatchewan Residents Index, a database available at SGS. For details about accessing the information, visit the SGS website at <http://www.saskgenealogy.com/>.
- The German-Bohemian Heritage Society proudly announced the world premiere release of a documentary about their German-Bohemian heritage and culture at their May 2015 meeting. In 2014, they were awarded a Minnesota Arts & Cultural Heritage Grant to work with Dan Hoisington of Hoisington Preservation Consultants on this project. For more information about the documentary and the work of the German-Bohemian Heritage Society, go to <http://www.germanbohemianheritagesociety.com>.
- Rose Aust Losee, a longtime Bukovina Society member, mother of member John Aust Losee, passed away peacefully with her family at her side at her home in Rotterdam, New York, on Thursday, April 23, 2015, after a long illness. Rose's father William John Aust was the son of Jacob Ast, born 27 March 1862 in Illischestie and one of the first emigrants from Bukovina to Kansas and then Washington state. The Bukovina Society extends its sincere sympathies to John, his wife Kristy, their son Christopher, relatives, and friends.
- The Bukovina Society welcomes our 213th and 214th Life Members Verlin and Carol Armbrister of Elis, Kansas, and Darrin Humeniuk of Wellington, Kansas.

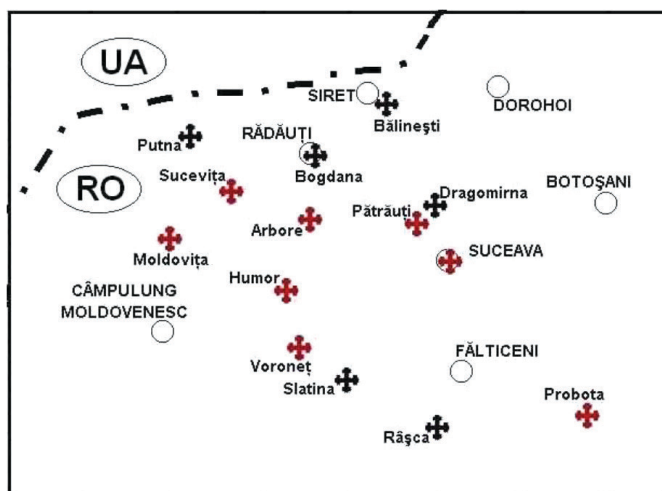
THE PAINTED MONASTERIES OF BUKOVINA



The Voronetz Monastery

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vorone%C8%9B_Monastery#/media/File:Voronet_Monastery_-_Romania_-_02.jpg, Public Domain.

The Habsburg Empire - i.e. Austria - annexed Galicia and Bukovina in 1774. When the Austrian military administration entered Bukovina, they found a land with scarcely any roads, no bridges, no doctors or apothecaries (pharmacists), and only a couple of recognized schools. Most of the region's land was owned by the 26 Orthodox monasteries, which had fallen into disrepair during Turkish rule. Reform of these monasteries was one of the first objectives of the new military administration. In 1786, the Austrian state closed all but seven of them and created the *Religionsfond* to manage the revenue of their lands. Marked in red on the map below are eight of the painted monasteries which together been listed as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). All are located in Suceava County in northeastern Romania (note: RO = Romania, UA = Ukraine.)



ILLISCHESTIE, BUKOVINA (AUSTRIA) CENSUS RESULTS

from *Chronik der bukowiner Landgemeinde*
by Johann Christian Dressler
translated/edited by Irmgard Hein Ellingson

Census reports were periodically compiled in Illischestie.
Some reports were tallied in families:

- In 1774, 40 families lived in Illischestie. The region was just being acquired by Austria from the Ottoman Empire, and it was more than a decade before the German settlers began to arrive.
- In 1776, only 31 families and 13 *Kalaraschen* (military personnel: *Gerichtsreiter* and *Dragoner* or dragoons) were counted in Illischestie and Brasca. Most likely a number of families had moved to neighboring Moldavia after the 1774 census.
- In 1778, Illischestie had 46 families.
- In 1786, there were 141 families.
- In 1836, Illischestie had 125 Romanian and 94 German families.
- In 1843, 190 Romanian families were reported in Illischestie.
- In 1865, Illischestie had 200 Romanian and 214 German families.

Other reports tallied individuals:

- In 1786, there were 16 Roman Catholic individuals in Illischestie.
- In 1811, Illischestie had 189 Germans.
- On 31 December 1880, Illischestie's population was 3816 persons.
 - ◻ Of these, 1998 were male and 1818 were female.
 - ◻ There were 2086 Germans, 1521 Romanians, 14 Armenians, 82 Jews, 1 Hungarian, 6 Poles, 6 Ruthenians [Ukrainians], and 100 Gypsies.
 - ◻ There were 570 houses/homes, compared with 475 in 1869.
- On 31 December 1890, there were 3725 individuals: 1908 Germans, 1706 Romanians, and 111 Jews. There were 1685 Greek Orthodox, 21 Armenian Orthodox, 1695 Evangelical [Lutheran], 213 Roman Catholic, and 111 Jewish persons.
- In 1900, there were 4083 individuals: 2067 Romanians, 1871 Germans, and 145 Jewish. Of these, 2067 were

Greek Orthodox, 1701 were Evangelical [Lutheran], 170 Roman Catholic, and 145 Jews.

- In 1910, there were 4299 individuals: 2193 were Romanians, 1934 Germans, and 172 Jews.
- In July 1928, there were 4629 individuals: 2256 were Romanians, 2168 Germans, 5 Poles, and 200 Jews.
- On 31 December 1930, there were 4754 persons residing in an area of 250 hectares, with 967 residential and 1010 business places.
 - ◻ Of these, there were 2490 Romanians, 2132 Germans, 124 Jews, 6 Armenians, 1 Pole, and 1 Czech.
 - ◻ Of the residences, 541 were owned by Romanians, 443 by Germans, 25 by Jews, and 1 by an Armenian family.
 - ◻ Of the businesses, 520 were owned by Romanians, 420 by Germans, 26 by Jews, and 1 by an Armenian.
- On 1 January 1938, Illischestie had a total population of 5032. Out of that number,
 - ◻ 2619 had Romanian ethnicity, 2322 German, 76 Jewish, 1 Hungarian, and 14 had other ethnic identities.
 - ◻ 2618 were Greek Orthodox, 2 Greek Catholic, 192 Roman Catholic, 2130 Evangelical [Lutheran], 9 Baptist, 76 Jewish, and 5 had other religious affiliations.
 - ◻ There were 2420 males and 2612 females.
 - ◻ 2020 were married, 2728 were single, 230 were widowed, and 14 were divorced.

The age distribution:

101 whose ages ranged from newborn to 1 year
335 from ages 1-4 years
472 from ages 5-9
526 from 10-14
467 from 15-19
614 from 20-24
667 from 25-34
488 from 35-44
526 from 45-54
412 from 55-64
272 from 65-74
253 over 75 years of age

- The population density was 167.6 per square kilometer.
- The population lived in 1015 houses, each occupied by 1-4 persons.
 - ◻ Of these houses, there were 958 constructed of wood, 56 with bricks, and one of stone.
 - ◻ Six of these houses had only 1 room, 466 had 2 rooms, 342 had 3 rooms, and 201 had 4 or more rooms.

Illischestie Churches, now in Romania



The tower of the old Romanian Orthodox church is seen in the foreground, just west of the former German Evangelical (Lutheran) school and church. The former Evangelical Lutheran church is now used by the Romanian Orthodox congregation. The Evangelical Lutheran records were taken with the Germans when they left Bukovina in 1940 and since been microfilmed by various repositories.

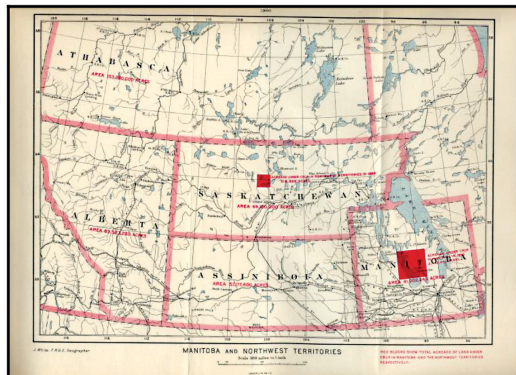


Biserica Sfânta Elisabeta din Ilișești, or St. Elizabeth Catholic Church, is located down the side street from the former Evangelical Lutheran Church.

BUKOVINA LUTHERANS IN CANADA

by Irmgard Hein Ellingson

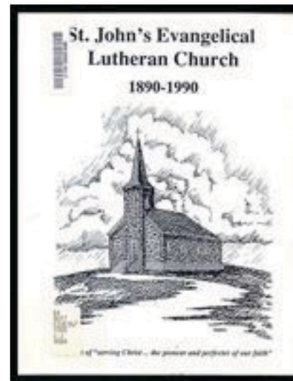
The “Edenwold” cited in late 19th century records was a huge area encompassing hundreds of square miles in Canada’s North West Territories, which then consisted of all the lands west of Manitoba.



Manitoba and Northwest Territories (Canada): 1900

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assiniboia#/media/File:Manitoba_and_Northwest_Territories_\(1900\).jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assiniboia#/media/File:Manitoba_and_Northwest_Territories_(1900).jpg), Public Domain

At that same time in Austria, pamphlets were being circulated that described the opportunities in Canada, where men who were ages eighteen and older could obtain 160 acres of land as a free homestead after paying a ten-dollar fee. Immigrants flooded to Canada, only to find upon arrival that they would have to first clear the land before they could plant anything.



One of the best, if not the best, source for Lutheran church records in Canada’s Northwest Territories is now accessible in the *Canada Local Histories Online* series. The book *St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1890-1990 : translations of the earliest church histories, and information on the early families of the congregation . . .* was compiled by Richard Hordern for the

centennial of St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church near Edenwold, Saskatchewan. See <http://www.ourroots.ca/e/toc.aspx?id=6290>.

THE MANGS OF BUKOVINA AND CANADA

excerpted from The 1975 Mang Reunion
submitted by Fay Schmal Jourdaens
with editorial notes by Irmgard Hein Ellingson

In making a pictorial record of the Mang family of Canada, it was felt that some background information with regard to its origin be included.

Research has shown that this branch of the Mang family originated in a small town named Trippstadt, located near Kaiserslautern, in the Rhine-Palatinate. Our forefathers Friedrich and Franz Mang, born in 1746 and 49 respectively left Trippstadt in 1771. *Editor’s note: given the known history, it is more likely than the Mang brothers left in 1781.*

Editor’s note: Bukovina studies by the Bukovina-Institut and the Bukovina Society as well as the contemporary availability of English-language articles have provided us today - in 2015 - with more accurate details about Bukovina history than was commonly known in 1975. Bear in mind that:

- Joseph II was not the Emperor until 1780,
- no arrangement was ever concluded between him and the

Elector of the Palatinate about settlers,

- *Bukovina was acquired from the Ottoman Empire in 1774-1775,*
- *German settlers did not arrive in Satulmare until 1787-1788.*

By an arrangement between the Emperor Joseph II of Austria and the Elector of the Palatine, a number of farmers were selected to colonize his province of Bukowina, recently acquired from Turkey. Our ancestors Friedrich and Franz Mang arrived in Satulmare [Big Village] in 1773. Their houses were located on the main street, in the center of the village. Here the family remained until 1889 and 1890.

History of the Family in Canada

In the early 1880's a group of four men, whose leader was Philipp Putz, our brother-in-law, married to our sister Theresia Mang, left Satulmare to investigate the possibility of resettling in a country where there was no compulsory military service. They went to Palestine but came away disappointed. On the train between Istanbul and Bucharest, their conversation about resettlement was interrupted by an Englishman who spoke German. He told them about the new free land available in Northwestern Canada, which he had visited in the early 1870's. He also described the political, religious, and personal freedom which could be enjoyed there. Further, he told them of the new transcontinental railway which was just being completed.

From Balgonie, in the N.W. Territories of Canada, Philipp Putz wrote to Philip Mang in Bukovina, to tell him that all the Englishman had said was true.

Grand [Great]-Uncle Philip Mang had been serving with the Austrian Imperial Army of occupation of Bosnia Herzegovina and was now invalided home to Satulmare. His decision was quick and final; he sold his property in Satulmare and migrated with his family of five to Edenwold, Canada, where he arrived on August 20, 1889. He took up a homestead on the S.W. 1/4 of Sec. twp. 19, Rge. 17, W. of 2nd Mer. Philipp's wife, Ludwiga Gartel, could not withstand the rigors of a harsh Canadian winter and died within six months.

Heading for Balgonie, Canada, and next to arrive was Jacob Mang, son of Franz Sr., who left while on leave from the Emperor's Army, with his wife [Elisabeth Schmidt] and their infant son Jacob Jr. On July 16, 1890 he filed for a homestead on the S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 30, Twp. 18, Rge. 16, where he remained until 1903. He later moved to Vibank and after Frank Mang Sr. died, he took over the paternal farm at Edenwold.

Meanwhile, back in Satulmare, Franz Mang Sr. had decided to follow his brother Philipp and son; he sold his farm and with wife and four young children arrived at Balgonie on a foggy morning on Oct. 17, 1890. Because of the lateness of the season, he purchased the N.E. 1/4 of Sec. 32, Twp. 19 Rge. 16 as it had a Pioneer-type shelter and a straw covered barn. In 1902, he applied for and received a patent for a homestead, located on the S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 12, Twp. 20, Rge. 17.

In Satulmare, the older brothers John, George and Franz were now, in 1892, eligible for army conscription. They evaded the Austrian and German border patrols and crossed the border at night into Germany, thus evading military service. They came to Canada via Hamburg and Liverpool. All the sons of both families acquired either Canadian homesteads or purchased preemptions by 1899.

Philip Sr. and young Karl had diligently pursued the study of the English language, reading and writing so that by 1889, they applied for and received commissions to take over Her Majesty's Post Offices at Edenwold and Hednesford, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

Other settlers came, either simultaneously, or well before the close of the century, so that now there were many eligible young girls and bachelors.

The sons-in law and daughters-in-law of Franz and Regina Sauer Mang were:

Franziska married Johann Leib
Ludviga married Johann Lanz
Theresia married Franz Frombach
Jacob married Elisabeth Schmidt
Johann married Karoline Brodt
Franz married Amalia Frombach
Karl married Regina Schmidt
Philip married Magdalena Sauer

The sons-in-law and daughters-in-law of Philip Mang Sr. and L. Gartel and Eva Woessner [his first and second wives, respectively;

Christian married Ann Vorreiter
Peter Jr. married Karoline Huber
Friedrich married Caroline
Max married Esther Mang
Otto married Lilian Hoglund
Edwin married Edna Koch
Theresa married Charles Gentner
Emma married Lee Springsteel
Ella married Amos Frombach

These people did not hesitate in populating this wonderful, free new land.

If Sir Wilfred Laurier said that the first half of this century [author's note: remember, this was written in 1975] belonged to Canada, our family certainly did its best to make the statement come true. Mang progeny now reside in nearly every province of Canada and several states of the United States of America. Many of the family have served in the two World Wars of the last century - fortunately, only three are listed in the Great Book of War Dead, in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

The families of Philip and Franz Mang have made many contributions to our country, not only as farmers but also in nearly every professional field as clergymen, doctors, engineer, technicians, nurses, teachers, army officers, non-commissioned officers, professors, businessmen, management in businesses and in government offices. We have contributed also to the government of the province as councilors mayors and as Member of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan and a Member of the Parliament of Canada [Henry Mang].

In conclusion, we give thanks to Divine Providence for the Guidance and Great Blessings given to these fortunate families.

Postscript from Fay Jordaens:

The research done regarding these families is of particular interest to me since my great-grandmother was Theresia Mang, married to Philipp Putz, who forayed into the Dobrudja, Palestine, Canada and finally the U.S.A, looking for land for his family, as well as freedom from army conscription of his sons and finally, religious freedom. Great-Grandmother Theresia Mang Putz lost her life within a year of her migration to Canada. These families wanted to give their children a better life, which they did, but at a tremendous cost to themselves. However, they accomplished their mission! They were giants!

- *Arbeit macht das Leben süß*, or "Work makes life pleasurable."
- *Selbstlob stinkt*, or "Self-adulation reeks."
- *Nichts gewagt, nichts gewonnen*, or "Nothing ventured, nothing gained."
- *Gott schlägt nicht mit einem Stock*, or "God does not chastise with the rod."
- *Kehre erst vor deiner eigenen Tür*, or "Sweep first in front of your own door."
- *Ende gut, alles gut*, or "All's well that ends well."
- *Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm*, or "The apple does not fall far from its stem."
- *Was du nicht weisst, macht dich nicht heiss*, or "What you don't know won't set you aglow."
- *Einen alten Baum kann man nicht mehr verpflanzen*, or "An old tree can no longer be transplanted."
- *Gib den Bediener einen Kreuzer und mache es dir selbst*, or "Give the server a tip and do it yourself."
- *Den Kleinen hängt man, den Grossen lässt man laufen*, or "The little guy gets hanged, the big one gets off."
- *Es ist noch kein Meister vom Himmel gefallen*, or "No master craftsman has yet fallen from the skies."
- *Wer den Pfennig nicht ehrt, ist den Thaler nicht wert*, or "One who does not honor the penny is not worthy of the dollar."
- *Kleine Kinder, kleine Sorgen; grosse Kinder, grosse Sorgen*, or "Small children, small worries; big children, big worries."
- *Wer einen Hund schlagen will, findet leicht einen Stock*, or "He who wants to beat a dog will readily find a stick."
- *Sage mir mit wem du verkehrst, und ich sage dir wer du bist*, or "Tell me with whom you cavort and I'll tell you who you are."
- *Wenn du den Frieden im Herzen hast, wird dir die Hütte zu Palast*, "With peace in your heart your home becomes a palace."
- *Mit einem anderen seine Hände kann man leicht ins Feuer scheuern*, or "With another's hands it is easy to stir the fire."
- *Lieben und geliebt zu werden ist das grösste Glück auf Erden*, or "To love and be loved is the greatest happiness on earth."
- *Den einem seine Eule ist dem anderen seine Nachtigall*, or "One's owl is another's nightingale."

GERMAN IDIOMS AND ADAGES

compiled by Gordon Matthews, Saskatchewan, Canada

The values of many German-speaking settlers came through in idioms or adages, which often reflected their beliefs and traditions. These proverbial sayings, shaped by their family-oriented environment, were often of a commonsense and practical nature.

- *Wer rastet, rostet*, or "He who rests, rusts."
- *Übung macht den Meister*, or "Practice makes perfect."

GENEALOGY PODCASTS

by Gail Tremblay

As a thirty-year-old who has a passion for genealogy research but also has a full time job, it is not always easy to find enough time as I would like to do my research. Over the last year, as I ride the bus to work or while I'm walking home at night I listen to podcasts. Podcasts are audio shows that you can download to your iTunes account or smartphones. If you are using an iPhone: go to the App Store link, click on the

search tab and type in podcasts. I'm not familiar with other smartphones but I believe they are similar. Download the podcast app you want to listen to. I have chosen *Genealogy Gems*, which I will discuss later in this article. The best part about podcasts is that they are free and you can save them, re-listen as much as you like, or delete afterwards by swiping over the episode on your smartphone. from right to left on the screen. There are many I download weekly that range from world travel to TED Talks. There are hundreds of genealogy podcasts and some are focused on specific groups such as French-Canadian or Irish Roots.

The *Genealogy Gems* podcast comes out every week and if you have a smartphone such as an iPhone, once you upload the app onto your phone it will download for you automatically each week. If you don't feel comfortable downloading an audio app, they now provide videos of the show on youtube. com/genealogygems. The host of the radio podcast is Lisa Louise Cooke. Her episodes are about an hour long and focus "on family history, research strategies and techniques, news and entertainment and inspiration" as well as interviews. Lisa takes the time to research for you: such as which websites to utilize for different research - for example, if you are looking for newspaper articles rather than census records. Lisa also discusses the many genealogical conventions taking place across the United States and the classes taught there.

She has enlightened me on new research tools such as: <http://scholar.google.com> - which list Doctoral Dissertations, Thesis papers, Academic Papers. These articles are from Publishers, Universities, and Professional Societies. The articles cite their sources and are a great tool to find more information on an ancestor or about a certain area during a certain time period that may assist in clues to how our ancestors daily lives were. To expand on this you may want to check out Google Image Search which maps historical communities and old photographs.

The online searches may not have all the information but they can direct us to new ideas of discovering the past and bringing our ancestors stories to life. I hope this article inspires you to utilize the technology that is out there as it is connecting the world more each day and for research purposes that can be a very positive thing.

THE RADAUTZ STUD FARM

by Irmgard Hein Ellingson

The Radautz Stud Farm was founded in 1792 by the Habsburg Empire as the *Landgestüts- und Remontierungs-departement in der Bukowina zu Radautz*. It was designed to be

the empire's main supplier of military horses: the Austrian Ministry of Defense leased 9,810 hectares of land [1 hectare = 2.47 acres] in Radautz and later added 4,800 hectares of mountain pasture for foals and for young mares of all breeds without foals.



*Siegelmarke Militärabteilung des K.K.
Staatsgestütes in Radautz,
the military insignia of the
Radautz stud farm.*

The stud farm had 16 departments with the head office in Radautz, where horses were stabled according to breed, gender, and age. Initially about 1,400 Moldavian, Russian, Polish and Turkish horses were there.

The onset of the Dual Monarchy in Austro-Hungary prompted the separation of the stud farm from the Hungarian crown in 1869. All stud farms in Austria were transferred to the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture in Vienna.

After World War I ended, the Romanian National Council was established in Vienna to support the Romanian state interests in the former Austrian provinces. A former cavalry officer from Rădăuți who had served in the Austrian army sought the support of the Romanian National Council to identify and collect the horses that had been evacuated during the war to western Austria. The horse stock was brought back to Rădăuți in 1919.

The Shagya Arabian was developed in the 19th century at the Radautz and other stud farms in the Habsburg empire. Now it is most often seen in central Europe but has been exported to other nations and is bred around the world. Today's purebred Shagya Arabian has bloodlines that can be traced in all lines to the stud books of Rădăuți and to those of Babolna and Topolcianky.

The "Radautzer Award" was established in 2011 by the North American Shagya Society for registered horses competing in American Endurance Ride Conference (AERC) rides. It is named for the horses from the famous Austrian military stud farm at Radautz, Bukovina (now in Romania) because in Europe, the highest praise for a horse with exceptional courage and stamina was that it was as "tough as a Radautzer."

In 2002, the Rădăuți Stud Farm was acquired by *Romsilva*, the Romanian State Forest Administration. A recent report indicated that the Radautz farm had 255 horses including 8 stallions, 78 mares, 48 breeding stallions, 91 foals, 6 horses for sport and leisure, 8 labor and service horses, and 33 available for sale.

BUKOVINA SOCIETY
P.O. Box 81
Ellis, KS 67637

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Sheep Flock in Bukovina (pre-World War I)

photo by Alexandru Antoniu in *Album General al României*

Dresden: C. G. Röder, 1901-1904.

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