

Funds to be distributed

Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society is deactivating

A 71-year-old, civic minded women's club in the Tri-Cities area is calling an end to its business activities.

But the club will live on as a social organization and leave a legacy in the form of financial assistance to a number of area charities.

The Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies' Aid Society, a non-profit, charitable organization and one of the oldest women's clubs in the area, has announced it will deactivate the business aspect of its meetings and will continue to exist on a social basis to perpetuate long-lasting friendships and to keep alive the essence of the organization.

The organization will distribute its funds "with sensitivity and good will to various institutions and charities," said Mrs. Tomea Kirchoff, president of the organization for the past 25 years.

She said the intent is to "forever link the names of the Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies' Aid Society with the recipients as a living tribute to all members of the organization, past and present."

Founded by immigrant women in 1925, the organization provided fellowship and encouragement to young women adjusting to life in a new country. It instilled the principles of education, Christian love, mutual respect and charity.

Throughout the years its membership, representing four generations, has emphasized the charitable nature of the organization. For 71 years, it has played a significant role in the

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— Mrs. Tomea Kirchoff
Society president

lives of its members and has become an important influence in the ethnic community and the community at large.

Through past financial contributions to charities and participation in civic affairs the organization has stretched beyond the boundaries of its immigrant foundations, merging into and serving the surrounding community.

The funds will be distributed in four major areas: religious heritage (Holy Trinity Eastern Orthodox Church and Saints Cyril and Methody Eastern Orthodox Church); community (St. Elizabeth Medical Center, Granite City Centennial Pavilion, Wilson Park Beautification Project, Six Mile Historical Society and the Granite City Public Library); culture and tradition (Macedonian Tribune and the Macedonian Museum of Archives and Artifacts); and humanitarian medical relief (Sts. Cyril and Methody Hospital, Skopie, Macedonia). Gifts will also be made to other charities.

Proud Macedonian

Tomea Kirchoff wins Americanism medal

Tomea Kirchoff of Granite City recently received the national Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Americanism Medal from the members of Drusilla Andrews chapter of NSDAR at their annual Good Citizens Tea. The DAR Americanism Medal Award was established in February, 1958, to honor an adult naturalized citizen. Recipients must have shown outstanding qualities of trustworthiness, leadership, patriotism and service. Actively assisting other aliens to become American citizens and participating in community affairs with emphasis on the foreign-born community is required of recipients of the Americanism award. Candidates must be approved by the state and national chairmen.

Tomea Loman(off) Kirchoff was born in Banitsa, a small village in Aegean Macedonia. During the Balkan Wars the village and the Lomanoff home were destroyed and children were forced to attend Greek schools. Tomea's father forbade this and had already begun to make preparations for the family to go to America, as

he had been there from 1907 to 1910. He returned to America to await his family. Traveling with her aunt, mother and brother, Tomea arrived at Ellis Island on April 15, 1915 and two days later at the 20th Street train station in Granite City. As with many foreign surnames, Lomanoff was shortened to Loman.

The Community House, which was built by Commonwealth Steel Company, was a learning place as well as a recreation site for the many ethnic families of that part of town referred to as "Lincoln Place." Miss Sophia Prather and Mrs. Clara Needles, DAR members, helped the immigrants with citizenship classes and taught the children English as well as crafts, sewing, manual training and religion.

Under Miss Prather's tutelage Tomea became a citizen at the age of 21 in a naturalization ceremony held at the City Hall in Granite City on December 17, 1929. She graciously served as a witness many years for her friends and neighbors as they became American citi-



Tomea Kirchoff, left, receives certificate from Linda Koenig, regent of the the Drusilla Andrews chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

zens.

Tomea remains active in the community having been a member of the Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society for 65 years and its president for 23 of those years. She is a 44-year member of Opti-Mrs. and served as president one year. She is also a charter member of the Old Six Mile Historical Society.

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Macedonian Tribune

February 21, 1991

Americanism

From page 1

The Macedonian men built a small Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church, and Holy Trinity Church has the distinction of being the oldest of its kind in the United States. Tomea was the first president of the Holy Trinity Sisterhood when it was organized 45 years ago.

She served as president of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization (MPO) "Bashtin Krai" Ladies Auxiliary, has been a member for 65 years and has attended national MPO conventions. She is a 30-year member of both the Garden Club and the Oaklawn Neighborhood Group. She supports the publication of the *MACEDONIAN TRIBUNE*, published in Indiana, the oldest Macedonian paper in the world.

As president of the Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society, Tomea wrote a letter to accompany a donation to the restoration of the Statue of Liberty. Her letter was selected and published in the booklet, "Dear Miss Liberty." In part she wrote, "...We have always had a great sense of loyalty, gratitude and love for this country which welcomed us, gave us opportunity to rear our families in freedom and with great hope for the future."

In a presentation to the Old Six Mile Historical Society about her family and early memories of Granite City, she stated, "But as dedicated as I have been through my life, to support meaningful Macedonian causes, I

have been more proud of my Americanism and assimilation in American society.... Today, there is a new wave of immigrants that are making their presence felt in the United States. They come from different parts of the world than the immigrants of the early and middle 1900s. They bring a different kind of perspective. But like those of us who came before, they will bring something special which makes America so unique."

The following are some quotes from letters of recommendation:

"She is a very gracious, giving individual, always willing to help those less fortunate."

"She is always willing to give service to those in need and enlist other people to help her."

"She is proud of her heritage and used her heritage in all her endeavors to do what good she could for her adopted country and particularly her adopted city."

Drusilla Andrews members also presented Tomea with an Americanism pin and a certificate signed by the NSDAR President General and National Americanism committee chairman. Members of the Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society and the Sisterhood of the Holy Trinity Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church presented Tomea with a corsage and flowers.

The tea was attended by members of the Drusilla Andrews chapter NSDAR and family, friends and guests of Tomea Kirchoff.



Holiday fare with international flair

Local cooks excite the taste buds, spark season with some nifty global recipes

Granite City woman shows art of Macedonian cooking

For centuries after its golden age under Phillip and his son Alexander the Great, Macedonia remained the crossroads of the known world — a fact reflected in Macedonian cooking.

The rudiments of Slavic goulash, Greek eggplant dishes, Teutonic potato flour and Roman garlic and anchovy sauces can all be found in Macedonian recipes. Through the years oriental rice, Celtic malt and tomatoes from the New World were added to the mix.

In fact, the two favorite spices today — mint and black pepper — reflect imports from the very ends of the then-known world.

Tomea Kirchoff of Granite City is an active member of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization in North America and, among her many activities for the organization, faithfully sells its cookbooks of traditional recipes each year.

Although Macedonians in America readily adopted Thanksgiving — celebrated with turkey and a traditional Macedonian feast — she said Christmas is really the time when traditional food plays a major role.

One of the major advantages of Kirchoff's "Gourabee," or shortbread cookies, is that, kept in a tight container or refrigerated, it keeps for a very long time. A large batch made early in the season will ensure that Gourabee can be served to guests throughout the holidays.

Gourabee (shortbread cookies)

- 1 lb. sweet butter
- 3 egg yolks
- 6 tbsp. icing sugar
- 1 oz. whiskey
- 1 tbsp. baking powder

- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 4½ cups all-purpose flour

Preheat oven to 325°. Have all ingredients at room temperature. Place the butter in a large bowl and beat for 10 minutes at high speed with electric mixer.

Add the egg yolks, icing sugar, baking powder, whiskey and vanilla. Continue beating until well blended.

Sift the flour and mix in enough to make a soft, pliable dough. The less flour used, the richer the cookie. Let dough stand for 15 minutes before shaping.

Shape the dough into small crescents or fingers and place on an ungreased cookie sheet. Bake for 20 to 25 minutes or until lightly browned.

When the shortbreads are completely cooled, sprinkle generously with icing sugar.

"My mother always liked to put walnuts in the center of her Gourabee," Kirchoff said. "Other people like almonds, but they're very good just plain."

Kirchoff was born in the section of Macedonia annexed by Greece early in the 20th Century. Greek became the official language of schools and government.

"I was getting old enough to start school and my father said he would never have me educated as a Greek, so we moved to Granite City," she said.

In America, the congregations of the Eastern Orthodox Churches tend to be made up of a wide variety of ethnic groups — often groups that were bitter enemies in their native countries. But, Kirchoff said, "here we are what we are and most of all we're American."

The holidays are a time of gathering with family and friends over good food and in the past Macedonian women often found themselves tied to the kitchen while the men had all the fun, Kirchoff said.

But, while Kirchoff loves to

cook, she made it clear that spending the holidays in the kitchen is not a tradition she cares to maintain.

So Kirchoff's "Pulnee Peeperkee," or stuffed peppers, also has the advantage of advance preparation. Fully cooked, it freezes well and can be brought out and reheated when needed.

Pulnee Peeperkee (stuffed peppers)

- 1 doz. large banana peppers
- 2 tbsp. butter
- 2 large onions, chopped
- 1 lb. minced lean beef
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. paprika
- ½ cup stewed or fresh tomatoes
- 1 cup long grain rice
- ½ tsp. black pepper
- ½ tsp. mint
- 8 oz. tomato sauce

Wash peppers, remove top and seeds, pierce with point of knife in one or two places.

Melt butter in frying pan, saute onions, add meat and stir until browned. Add salt, paprika and tomatoes, stir and cook for five more minutes. Add rice, pepper and mint. Mix well and remove from stove. Allow to cool slightly.

Pack peppers lightly with filling and place in a single layer in roasting pan. Pour any filling left over the peppers. Add tomato sauce and water to ½-inch depth. Cover tightly with foil and bake at 350° for about 45 minutes or until pepper is tender when pierced with fork.

A popular variation of Pulnee Peeperkee uses minced or finely chopped lamb instead of beef.

The same beef or lamb filling may be used for stuffed eggplant, Kirchoff said. Eggplants should be split in half lengthwise and scooped out.



Tomea Kirchoff of Granite City with homemade Gourabee (Shortbread Cookies) and Pulnee Peeperkee (Stuffed Peppers).
(Staff photo by JOHN SWISTAK JR)



Kirchoff's Self-Service market in 1941, located in Lincoln Place on Niedringhaus Avenue. Tom Donoff, clerk, and Kiril Kirchoff pose in front of some well-stocked grocery shelves that have been carefully selected.

John Kirchoff (left), a Macedonian emigrant, came to the United States at the age of 16. After working on the railroads, he attended a mechanic's trade school. At the age of 21, he and a partner purchased a grocery store from John Tarpoff. Later, John became the sole owner. He served on the board of directors of Granite City Trust and Savings Bank and was a board member of the Granite City Public Library.

The outside of the modern, up-to-date Kirchoff Market is shown in this picture. Kool-Aid sold for 3 for 11 cents, salad dressing, for 29 cents. Inside, John's wife, Tomea, sold soup and salad or soup and a sandwich for 25 cents.

In April, 1942, construction began at a fast pace to build the Engineers' Depot which would handle army supplies during World War II. Contractors and their employees worked extra hours and days to complete the job. After approaching the Kirchoffs, an army engineer asked them if they would prepare lunches for construction workers at the building site.

Driving their delivery truck, Tomea and her son, Kiril, were at the building site each day, between 12 and 1 p.m. with lunches.



Woman recipient of Americanism Medal

Tomea Kirchoff is the recipient of the national DAR Americanism Medal.

She received the medal from the members of Drusilla Andrews chapter NSDAR at its annual Good Citizens Tea at which time the chapter also recognized local high school good citizens.

Tomea Loman Kirchoff was born in Bonitsa, a small Macedonian village that is now part of Northern Greece. The Balkan Wars forced the family to leave. They arrived at Ellis Island on April 15, 1915, and two days later arrived at the 20th Street train station in Granite City.

Kirchoff entered Washington Elementary School at the age of 7 and was expected to learn English as she participated with the other children.

Sophia Prather and Clara Needles, DAR members, helped the immigrants with citizenship classes and taught the children English at the Community House in Lincoln Place.

Under Prather's tutelage, Kirchoff became a citizen at the age of 21 in a naturalization ceremony held at the City Hall in Granite City in 1929. She graciously served as a witness many years for her friends and neighbors as they became American citizens.

Kirchoff remains active in the community. She has been a member of the Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society for 65 years and its president for 25 years.

She has served as president of the Opti-Mrs. and was the first president of the Holy Trinity Sisterhood when it was organized 45 years ago. She is a charter member of the Old Six Mile Historical Society and a 30-year member of both the Garden Club and the Oaklawn Neighborhood Group.

She served as president of the Macedonian People's Organization, Bastin Crai Ladies, has been a member for 65 years and has attended national Macedo-



Tomea Kirchoff

nian conventions. She supports the publication of the *Macedonian Tribune*, the only free Macedonian paper in the world.

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Drusilla Andrews members also presented Kirchoff with an Americanism pin and a certificate signed by the NSDAR President General and National Americanism committee chairman.

Members of the Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society and the Holy Trinity Sisterhood presented Kirchoff with a corsage and flowers.

The tea was attended by members of Drusilla Andrews Chapter NSDAR, family and friends of the honored guests.

LINCOLN PLACE GIRLS

1931 DISPLAY HANDIWORK

Dresses, quilts, embroidery and art work all done by the girls of Lincoln Place are on display this afternoon and evening for the annual exhibition and program of the Lincoln Place Community center.

Dresses, 47 of them, of all sizes, colors and designs and made by girls varying in age from 8 years to 15, are being exhibited. The dresses were all made by the children under the direction of Miss Alice Soboleski, assistant to Miss Sophia Prather, director of the Community House.

These dresses after being judged this afternoon by Miss Louise Soboleski, local dressmaker, will be worn by the girls who have made them in a style parade to be held as part of the evening program.

The dresses were started by the children June 17 and all of them were completed by the children in time for the exhibition today. They were placed on display yesterday.

In addition to the dresses, specimens of embroidery are being shown at the social center. The needlework was done by girls of all ages

and all nationalities. Miss Prather has estimated that there are 13 different races represented.

Beautiful quilts, both patch and embroidery, are on display having been done by girls 11 years of age and up to 19. There are 14 of them on display, including three friendship quilts which contain the names of the girls' friends. Friendship quilts were made by Verka Eftimoff, Sophia Pappidenoff and Anna Loman. Two other patch work quilts were made by Louise Guiraff and Eva Sumoroff.

Embroidery quilts were made by Mary Barth, Daisy Jateff, Anna Bossrick, Queenie Eftimoff, Alice Soboleski, Verka Koleff, Mary Matcaroff, Anna Sepesi and Amelia Obrycki.

Most unique is the exhibit of artistically decorated glassware prepared by the children, but perhaps more unique is the way it is prepared.

The articles to be decorated are dipped into a specially prepared solution and when removed it is gayly

(Continued on Page 4)

Girls of Lincoln Place Hold Exhibit

(Continued from Page 1)

colored in a myriad of different hues and patterns. The solution is merely the various colors of oil paints placed on top of the water and blown together.

Miss Prather could offer no name for this process but said that it is now being exhibited in Springfield at the state fair. More than 100 articles are on display, colored by the children in this manner. Articles include water glasses, tumblers, milk bottles as well as jelly and pickle jars and other glassware from the kitchen.

This evening's program starts at 7 o'clock and includes reports of the Community House work, folk dances and the Style Parade. The folk dancing is under the direction of Miss Soboleski.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION

AMERICAN-BULGARIAN EASTERN ORTHODOX

JULY 1-2-3-4, 1977

1977 •

• 1907



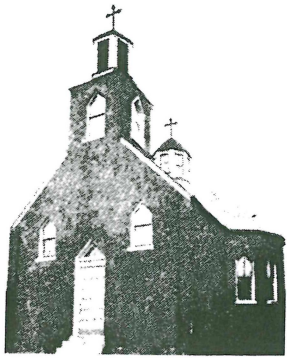
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Hosted by:

HOLY TRINITY BULGARIAN EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH
1300 GRAND AVENUE MADISON, ILLINOIS

Theme: *"The Power and the Actions of the Holy Spirit through the teaching and lives of the Holy Orthodox Church Fathers."*

• DIOCESE OF AKRON, OHIO, U.S.A., CANADA AND AUSTRALIA •

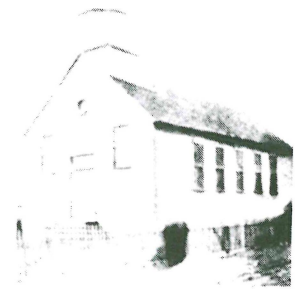


"Holy Trinity"

BULGARIAN EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH
Madison—Granite City, Illinois
(Serving the Greater Metropolitan St. Louis Area)

HISTORY

1907 – 1977 ✓



"HOLY TRINITY" - 1910

"STS. CYRIL AND METHODY" GRANITE CITY (LINCOLN PLACE)

To our knowledge, the first Bulgarian immigrants came to America before 1878. The founder of our immigration, was the Bulgarian journalist and writer Illia Yovcheff (1870). He was followed by Dr. Christo Balabanoff (1876—Tacoma, Washington), Dr. Ivan Misheff (1877—Milwaukee, Wisconsin), Dr. Vasil Kamenoff (1878—New York), and Dr. Dimitar Stamenoff (1879—Chicago, Illinois). They came to the United States to study.

After the tragic Illinden Uprising in 1903, larger groups of immigrants from Macedonia came to America. By the end of 1904, when the St. Louis World's Fair opened, in which Bulgaria participated officially as a state, the number of our immigrants in America was about 5,000. Between 1905—1906 their number doubled and many more came by 1907.

In the Madison — Granite City — St. Louis area there were as many as 6,500 immigrants from all parts of the old country. On the whole, the number of the Bulgarian immigrants in America at that time was about 50,000.

Through 1907 the American economy (Industry and Commerce) had its highest achievements. But in the fall of the same year, after the financial collapse of the biggest American bank in New York, suddenly the whole Country was in complete economic disaster and became paralyzed. Day after day factories had to be closed, commerce broke off, hundreds of thousands of workers were laid off, first being the new immigrants. They fell into misery, despair and starvation. However, because some of our merchants in Madison and Granite City allowed provisions on credit to the jobless, many had the opportunity to survive.

About 10,000 immigrants returned to the old country, many others lost their lives.

Through 1909—1911, the economy recovered and between 10,000 to 15,000 new immigrants came to America from Bulgaria and Macedonia.

After September 1912, when the Balkan War erupted, about 12,000 male immigrants went as volunteers into the Bulgarian army to fight for the liberation of Macedonia. After the war, which was lost (1913), a new wave of Bulgarian immigrants, mainly from Macedonia, raised the number to 75,000 (State Department Statistics). Today, according to all available statistics (for United States and Canada), the number of the immigrants from Bulgaria and Macedonia reaches 155,000, including the generation born here.

THE PARISHES IN MADISON AND GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS:

The "Holy Trinity" Parish Church in Madison, Illinois has the distinction of being the first and the oldest Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church in America. The first Bulgarian Orthodox Church Board in Madison was organized in 1906 with the firm intention of building a magnificent Parish Church in which to worship and have its native spiritual center. For that purpose, a 100 foot lot on Madison Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets was purchased and in the Spring of 1907, the building of the Church was started. As the roof was ready to be put on, the great financial panic in September 1907 took place, followed by the worst depression in American History, and the completion of the Church was abandoned. More than \$10,000 invested was lost. Today, the old Church building on Madison Avenue, now used as a warehouse, stands as a monument of the strong faith of our fellowmen who without homes of their own wanted first to have their own Church. It is a very precious martyrta for our fellow Bulgarians in Madison and Granite City.

Near the end of 1907, Hieromonk Theophilact was sent by the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, to Granite City and Madison, to strengthen the spirit of our immigrants, and to help them organize their own Church communities. The existing Church Board in Madison was revitalized and though greatly discouraged, started to plan for a new Parish Church. In Lincoln Place, a section in Granite City, the spirit at that time was better. A Church Board was established and as a result, on September 14, 1909, a small Parish Church, entrusted to the heavenly protection of the Holy Apostles of our people Sts. Cyril and Methody, was erected and consecrated placing Holy Anthimins from the Holy Synod. Rev. Fr. Theophilact assisted by Rev. Fr. Christo Karabasheff offered the first Divine Liturgy. By the end of the following year 1910, the second "Holy Trinity" Church in Madison was completed on the corner of Grand Avenue and 13th Street. Rev. Fr. Theophilact was the Parish Priest for "Sts. Cyril and Methody", and Rev. Fr. C. Karabasheff for "Holy Trinity". Later on, Rev. Fr. Theophilact was transferred to Steelton, Pa., to organize the Parish Church there, and Rev. Fr. C. Karabasheff was appointed to serve both parishes.

From 1913—1920 "Sts. Cyril and Methody" was closed much of the time because there was no Priest available to serve. In 1919, "Holy Trinity" in Madison was destroyed by fire. Rev. Fr. Velco Popoff was appointed as Parish Priest for "Sts. Cyril and Methody" and parishioners in Madison and Granite City worshipped together.

On September 1, 1928, the Chief of the Bulgarian Orthodox Mission V. Rev. Protoprezviter Dr. Krusto Tsenoff, assisted by Rev. Fr. V. Popoff conducted services for the cornerstone of the new Bulgarian Orthodox Church "Holy Trinity" in Madison, on the same site of the destroyed Church. This was the 3rd "Holy Trinity" Church in Madison. By the end of 1929, the Church was completed and consecrated again with Holy Anthimins. Through 1933, the two Parishes (Madison and Granite City), had an agreement that only one Priest would serve both. In due time, however, "Sts. Cyril and Methody" Church was sold to the Armenian Congregation in Lincoln Place, thus consolidating both Parishes into one, "Holy Trinity" in Madison. Today, "Holy Trinity" serves the entire Greater Metropolitan St. Louis Area.

During 1968–69, the Parish purchased the building on 13th and Madison Avenue. It was remodeled and furnished and is now being used for all Parish Social events and is known as "Holy Trinity" Hall.

Through 1974–75, the Parish Church was enlarged with a beautiful brick addition. On all windows, there are beautiful stained glass icons. Two painted icons are in the church vestibule (Jesus Christ and the Holy Mother of God). The icons on the windows of the new addition (St. Clement of Ochrid, St. John of Rila, St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Naum of Ochrid, St. Apostle Paul and St. Apostle Thomas) are masterpieces of Art. The old icon of the Parish, "Holy Trinity", the heavenly protector of the Parish, is affixed ceramicly on the front side of the beautifully erected belfry, to witness before God and men how our forefathers had the strength, faith, and courage to build **FOUR PARISH CHURCHES**, through extreme times of difficulty:

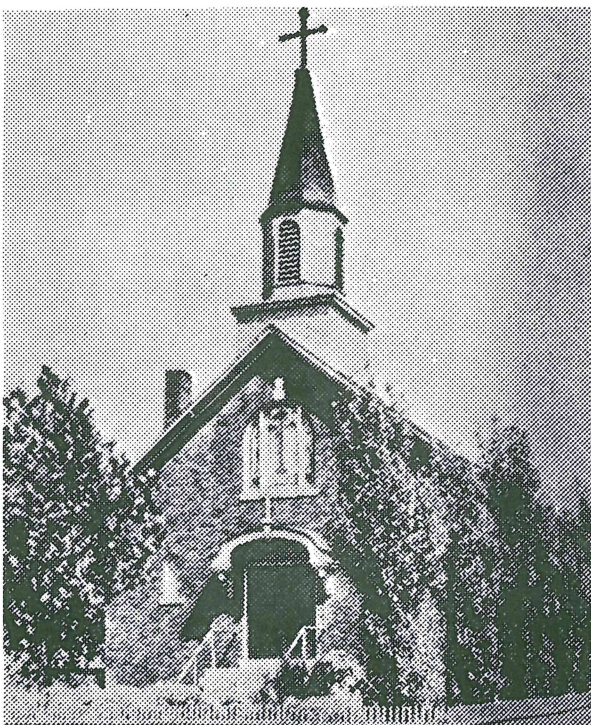
1. "Holy Trinity" on Madison Avenue between 13th and 14th Sts. (1907).
2. "Sts. Cyril and Methody" in Granite City (Lincoln Place) (1909).
3. "Holy Trinity" on 13th and Grand (1910).
4. "Holy Trinity" on 13th and Grand (1929) – Enlarged (1974–75).

The Parishes had the following devoted Priests in Madison – Granite City, who served to the best of their talents and abilities:

V. Rev. Fr. Archimandrite Theophilact (Dr. Malin)
 Rev. Fr. Dr. Christo Karabasheff
 V. Rev. Fr. Velco Popoff
 V. Rev. Fr. Protoprezviter Dr. Krusto Tsenoff
 Hieromonk Dionisie (Dimitar Doncheff)
 V. Rev. Fr. Kiril Antonoff
 V. Rev. Fr. Peter Stamboldjiev

From the very beginning the Parishes were under the canonical jurisdiction of the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. Very Rev. Fr. Archimandrite Theophilact was the first missionary–Chief (1907–1922) followed by:

V. Rev. Protoprezviter Dr. K. Tsenoff (1922–1937).
 Metropolitan Andrey (1937–1969) as head of the Diocese.
 V. Rev. Peter Stamboldjiev as Administrator of Akron Diocese (1969–70).
 Metropolitan Joseph (1970–75) as head of Akron Diocese.
 Bishop Simeon as Administrator of Akron Diocese (1975 to present 1977).



"HOLY TRINITY"
MADISON, OLD CHURCH



"HOLY TRINITY"
ENLARGED AND REMODELED 1974–1975

50th ANNIVERSARY

Macedonian Bulgarian Ladies Aid Society 1925-1975

CHARTER MEMBERS

MARY ANDRIA	*LUBA HRISTOFF	*VICTORIA ROBEFF	*KATHERINA KOLEFF
SPACIA EFTIMOFF	*VASILKA LOVACHEFF	*FANIA H. MITSEFF	*VASA DIMOFF
*PARSHKEVA TARPOFF	*VASA ALABACH	*POLAGIA JATEFF	JENNY BICHENOFF
JULIA ZEZOFF	ANDRONIA EFTIMOFF	*PETRA BASARICH	
*MARIA H. MITSEFF	LENA GEORGIEFF	*LENA NAUMOFF	* deceased

OFFICERS, 1975

TOMEA KIRCHOFF, *President*
MARY ANDRIA, *Vice President*
MILKA KLYSHEFF, *Secretary*
ELIZABETH MALINCHEFF, *Treasurer*

BOARD MEMBERS

NEVENKA KACALIEFF
HELEN HINTERSER
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APRIL 13, 1975