

German

INTRODUCTION

This guide is for researchers who do not speak German but must write to Germany, Austria, or parts of Switzerland to request genealogical records. It includes a list of sentences you would use in a letter about genealogical records and a German translation of these sentences.

The best sources of genealogical information in German-speaking countries are records of births, marriages, and deaths kept by churches and civil registration offices. The Family History Library has microfilmed copies of these records for many, but not all, localities. Use the Family History Library Catalog to determine what records are available through the Family History Library and Family History Centers. If records are available from the library, it is usually faster and more productive to search these records first. The library's *Germany Research Outline* (34061) explains how to research records at the library or at Family History Centers.

If the records you want are not available through the Family History Library, you can use this guide to help you write to a church or a civil registration office to obtain information. The *Germany Research Outline* can help you decide whether church or civil registration records will be most helpful to you.

BEFORE YOU WRITE

Before you write a letter in German to obtain family history information, you should do three things:

□ Determine exactly where your ancestor was born, married, or died. Because most genealogical records were kept locally, you will need to know the specific town where your ancestor's records were kept. See the library's *Tracing Immigrant Origins* for help in finding hometowns.

□ Determine your ancestor's religion. Because most early records were kept by churches or synagogues rather than civil registration offices, you may need to write to the church your ancestor attended in his or her hometown. If you are not sure what your ancestor's religion was in Europe, determine what religion he or she practiced after immigrating. Usually people did not change religions when they moved from Europe to their new home.

□ Determine where records from your ancestor's hometown are stored today. Records for smaller localities may be at repositories in nearby larger villages. You can use a gazetteer to determine which parish or civil jurisdiction serves your ancestor's locality. You may also use the *Germany Research Outline* for help locating records.

RESEARCH BY MAIL

Church records are obtained from parishes, and civil records are obtained from civil registration offices. Both kinds of records may be stored in archives. Genealogical Societies may also be able to help you find some of the information you need.

Parishes. Most church records begin in the 1600s, and some begin even earlier. The records may be stored in a local parish or a regional archive. Request information from the local parish first. In your letter, ask where you can write to obtain records that are no longer stored locally.

Civil Registration Offices. Civil registration records begin in 1876 in most of Germany and as early as 1792 in some areas. They begin in 1876 in Switzerland and 1939 in Austria. They are generally deposited at local offices, but older records (especially those over one hundred years old) are sometimes in state or district archives. Write local offices first. Registrars may be able to tell you where to write to obtain records they no longer have.

Archives. If the records you need are deposited in an archive, you may ask the archivist to recommend a private researcher you can hire. Archivists usually do not have time to search records.

Societies. Genealogical societies usually collect genealogies, periodicals, and some original records from their area and recommend researchers you can hire to research local records.

How to Address the Envelope

For a Catholic Parish:

An das katholische Pfarramt (Insert street address, if known.) (Postal Code) (Name of Locality) GERMANY AUSTRIA, or SWITZERLAND

For a **Protestant Parish**:

An das evangelische Pfarramt (Insert street address, if known.) (Postal Code) (Name of Locality) GERMANY AUSTRIA, or SWITZERLAND

For a Civil Registration Office:

An das Standesamt (Insert street address, if known.) (Postal Code) (Name of Locality) GERMANY or AUSTRIA

An das Zivilstandsamt (Insert street address, if known.) (Postal Code) (Name of Locality) SWITZERLAND

Some archive and society addresses are listed in the *Germany Research Outline*, or you can call the Family History Library at 801-240-3433.

Postal Codes

When addressing your letter, you will need to write the postal (zip) code *in front* of the name of the town to which you are writing. For help finding postal codes, use the postal directory for the country or call the Family History Library at 801-240-3433.

On 1 July 1993 Germany revised its postal codes. Any address published prior to July 1993 must be updated to be correct.

Some towns do not have a post office. When writing to a town without one, put the name of the town at the end of the first line. Write the postal code and the nearest post office on the second line. For example, the German postal directory indicates that the post office for *Blersum* is at nearby *Wittmund*. A letter requesting information from a civil registration office in Blersum should be addressed:

An das Standesamt **Blersum** 26409 **Wittmund** GERMANY

How to Send Return Postage and Money

When you write someone in Europe, send an international reply coupon (available at most large post offices) to pay for return postage. When writing to Germany, some people have had more success sending an international bank draft.

Ruesch International Bank Drafts. An easy and inexpensive way to send money to Europe from North America is to telephone Ruesch International Financial Services at 800-424-2923. Ask for an international bank draft for the equivalent of \$15.00 (or another amount) in either German marks, Austrian schillings, or Swiss

francs. There is a \$3.00 service charge. Have the check made payable to the organization or to the *Pfarramt* (parish). Ruesch will give you a transaction number to write on your payment check. Send the payment to—

Ruesch International Financial Services 700 11th St NW Washington, DC 20001-4507

When they receive your payment, Ruesch will promptly send you a foreign currency draft (check) you can mail to Europe.

Writing to a Parish. When writing to a parish, it is also a good idea to send a donation of \$15.00 as a courtesy. Do not send a personal check, which is difficult and expensive to exchange in Europe. Cash is most easily converted to European currency, but there are always risks in sending cash.

Writing to Other Offices or Organizations. Some researchers do not send money when writing to a civil registration office, archive, or genealogical society for the first time. These organizations may prefer to bill you for their services. Some may ask you to make the check payable to their account (Konto) number. If you want, you may write an institution to determine their fees before making a request. However, this will significantly increase the time it takes to get information.

Checklist for Mailing a Letter to Europe

☐ Keep a photocopy of your letter.
☐ Enclose payment for the return postage.
☐ Convert funds to foreign currency.
☐ Mark the envelope "Air Mail."

WHAT TO EXPECT

It may take six months or longer for you to receive a reply to your request for information (airmail improves the response time). The results of writing to parishes or civil registration offices can vary greatly. You may get a great deal of information, or you may get no answer at all. Some pastors and civil registrars are willing to do considerable research. Others will not answer until money is sent or offered. Some may be unable to provide information.

Because some information is not easily obtained by writing directly to a pastor or registrar, you may need to hire a local private researcher. We suggest that you inquire about a competent local researcher when you write.

When you receive a reply, send a note of thanks or acknowledgement. You may wish to do this in a follow-up letter requesting further information. Refer to your earlier letters and their return letters by date. If they have assigned you a reference number, include that number as well.

Use German-English dictionaries to help you understand the reply. Sometimes you can hire accredited genealogists to translate for you.

If you do not receive an answer, write again sending a copy of your first letter. Do not send more money unless you verify that your first letter did not arrive.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER IN GERMAN

Your letter should include:

- the date (at the top)
- the name and address of the addressee
- a greeting
- a brief introduction
- biographical information about your relative
- a short, specific, genealogical request
- referral request(s)
- a comment about payment
- closing remarks
- your signature
- your return address (including your country).

Be brief and simple. Do not ask for too much at one time.

The following English-to-German translations will help you compose your letter. Read the sentences in English and choose those that best express what you want to say. Be sure that your sentences are arranged logically. You may want to write your letter first in English using the following sentences, then replace the sentences with their German translations. However you proceed, make sure you type or neatly print your letter and, when necessary, add any diacritical marks and special characters (such as \ddot{a} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{u} , β) with a pen.

Do not use this guide as the letter itself! That might insult the recipient and lessen the chance of a reply.

Writing Dates

Write dates in the European style: day-month-year. Write the name of the month out and write the year in full. For example, write 10 Dezember 1889, not 12-10-89 or even 10-12-1889.

January	- Januar	July	- Juli
February	- Februar	August	- August
March	- März	September	- September
April	- April	October	 Oktober
May	- Mai	November	- November
June	- Juni	December	- Dezember

English German

Greetings Dear Sir or Madam: Sehr geehrter Herr oder geehrte Dame, 2. Sehr geehrter Herr Pfarrer, Dear Pastor: **Introductions** Ich erforsche meine Vorfahren und benötige I am researching my ancestors and need information from your records. Angaben aus Ihren Registern. My ancestors come from (fill in locality). I would Meine Vorfahren stammen aus (fill in like to know more about them. *locality*). Ich möchte gerne mehr über dieselben erfahren. The following individual is my ancestor. Below is Die nachstehend aufgeführte Person ist mein all the information I have about this person: Vorfahr. Ich habe alle mir bekannten genealogischen Angaben über diese Person aufgeführt: **Biographical Information** (Give information about your ancestor using the terms from the following list.) 6. Given name and surname: Vor- und Familienname: b. Date of birth: b. Geburtsdatum: c. Place of birth: c. Geburtsort: d. Vor- und Familienname des Vaters: d. Father's given name and surname:

	e. Mother's given name and surname:		e. Vor- und Mädchenname der Mutter:
	f. Husband's given name and surname:		f. Vor- und Familienname des Ehemannes:
	g. Wife's given name and maiden surname:		g. Vor- und Mädchenname der Ehefrau:
	h. Date of marriage:		h. Heiratsdatum:
	i. Place of marriage:		i. Heiratsort:
	j. Date of death:		j. Todestag:
	k. Place of death:		k. Sterbeort:
	1. Date of emigration:		l. Auswanderungsdatum:
	m. Religion: Roman Catholic Protestant (Lutheran) Reformed Jewish		m. Religion: römisch-katholisch evangelisch-lutherisch evangelisch-reformiert jüdisch
	Genealogical 1	Requ	iests
7.	Could you please check your birth registers from (<i>fill in year</i>) to (<i>fill in year</i>) for the birth or christening record of this person?	7.	Bitte suchen Sie in Ihren Geburtsregistern von (<i>fill in year</i>) bis (<i>fill in year</i>) nach dem Geburtseintrag dieser Person?
8.	Please send me a complete extract of the birth or christening record (1) of this person. (2) of these persons.	8.	Bitte schicken Sie mir einen vollständigen Auszug aus dem Geburts- oder Taufregister (1) für diese Person. (2) für diese Personen.
9.	Please send me a complete extract of the marriage record (1) of this person. (2) of this person's parents.	9.	Bitte schicken Sie mir einen vollständigen Auszug des Heiratsregisters (1) für diese Person. (2) für die Eltern dieser Person.
10.	I believe that (<i>fill in name</i>) died in your locality about (<i>fill in year</i>). I would like a complete extract of the death record.	10.	Ich glaube, daß (<i>fill in name</i>) ungefähr (<i>fill in year</i>) in Ihrem Ort starb. Ich möchte gerne einen vollständigen Auszug aus dem Todesregister für diese Person haben.
11.	I would like to know more about the family of this person. I would be grateful if you would provide the names and birth dates of the brothers and sisters and an extract of the marriage record of the parents.	11.	Ich möchte gerne mehr über die Familie dieser Person erfahren und wäre Ihnen sehr dankbar, wenn Sie mir die Namen und Geburtsdaten der Geschwister und einen Auszug aus dem Heiratsregister für die Eltern beschaffen könnten.
12.	I would like to locate any relatives who may live in (<i>fill in town</i>). My ancestor was (<i>fill in name</i>). If you know any relatives of the family, I would be grateful if you would give this letter to them so that they can contact me.	12.	Ich möchte meine Verwandten finden, die in (fill in town) wohnen. Der Name meines Vorfahren ist (fill in name). Wenn Sie Verwandte dieser Familie kennen, wäre ich Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie ihnen diesen Brief geben könnten, damit sie mit mir Kontakt aufnehmen können.
13.	Please send me a copy of the family information on (fill in husband's name) and (fill in wife's name). They were married (1) (fill in date). (2) approximately (fill in date).	13.	Senden Sie mir bitte eine Abschrift über die Familie von (<i>fill in husband's name</i>) und (<i>fill in wife's name</i>). Sie heirateten (1) (<i>fill in date</i>). (2) ungefähr (<i>fill in date</i>).

14.	For my family research I need information from the Jewish records of births, marriages, and deaths from your community. Do you know where such records were kept and where they are presently located?	14.	Für meine Ahnenforschung brauche ich Angaben aus den jüdischen Geburts-, Heirats-, und Todesregistern Ihres Ortes. Wissen Sie, wo diese Unterlagen aufbewahrt wurden und wo sie sich gegenwärtig befinden?				
15.	Would you please inform me if it is possible to obtain photocopies from your records and tell me the cost of such copies?	15.	Würden Sie mir bitte mitteilen, ob es möglich wäre, Fotokopien von Ihren Urkunden zu erhalten und was sie kosten?				
	Referral Requests						
16.	If you do not have the necessary records, could you provide the address of the place where the records can be found?	16.	Wenn Sie die notwendigen Unterlagen nicht besitzen, könnten Sie mir die Anschrift der Dienststelle mitteilen, wo sich die betreffenden Unterlagen befinden?				
17.	If you are unable to do this research for me, could you please recommend a local researcher that I could hire for this purpose—someone who speaks some English if possible?	17.	Sollten Sie nicht in der Lage sein, mir bei dieser Forschung zu helfen, so bitte ich um den Namen eines Ahnenforschers, den ich beauftragen könnte—wenn möglich jemanden, der Englisch kann?				
	Payment						
18.	To cover your expenses, I am enclosing a donation to your parish as well as payment for the return postage.	18.	Zur Deckung Ihrer Gebühren lege ich eine Spende zu Ihrem Pfarramt bei.				
19.	Please let me know the cost of your help and how I can pay.	19.	Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, was ich für Ihre Dienstleistung zu bezahlen habe und wie ich den Betrag überweisen kann.				
Closing Remarks and Return Address							
20.	I thank you in advance for your help.	20.	Ich danke Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre Hilfe.				
21.	Sincerely,	21.	Mit freundlichen Grüßen				
22.	My address:	22.	Meine Anschrift:				
Follow-up (Use these sentences in follow-up letters as needed.)							
23.	Thank you for the information you sent on (<i>fill in date</i>). It has helped me very much.	23.	Vielen Dank für die Angaben, die Sie mir am (<i>fill in date</i>) geschickt haben. Die sind für mir eine große Hilfe!				
24.	I need further information about one of the individuals you mentioned in your letter: (fill in name).	24.	Ich brauche zusätzliche Angaben über eine Person, die Sie in Ihrem Brief erwähnt haben. Es handelt sich um (<i>fill in name</i>).				
25.	I have already received from you the following information about this person:	25.	Ich habe von Ihnen über diese Person schon die folgenden Angaben erhalten:				
26.	I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent you on <u>(fill in date)</u> . Please write and tell me if you can do this research.	26.	Ich lege eine Kopie von einem Brief bei, den ich Ihnen am (<i>fill in date</i>) geschickt habe. Bitte, schreiben Sie mir, ob Sie diesen Auftrag annehmen können!				

EXAMPLE LETTER

Date 20 Juli 1993

Addressee An das evangelische Pfarramt Seele

99799 Nirgendwo GERMANY

Greeting Sehr geehrter Herr Pfarrer,

Introduction Die nachstehend aufgeführte Person ist mein Vorfahr. Ich habe alle mir bekannten

genealogischen Angaben über diese Person aufgeführt:

Biographical Information Vor- und Familienname: Andreas NIEMAND

nformation Geburtsdatum: 28 Mai 1820

Geburtsort: Seele, Sachsen, Preußen

Vor- und Mädchenname der Ehefrau: Beatta CRILE

Heiratsdatum: 13 April 1857

Heiratsort: Jefferson County, Iowa, USA

Religion: evangelisch-lutherisch

Genealogical Request Bitte schicken Sie mir einen vollständigen Auszug aus dem Geburts- oder Taufregister für

diese Person?

Referral Requests Wenn Sie die notwendigen Unterlagen nicht besitzen, könnten Sie mir die Anschrift der

Dienststelle mitteilen, wo sich die betreffenden Unterlagen befinden?

Sollten Sie nicht in der Lage sein, mir bei dieser Forschung zu helfen, so bitte ich um den Namen eines Ahnenforschers, den ich beauftragen könnte—wenn möglich jemanden, der

Englisch kann?

Payment Zur Deckung Ihrer Gebühren lege ich eine Spende zu Ihrem Pfarramt bei.

Closing Ich danke Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre Hilfe.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Signature

Return Address Meine Anschrift:

Address Jane Doe

674 "Q" Street

Salt Lake City, UT 84103 USA

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this guide. Please send your suggestions to—

Publications Coordination Family History Library 35 North West Temple Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 USA

© 1994, 1997 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All rights reserved. Printed in the USA. First edition May 1994. English approval 9/00

No part of this document may be reprinted, posted on-line, or reproduced in any form for any purpose without the prior written permission of the publisher. Send all requests for such permission to:

Copyrights and Permissions Coordinator Family and Church History Department 50 East North Temple Street Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 USA

File: Language Helps.

34066

German Genealogical Word List

Table of Contents

Language Characteristics Additional Resources Key Words General Word List

1 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Dates And Time Symbols

This list contains German words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a German-English dictionary. Latin words are often found in German records, and a few are included in this list. See the *Latin Word List* (34077).

German is spoken in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. Records written in German may be found in these countries and also in parts of Poland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Hungary, and wherever German people settled. There are several different dialects in the German language. For example, in the province of Westphalia and other areas of Germany that border the Netherlands, you may notice words that are closely related to Dutch words. You may find the Dutch word list useful when working with these records.

In addition, German is found in some early records of the United States, such as in Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, and other states where Germans lived.

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

German words for persons, places, and things (nouns) are always capitalized. All nouns are classified as masculine, feminine, or neuter. This classification is called *gender*. The gender of a noun is indicated by *der* (masculine), *die* (feminine), and *das* (neuter), which translates as "the." Word endings may vary, depending on the way the words are used in the sentence.

Variant Forms of Words

In German, as in English, the forms of some words will vary according to how they are used in the sentence. *Who—whose—whom* or *marry—marries—married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. In German, the form of many words can change greatly. This word list gives the standard form of each German word. As you read German records, you will need to be aware that some words vary with usage.

The endings of words in a document may differ from those on this list. For example, the document may use the word *junger*, but you will find it in this word list as *jung*. In addition, the suffixes *-chen* and *-lein* are often added to words to indicate "little." Therefore, the word *Söhnchen* means "little or young son," and *Töchterlein* means "little or young daughter."

Adjectives describe nouns and must have the proper masculine, feminine, or neuter endings. For example, in German you would say "junger Mann" (young man) or "junges Mädchen" (young maiden) if man and maiden are the subjects of a sentence. Adjective endings can change depending on usage and gender.

Plural words are usually formed by adding *-er*, *-en*, or *-e*. Thus the word *Kind* becomes *Kinder*, *Frau* becomes *Frauen*, and *Aufgebot* becomes *Aufgebote*. Plurality may also change the vowel slightly. For example, *Mann* becomes *Männer*.

In German, many words are formed by joining two or more words. Very few of these compound words are included in this list. You will need to look up each part of the word separately. For example, *Geburtstag* is a combination of two words, *Geburt* (birth) and Tag (day).

Alphabetical Order

Written German uses several letters in addition to the 26 letters used in the English alphabet. These are \ddot{A} (\ddot{a}), \ddot{O} (\ddot{o}), \ddot{U} (\ddot{u}), and β . These letters will be alphabetized in this publication as though they were a, o, u, and ss. However, many dictionaries and gazetteers will alphabetize these characters as if they were ae, oe, ue, and ss.

Spelling

Because spelling rules were not standardized in earlier centuries, spelling variations are common. Local dialect often affects the spelling in genealogical records. In German records, the following letters are sometimes used interchangeably:

```
p used for
             b
                          a used for
            d or dt
t used for
                          s used for
ck used for
                          y used for i or j
v used for
             w or f
                          k used for
tz used for
                          ig used for isch or ich
t used for
                          u used for
             th
Examples:
Freytag
                  for
                            Freitag
Burckhart
                  for
                            Burkhard
Waldpurga
                  for
                            Waldburga
undt
                  for
                            und
```

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This word list includes only words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a German-English dictionary. Several German-English dictionaries are available in the Family History Library . These are in the European collection. The call numbers begin with 433.21.

Particularly helpful dictionaries include:

Langenscheidt New Muret-Sanders Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English and German Languages, Berlin: Langenscheidt, 1969, 1974 (FHL book 433.21 Sp83n).

The New Cassell's German Dictionary, German-English, English-German, New York: Funk and Wagnalls, Inc., 1971 (FHL book 433.211 C272 1971).

Additional dictionaries are listed in the subject section of the Family History Library Catalog under GERMAN LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES or in the locality section under GERMANY - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES.

KEY WORDS

To find and use specific types of German records, you will need to know some key words in German. This section gives key genealogical terms in English and the German words with the same or similar meanings.

For example, in the first column you will find the English word *marriage*. In the second column you will find German words with meanings such as *marry*, *marriage*, *wedding*, *wedlock*, *unite*, *joined*, and other words used in German records to indicate marriage.

English German

birth Geburten, Geburtsregister, Geborene, geboren

burial Beerdigungen, begraben, Begräbnisse, bestattet, beerdigt

Catholic katholisch child Kind, Kinder

christening Taufe, Taufen, Getaufte confirmations Konfirmationen, Firmungen

civil registry Standesamt

death Tote, Tod, sterben, starb, verstorben, gestorben, Sterbefall

father Vater

husband Mann, Ehemann, Gatte

index Verzeichnis, Register

Jewish jüdisch, Jude(n), israelitisch

marriage banns Proklamationen, Aufgebote, Verkündigungen marriage Heiraten, Trauungen, Getraute, Ehe, Kopulation,

kopulieren, verheiratet, Verehelichungen,

Eheschliessungen

month Monat mother Mutter

name, given Vorname, Name

name, surname Zuname, Familienname, Geschlechtsname, Name

parents Eltern

parish Pfarrei, Kirchspiel, Gemeinde Protestant evangelisch, lutherisch, Protestant

Reformed reformiert

wife Frau, Ehegattin, Weib, Ehefrau, Hausfrau, Gattin

year Jahr

GENERAL WORD LIST

This general word list includes words commonly seen in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed both here and in separate sections that follow this list.

In this list, optional versions of German words or variable endings are given in parentheses. Parentheses in the English column clarify the definition. In German, some words have both a male and female form, such as:

Burger male citizen

Burgerin female citizen

This word list usually gives only the male form. You may find the female forms in most records.

Α

ab from, since
Abend evening

abends in the evening

aber but

abgestorben deceased

absterben to die, to die off

acht eight achte eighth

achtundzwanzigste twenty-eighth achtzehn eighteen

achtzehnhundert eighteen hundred

achtzehnte eighteenth achtzig eighty achtzigste eightieth Ackermann farmer

Adel gentry, nobleman

a.D. = außer Dienst formerly employed, retired

adoptiert adopted
Ahnen ancestors
Ahnentafel pedigree chart
Akten documents

alle

allhier in this place

alt old

Altbürger full citizen

Alter age

Altersschwäche weakness of old age

ältest eldest

alt-katholisch old Catholic

Amman bailiff, magistrate
Amt office, district

Anbauer peasant andere other, next Angeber informant

angeblich alleged, assumed

Anmerkungen remarks
Anspänner farmer
apostolisch Apostolic
April April

Arbeiter laborer, worker

Archiv archive arm poor

Armut poverty
Arzt physician
auch also, too
auf on, upon, at
aufbieten post banns

Aufenthaltserlaubnis residence permit

Aufenthaltsort residence

Aufgebot publication of banns

August August

aus from, out of außen outside

äußere outside, outward, external

außerehelich illegitimate Auswanderer emigrant Auswanderung emigration

Auszehrung consumption or emaciation (especially from TB)

Auszug extract

В

Bäcker baker

Bad spa, resort

Badeort spa, health resort

Band volume
Baptist Baron baron

Bauer farmer, peasant

Bayern Bavaria Bd. = Band volume

Beamter official, registrar

Beck(er) baker beerdigt buried

Beerdigung burial, interment beglaubigt certified, attested

begraben buried
Begräbnis burial
Beichte confession

beide both

Beilage supplement
Bekannte(r) acquaintance
Bekehrung conversion

Belege proof, documentation

Bemerkungen remarks

Berg hill, mountain

Bergmann miner

Beruf occupation, profession

Beschreibung description

Besitzer possessor, proprietor, owner

bestätigt confirmed, verified

bestattet buried bettlägerig bedridden Bettler beggar

Bevölkerungsregister population register bevorstehend previously mentioned

Bezirk district
Biographie biography
Bischof bishop
Bistum diocese
Blattern smallpox
blutend bleeding
Blütenmonat May

Blutsverwandschaft blood relationship

Böhmen Bohemia

Bootsmann bargeman, boatman Böttcher cooper, barrel maker

Brauer brewer
Bräune diptheria
Braut bride

Bräutigam bridegroom

Brücke bridge
Bruder brother
Bub boy
Buch book
Büdner cottager

Burg castle, fortress

Bürger burgher, citizen, citizens

Bürgerbuch citizen register

Bürgermeister mayor

Büttner cooper, barrel maker

C

ca. = circa about
Chirurg surgeon
Christmonat December

Colonist settler, tenant farmer

copulieren to marry

D

d. = der, dem, des, the

die, das

Dachdecker roofer dänisch Danish das the

daselbst residing in this place

Datum date
Dekanat deanery
dem, den the

der the, of the derselbe the same des of the deutsch German Deutschland Germany Dezember December

die the Diener servant

Dienst service, employment

Dienstag Tuesday
Dienstmagd servant girl

dieser this, these Domäne domain Thursday Donnerstag Dorf village dort there drei three dreißig thirty dreißigste thirtieth dreiundzwanzigste twenty-third dreizehn thirteen dreizehnte thirteenth third dritte

Duplikat duplicate record

durch through
Durchfall diarrhea

Ε

ebenda at the same place

Ehe marriage Ehebrecher adulterer Ehebruch adultery

Ehefrau wife, housewife

Ehehindernis hinderance to marriage

ehel. = ehelich legitimate eheleiblich legitimate Eheleute married couple ehelich legitimate ehemals formerly Ehemann husband Ehescheidung divorce Eheschließung marriage

Ehestand married state
Eheverkündigungen marriage banns

Eheversprechen, betrothal, engagement

Eheverspruch

Eidam (Eidmann) son-in-law Eigentümer proprietor

ein, eine a, one, an
Einbürgerung naturalization

Einlieger landless farm laborer

eins one

Einsender informant, declarant eintausendachthundert eintausendfünfhundert eintausendneunhundert eintausendsechshundert sixteen hundred eintausendsiebenhundert seventeen hundred

einunddreissig thirty-one
einunddreissigste thirty-first
einundzwanzigste twenty-first
Einwanderer immigrant
Einwanderung immigration
Einwilligung permission
Einwohner inhabitant

einzige only
Eiterbeule abscess
elf eleven
elfte eleventh
Eltern parents
Enkel grandson

Enkelin granddaughter
Enkelkind grandchild
eod(em) the same
Epilepsie epilepsy
er he

T1 1 0

Erbschaft inheritance erhalten received, receive

emanen received, receive

erklärt declared

Erlassung dispensation, permission

Ermächtigung authorization

Ernting August

errechnet approximated, calculated

erschien appeared erste first erstgeboren firstborn

ertrank, ertrunken drowned erzeugt begat es it

evangelisch evangelical

F

Fabrikant manufacturer

Familie family

Familienbuch family register

Familienforschung genealogical research

Familienregister family register

Färber dyer

Faßbinder cooper, barrel maker

Fäule cancer
Februar February
Fehlgeburt miscarriage

Festtag feast day, festival day, holy day

Festung fortress
Fieber fever
Findling foundling
Firmung confirmation

Fischer fisher

Fl. = Florin standard monetary unit

Flecken hamlet, also measles or spots

Fleckfieber spotted fever, typhus

Fleischer butcher Fleischhauer butcher

Flüchtling refugee, deserter

Fluß river

folgende following, next

Forst forest Förster forester

Fraisen convulsions, epilepsy, seizures, spasms

Frankreich France

Frau Mrs., wife, woman
Fräulein Miss, unmarried woman

Freibauer farmer who owns his own land

Freiherr baron Freitag Friday

fremd foreign, strange

Freund friend
Friedhof cemetery
früh early (a.m.)
früher former, formerly

fünf five fünfte fifth

fünfundzwanzigste twenty-fifth fünfzehn fifteen

fünfzehnhundert fifteen hundred

fünfzehnte fifteenth
fünfzig fifty
fünfzigste fiftieth
für for
Fürst count

Fürstentum principality

G

Gärtner gardener
Gastwirt innkeeper
Gatte husband
Gattin wife

geb. = geboren born, maiden name

geben, gab given, gave

Gebiet region, area, zone geboren born, maiden name

Gebühren fees Geburt birth

Geburtsort place of birth
Geburtsschein birth certificate
Geburtsurkunde birth certificate
gegen against, towards

geheiratet married gehört belongs (to) Geistliche(r) clergyman Gelbsucht jaundice Geld money

Gemahl(in) spouse, husband, wife

Gemeinde community, municipality, parish, town

Gemeindemann village official, village resident

Gemeindsmann citizen with full rights

gemelli twins

genannt named, alias, called

Genealogie genealogy
Gerber tanner
Gericht court
Gerichtsmann juryman
Gerichtsschreiber court clerk

Gerichtsverwandter member of the judicial court

gesagt said, stated
Geschichte history
geschieden divorced

Geschlecht gender, sex, lineage

Geschlechterbücher lineage books

Geschlechtsname surname

Geschwister siblings, brothers and sisters

Geschwulst swelling, tumor
Geselle journeyman
Gesellschaft society, group

Gesetz law gesetzlich legal gest. = gestorben died

gestern yesterday gestorben died

get. = getauft baptized, christened

Getaufte person who was baptized

getr. = getraut married

Getraute married couple Gevatter godfather

Gewerbe trade, occupation Gicht gout, arthritis

Gilde guild

Glaube belief, faith

Glauben religious affiliation

gleich same, alike, similar, right away

Graf count (nobleman), earl

Grafschaft county
Grenze border

groß big, great, large Großeltern grandparents

großjährig of age

Großmutter grandmother
Großneffe great-nephew
Großnichte great-niece
Großvater grandfather
Grundbuch land register

Gulden standard monetary unit, florin

Gut property, estate

gut good

Н

haben to have

halb drei half three = 2:30 (time) halb eins half one = 12:30 (time) halb zwei half two = 1:30 (time) Händler trader, merchant, peddler

January Hartung chief, main Haupt-Haus house Hausfrau housewife Häusler cottager Hausmädchen housemaid Hebamme midwife Heilquelle spa, bath

Heimat home, native place, homeland

Heimatschein domicile certificate

Heimatsort place of birth, home town

Heirat marriage heiraten to marry

Heiratsantrag marriage intentions
Heiratsbelege marriage supplements
Heiratskontrakt marriage contracts
Heiratsprotokolle marriage records
Heiratsschein marriage certificate

heißt is named

Hektar hectare (10,000 square meters or 2.47 U.S. acres)

Heraldik heraldry

Herkunftsort place of origin
Herr Mister, Lord, lord
Herrschaft estate, dominion

Herzog duke
Herzogtum duchy
Hessische Hessian

Heuerling dayworker, hireling

Heuert, Heumonat

heute

today

hier

hiesiger Ort

Hinterbliebene

July

today

here

this place

hinterlassen surviving, left behind

Hirt herdsman

hitziges Fieber burning fever, high fever

hoch high Hochzeit wedding

Hof courtyard, farm, yard, estate

Hofprediger chaplain

Holländer Dutchman, dairykeeper

Hornung February
Hüfner farmer
Hufschmied blacksmith

Hügel hill hundert hundred

Hurenkind illegitimate child

Husten cough

ihr their, her im in the immer always in in Inhalt content innerhalb inside of

Innung guild
Instmann tenant farmer

ist is

J

Jäger hunter Jahr year

Jahrestag anniversary
Jahreszeit season
Jahrhundert century

jährlich annual, yearly

Jahrzehnt decade
Jänner January
Januar January
jeder (jede, jedes) each, every

Jgfr. = Jungfrau, maiden, virgin, unmarried woman

Jungfer

jüdisch Jewish

Jugend youth, adolescence

Juli July

Julmonat December jung young

Junge boy, a youth Junggeselle bachelor

Jüngling bachelor, young man

Juni June

Κ

Kantor choirmaster, organist

Karte map

Kartei card index
Käthner cottager
katholisch Catholic
kaufen to buy
Kaufmann merchant
kein no, none

Keuchhusten whooping cough Kiefer cooper, barrel maker

Kind baby, child Kindbettfieber childbed fever

Kinder children Kirche church

Kirchenältester churchwarden, church elder, vestryman

Kirchenbuch parish register

Kirchengemeinde parish

Kirchenpfleger churchwarden Kirchenrodel parish register

Kirchensprengel parish

Kirchenvorsteher churchwarden

kirchlich pertaining to church

Kirchrat member of a church council

Kirchspiel parish

K.K. = kaiserlich royal imperial

königlich

klein little, small

Knabe boy

Knecht servant, farmhand
Kommunikant communicant
Kommunion communion
Konfirmation confirmation

König king
königlich royal
Königreich kingdom
Kopulation marriage
kopulieren to marry
Kossät, Kossath cottager

Kötter (Kötner) small farmer, cottager Krämer grocer, small retailer Krämpfe cramps, convulsions Krankheit disease, sickness

Krebs cancer

Kreis county, district

Krieg war

Küfer cooper, barrel maker

Kuhhirte cowherd
Kupferschmied coppersmith
Kurort spa, bath
Kusine female cousin

Küster sexton

L

Land land, country
Landarbeiter farmhand
Landkarte map
Landwirt farmer

lassen to let, leave, allow

lebendig living

ledig single, unmarried

legitimiert made legitimate, legitimized

Lehrer teacher Lehrling apprentice Leiche corpse, body
Leichenpredigt funeral sermon
Leinenweber linen weaver
Lenz spring (season)

letzte Ölung last rites, extreme unction letzte Salbung last rites, extreme unction

Letzter latter, last letzter Wille last will left

Lungenentzündung pneumonia

Lungenschwindsucht consumption, tuberculosis

lutherisch Lutheran

M

Mädchen, Mädel girl

Magd maiden, maid, servant girl

Mägdlein girl Mai May Maler painter

Mann husband, man

männlich male
Markt market
März March
Masern measles
Matrikel register

Maurer mason, bricklayer

Meister master

Mennoniten Mennonites

Metzger butcher

Militär military

minderjährig underaged, minor
mit with, via, by
Mitglied member
Mittag midday
mittags at noon
Mitternacht midnight
Mittwoch Wednesday

Monat month
Montag Monday

Morgen morning, tomorrow

Morgen (morgen) measure of land, 0.6 to 0.9 acres

morgens in the morning

Mühle mill

mündlich verbal, verbally

Mutter mother

N

nach to, after, according to

Nachbar neighbor Nachbarschaft neighborhood

nachgelassen surviving

Nachlaß estate, inheritance

Nachmittag afternoon

nachmittags in the afternoon

nächst(e) next Nacht night

Näherin seamstress

Name name
nat. = natus, nata born
neben next to
Nebenfrau concubine
Neffe nephew

Nervenfieber nervous fever, typhus

neu new neun nine neunte ninth

neunundzwanzigte twenty-ninth neunzehn nineteen

neunzehnhundert nineteen hundred

niece

neunzehnte nineteenth
neunzig ninety
neunzigste ninetieth
nicht not

Nichte

nichts nothing
nie never
nieder lower
Niederländisch Dutch

N.N. = nomen nescio name not known

noch still

noch lebende still living, surviving

noch nicht not yet Nord north

Notizen notices, miscellaneous records

Nottaufe emergency baptism

November November
Nummer number
nur only

0

ober upper, over ober- chief, head

oder or

öffentlich publish, make known publicly

bekanntmachen

oft often
Oheim uncle
ohne without
Oktober October
Onkel uncle

Ort place, town
Ortslexikon gazetteer

Osten east
Osteren April
Ostermonat April
Ostern Easter
Österreich Austria
österreichisch Austrian

P

Pächter leaseholder Pate godfather Paten godparents Pest plague Pfalz Palatinate **Pfarramt** parish office Pfarrbuch parish register

Pfarrei parish

parish minister, pastor Pfarrer

pox, smallpox

Pflegekind foster child Pflegesohn foster son Pflegetochter foster daughter Platz place (location) Pocken

Polen Poland Polish polnisch preußisch Prussian Priester priest Prinz prince Prinzessin princess protestantisch Protestant Provinz province provinzial provincial

R

Rathaus city hall, town hall

Ratsherr alderman

councilman, town councilor Ratsmann

account, bill Rechnung rechtgläubig orthodox reformiert reformed

Regierungsbezirk administrative area

Register register

empire, kingdom Reich

relicta widow relictus widower Religion religion

ren. = renatus, renata baptized, christened

Rentner retired person Rheuma rheumatism

Richter judge Rodel register

römisch katholisch Roman Catholic

rot red
Rotgerber tanner
Ruhestand retirement
Ruhr dysentery
russisch Russian
Rußland Russia

S

S. = Seite page

s. = siehe see the following reference

Sachsen Saxony
Salbung anointing
Samstag Saturday
Satertag Saturday

Sattler saddler, leather worker

Schäfer shepherd
Scharlachfieber scarlet fever
Scheiding September
Scheidung divorce
Schein certificate
Schenkungen donations

Schlaganfall stroke, seizure

Schlagfluß stroke
Schloß castle
Schlosser locksmith
Schmied smith
Schneider tailor

Schreiber scribe, clerk

Schreiner cabinetmaker, joiner Schuhmacher shoemaker, cobbler Schule school

Schullehrer schoolteacher

Schultheiß (Schulze) village mayor, head of town council

Schuster shoemaker, cobbler

Schwäche weakness

Schwager brother-in-law
Schwägerin sister-in-law
schwanger pregnant
schwarz black

Schweiz Switzerland

Schweizer Swiss; also a dairyman

Schwester sister

Schwiegermutter mother-in-law Schwiegersohn son-in-law

Schwiegertochter daughter-in-law Schwiegervater father-in-law Schwindsucht consumption

S.d. = Sohn des, der son of sechs six sechste sixth

sechsundzwanzig twenty-six sechsundzwanzigste twenty-sixth sechzehnhundert sixteen hundred

sechzehn sixteen
sechzehnte sixteenth
sechzig sixty
sechzigste sixtieth
See lake
Seelen souls

Seelenregister church membership list

Seemann sailor

Seifensieder soap maker
Seiler rope maker
sein to be; his
seit since
Seite page

selige (the) late, blessed

September September

sich himself, herself, itself

sie she, they
Sie you
sieben seven
siebente seventh

siebenundzwanzigste twenty-seventh

siebte seventh siebzehn seventeen

siebzehnhundert seventeen hundred

siebzehnte seventeenth siebzig seventy siebzigste seventieth Sieder soap maker

siehe see Sigrist sexton sind are

so as, so, thus, such

Sohn son

Söhnlein (Söhnchen) young son
Soldat soldier
sollen should
Sonnabend Saturday
Sonntag Sunday
spät late (p.m.)
spur. = spurius, illegitimate

spuria

Staat state

Staatsangehörigkeit citizenship, nationality

Staatsarchiv state archives

Stadt city

Stammbaum family tree, pedigree

Stand occupation, status, condition

Standesamt civil registrar's office

starb died

stellen place, put, impose

Stellmacher wheelwright

Sterbefälle deaths sterben to die Steuer tax Stickfluß asthma

Stiefbruder half brother, stepbrother

Stiefkind stepchild Stiefmutter stepmother

Stiefschwester half sister, stepsister

Stiefvater stepfather
Stillgeburt stillbirth
Straße street
Stunde hour

Sucht sickness, mania, rage

Süden south S.v. = Sohn von son of

Т

T.d. = Tochter des, daughter of

der

T.v. = Tochter von daughter of Tabelle index, table

Tag day

Tagelöhner day laborer
Tagner day laborer
Tal valley
Tante aunt
Taufe baptism
taufen to baptize
Taufpaten godparents

Taufschein baptismal certificate

tausend thousand Testament will

Tischler cabinetmaker, furniture maker

Tochter daughter

Töchterchen young daughter
Töchterlein young daughter
Tochtermann son-in-law
Tod death

10d death

Todesart manner of death

Töpfer potter tot dead

Totengräber grave digger totgeboren stillborn Trauung marriage

Trennung separation, divorce

tschechisch Czech

Tschechoslowakai Czechoslovakia Tuberkulose tuberculosis

Tuchmacher cloth maker, draper

Tumor tumor

U

über about, concerning, over

u.d. = und des, und

der Uhr

er

Uhr o'clock, clock, watch

um at, about, around, concerning

and of

unbekannt unknown

und and und der and of und des and of unehelich illegitimate ungarisch Hungarian

Ungarn Hungarian Hungary

ungefähr about, circa, approximately

uns us

unter under, lower

Unterrichter judge Unterschrieben signed Unterschrift signature

Unterzeichnete the undersigned

unverheiratet unmarried

Urenkelkind great-grandchild
Urgroßmutter great-grandmother
Urgroßvater great-grandfather
Urkunde record, document

Ururgroßmutter great-great-grandmother Ururgroßvater great-great-grandfather

ux. = uxor wife

٧

Vater father
verehelicht married
Verehelichung marriage
vergangen past
vergraben buried
verh. = verheiratet married

Verkäufer seller, vendor verl. = verlobt engaged verlebte deceased

verloben, sich to become engaged

Verlobte fiancée Verlobter fiancé

Verlobung betrothal, engagement

Vermieter landlord, lessor
Vermögen estate, assets
Verpächter landlord, lessor
verrichtet performed
verschiedene various
Verstopfung constipation
verstorben deceased, defunct

Verstorbene the deceased
Verwaltung administration

Verwandten relatives
Verwandtschaft relationship
verwitwet widowed

Verzeichnis register, list, index

Vetter male cousin
vid. = viduus, vidua widower, widow
vielleicht perhaps, maybe

vier four vierte fourth

vierundzwanzigste twenty-fourth

vierzehn fourteen
vierzehnte fourteenth
vierzig forty
vierzigste fortieth

Vo(i)gt steward, overseer

Volkszählung census

volljährig of age, of legal age

vollzogen performed von of, from, by vor before; ago

vorherig previous, preceding vorheriger Tag the previous day vorläufig for the time being

vormals formerly

Vormittags in the morning
Vormund guardian
Vorname given name

Vorstadt suburbs, outskirts of town

W

Wagner cartwright Waise orphan

Wald forest, woods

wann when

Wappen coat of arms
Wappenkunde heraldry
war was

waren were warum why was what

Wassersucht dropsy, edema

Weber weaver
Weduwe widow
wegen because of
Wehmutter midwife
Weib wife, woman

weiblich female

weiland deceased Weiland the deceased

Weiler hamlet
weiß white
Weißgerber tanner
welche which
wer who

werden to become
West west
weyland deceased
wie how

Windpocken chicken pox Wintermonat November Wirt(h) innkeeper Wittib widow Wittiber widower Witwe widow Witwer widower where wo Woche week Wochenbett childbed woher from where wohnen to live, residing Wohnort place of residence Wohnplatz place of residence domicile, residence Wohnung

wollen to want Wonnemonat May

Wörterbuch dictionary
wurde geboren was born
wurde getauft was baptized

würdig worthy
Wwe. = Witwe widow
Wwer. = Witwer widower

X

Xber (Xbris) December

zählen to count
Zahnkrämpfe teething
Zahnung teething
zehn ten

Zehnt(en)buch tithing book

zehnte tenth Zehnten tithes

zehrendes Fieber consumptive fever Zehrung consumption

Zeit time
Zeuge witness
Ziegler brick maker
Zimmermann carpenter

Zivilstandsamt civil registrar's office Zöllner publican, tax collector

zu Hause at home Zukunft future

Zuname surname, last name

zusammen together zwanzig twenty zwanzigste twentieth zwei two

zwei two zweihundert two hundred

zweite second

zweitausend

zweiundzwanzigste twenty-second Zwilling(e) twin, twins zwischen between zwölf twelve

Zwölfer member of a council

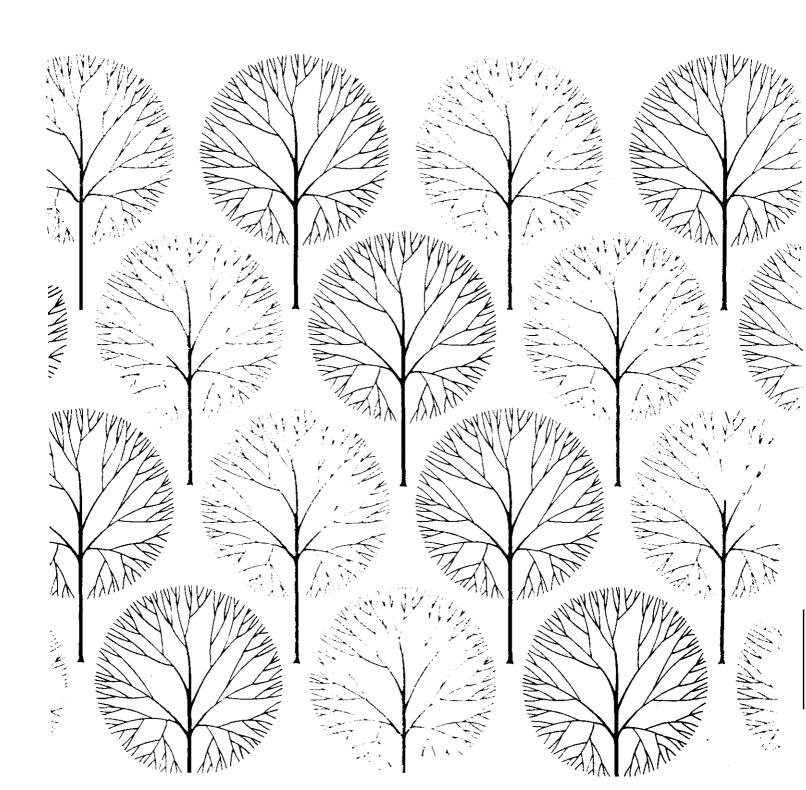
two thousand

zwölfte twelfth

Austro Hungarian Empire within the context of current boundaries GERMAN EMPIRE RUSSIAN EMPIRE Kraków, XEMBOURG BOHEMIA GALICIA .BUKOVINA Danube, AUSTRIA Vienna Tisza SALZBURG Budapest -yorarlberg TyroL CARINTHIA Drays HUNGARY CARNIOLA TRANSYLVANIA ROMANIA Black Sea **BOSNIA AND** Sana jevo. BULGARIA Mediterranean Sea ALBAN Austrian Empire Kingdom of Hungary Current Political Boundaries

Germany and Austria

The Genealogical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Series C, No, 19 revised 1975, 1977



Contents

General	1
The Mennonite Movement	2
The Huguenot Movement	2
The Jews in Germanic Countries	3
Occupational Movements	3
Austrian Exiled Protestants	3
Twentieth Century Migrations	4
Significant Historical Events	4
Maps	6
Bibliography	10

Germany and Austria

From the time of the earliest movements of Germanic and Slavic tribes into central Europe until almost modern times, the Germanic area has been the scene of constant migrations of people from one locality to another. Rivalry among the numerous rulers of small earldoms and principalities caused continual war and unrest.

Record keeping amid such turbulence was difficult, and the records that were kept were often destroyed by war. In Germany the Thirty Years' War between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, from 1618 to 1648, destroyed great numbers of churches and their records. Thus, many parish records in Germany exist only for the period following the Thirty Years' War. Any other available sources prior to 1650 are generally essential for genealogical **research.**

The Turkish invasion of Austria in 1683 destroyed many Austrian church registers, so that few of these records exist for earlier periods. Sources in city and state archives must be sought for genealogical research prior to the Turkish invasion, especially for the eastern part of Austria.

The Protestant Reformation had a major influence on the migrations of the Germanic and other European peoples. The Reformation began during the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and Protestants were persecuted from the beginning of the movement. The history of the Reformation, however, took quite a different course in the German Empire than in the Austrian Empire. Catholicism had a much stronger hold on Austria-primarily through the ruling family of Hapsburg (or Habsburg).

In the early part of the sixteenth century, a German Catholic priest and theological scholar named Martin Luther became frustrated by the corruption and abuses which he saw in the organization and doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. He made serious attempts to bring reform to the Church. Luther failed to accomplish his purpose, but as a result of his efforts, part of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany broke away from the main body and adopted his teachings. eventually establishing the Evangelical-Lutheran and Evangelical-Reformed churches. Rulers of many of the kingdoms and dukedoms in Germany followed Luther and took their subjects with them into the new religion.

The Lutheran Church was finally established after the so-called Augsburg Confession (Augsburger Kontession, 1530)' as a direct result of the German Reformation started by Luther in 1517. It had its strongest beginnings in Saxony, but spread from there into other German provinces, including Braunschweig, parts of Hannover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, most of Prussia, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Hessen. It also spread to the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Also a product of the early sixteenth century, the Reformed Church originated in the works of John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli, who instigated the Protestant movement in Switzerland. Zwingli died on the battlefield in 1531, but Calvin continued the work, establishing the Helvetian Reformed Church, which was accepted in parts of neighboring countries. One of those areas was a district west of the Rhine River, a state of the German Empire known as the Palatinate. Many Protestants from Switzerland and France were able to find refuge there.

Duke Ludwig V (1508-1544) was ruler of the Palatinate when the Helvetian Reformed Church found sanctuary there. Though the duke himself was a Roman Catholic, he operated a regime which was tolerant of all religions. In 1576 when Duke Ludwig VI became ruler of the Palatinate, he was not sympathetic to the Reformed Church. He made Lutheranism the official religion and many Reformed priests were driven out. In 1583 Duke Friedrich IV became ruler at the age of nine, with Count Johann Kasimir as regent. At that time the Calvinists were allowed to return. Freedom was short-lived, however, as the Spanish conquered most of the Palatinate in 1619 and occupied the country until 1648, bringing much suffering to the population.

In the Franco-German War of 1673-1679, the French demanded the allegiance of the Palatines. When the latter refused, the French devastated their country. In 1688 the French again invaded and occupied the Palatinate. The occupation was finally ended in 1697 with the Palatines paying the French 300,000 guilders' for their freedom. These events left the population of the Palatinate so impoverished and discouraged that they desired to move to localities where they could own land, worship according to their beliefs, and rear their families in peace. As a

1The Augsburg Confession, a statement of Lutheran theology in twenty-eight articles, was presented to the emperor Charles V at the Diet in Augsburg by seven Lutheran princes and two imperial free cities in June 1530. The principal author, the Reformer Philipp Melanchthon, utilized earlier Lutheran statements of faith to compose a statement of theology which would be acceptable to the predominant Roman Catholics and the Holy Roman Empire.

2About one guilder would have been an average week's wages for a man at that time.

result, large numbers of them emigrated to North America in the eighteenth century, as well as to areas of eastern Europe, such as Russia, Poland, and eastern Austria (now part of Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia),

Lack of space, always a problem in Germanic areas, and the consequent difficulty in providing for a family were other major reasons for migration of the German populace,

Until recent times there were two major classes in Europe, One class consisted of the rulers and land owners, The other was the poor class of dependent laborers and servants, the feudal serfs, The serf had no freedom of choice, He had to obtain permission of his lord if he wanted to move to another place; but in spite of this, many did flee without permission and made their way to the New World,

Emperor Joseph II decreed an end to serfdom in Austria in 1781, It was abolished in Prussia in 1809, in Wuerttemberg in 1817, and in Bavaria in 1818. By contrast, Russian serfdom remained until 1861 when Czar Alexander II decreed that each peasant had the right to his own home and property.

The Empress Maria Theresa and her successor, Joseph II of Austria, called many thousands of German settlers to go to the areas known as Galicia, Bucovina, Transylvania, and the Banat in the late 1700's and early 1800's. This was the main period of settlement in the eastern part of Austria-Hungary by Germans.

Illiteracy was common except among craftsmen and the middle-class families in the cities who were able to give their children some education. For those who lived in serfdom or similar conditions, few records other than church records are available. The genealogist is thus more likely to find sources (other than church records) containing genealogical information about the educated classes than about the uneducated poorer families.

The Mennonite Movement

In the 1520's, "Christian fellowships" were formed in many German-speaking areas. These fellowships felt that neither the major reformers nor the established church taught the simple gospel of the New Testament. A particularly active group was called the Anabaptists because of their opposition to infant baptism. The term Anoboptist, however, came to be applied generally to any person or group which did not accept the teachings and practices of the established state churches. One of these groups was the Mennonites, named for Menno Simons, the most influential leader of the group in the Netherlands and northern Germany.

The Mennonites opposed infant baptism, military service, the taking of oaths, and the acceptance of public office. They also believed that the state had no right to dictate church affiliation. Their literal interpretation of New Testament teachings caused them great difficulty. Many thousands were put to death for their beliefs; others sought homes in lands more tolerant of their beliefs. It was not until the influence of the French Revolution swept across Europe that Mennonites found relative freedom.

During the first years of the Reformation, Anabaptists gained a foothold in Tyrol, Austria, but by 1530 more than 1,000 of them had met death as a result of persecution. In spite of opposition, however, their numbers continued to increase.

Moravia then began welcoming Anabaptists, and the persecuted moved there from many areas. Throughout the sixteenth century Anabaptism flourished in Moravia, which was almost the only European country offering freedom and tolerance to these people. Some Anabaptist communities were also established in neighboring Slovakia, then under the rule of Hungary. It is estimated that there were about 100 congregations, with a membership of 20,000 to 30,000.

During the seventeenth century, the Hapsburg Catholic rulers permitted a renewal of persecution in Moravia. Anabaptists living there then moved to Slovakia where they reestablished many of their congregations. By the eighteenth century, however, the Hapsburgs gained strength in Slovakia, and the situation was repeated.

Because of the continuous migrations and the fact that the Mennonite groups kept few records in earlier times, genealogical research in families of Mennonite ancestry is extremely difficult. Entries concerning Mennonites are sometimes found in Lutheran and Roman Catholic records, but records kept by the Mennonites are now widely scattered. Some are in Poland, others are in western Germany, and still others are in private hands in Uruguay. Some are in the possession of the "Mennonitische Forschungsstelle" in Weierhof, near Mannheim, Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), with some microfilmed copies of these registers at the Genealogical Department. Microfilmed copies of some registers are also available in Mennonite libraries in the United States. The Mennonites formed perhaps the most significant German religious migration to America.

Special precautions must be taken in using Mennonite parish records. It is not unusual to find several persons living contemporaneously in the same parish with identical names.

The Huguenot Movement

The doctrines of Calvin inspired Protestantism in France. Those who followed him became known as Huguenots, a term of unknown origin, which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries applied to all French Protestants.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Huguenots in France became strong enough to contend with the Roman Catholics for political and religious supremacy. But the struggle ended in catastrophic defeat for the Huguenots in 1685 at the hands of Louis XIV. Prior to that time they had been given freedom and political equality under the Edict of Nantes, issued in 1598 by the French ruler, King Henry IV. In the early part of the seventeenth century, religious wars raged in France, and the Huguenots were forced to surrender their fortified cities and were deprived of their civil rights. French troops were quartered in their homes with permission to do as they pleased, and Protestant children were taken from their parents and raised as Roman Catholics. As a final measure, the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685 and more than 400,000 French Protestants were driven out of France. They fled to Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, Ireland, Scandinavia, South Africa, and the American colonies. In Switzerland, and especially in the Palatinate, many French Protestants found refuge, because the population was already largely Protestant. Most of those who settled in the Palatinate, however. moved in later decades to other Germanic areas for permanent settlement. Many of them settled in the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, and East Prussia. In the early eighteenth century many of them emigrated to the colonies of North America.

In the course of their migrations, information on many Huguenot families was recorded in Protestant Church records along the way. Such records can be found in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England. Huguenot societies and archives have done much to preserve the records of these people.

It is also important to note that many small Huguenot groups were absorbed by other Protestant groups, because they were often too few in number to exist independently and keep their own records. This was particularly true in the Palatinate, where typically-French names appear often in records of the Reformed Church.

The Jews in Germanic Countries

The Jewish population of Central Europe has always been comparatively small. Only in larger cities were there communities large enough to support synagogues. In a few areas of eastern Europe, some Jews were farmers, but in western and central Europe they made a living mostly as merchants and financiers.

The Jews did not obtain citizenship rights and legal equality until after the middle of the nineteenth century. Before the nineteenth century they suffered severe persecution. Many were killed, and often the entire Jewish population was driven from a country. Because of these persecutions and migrations it is

very difficult to trace Jewish pedigrees earlier than the middle of the nineteenth century.

There are very few Jewish records left in Germany. Most of the Jewish records in both Germany and Austria were destroyed during World War II, though there have been a few records transferred to the archives of Israel. The Genealogical Department microfilms Jewish records whenever possible.

Occupational Movements

Until the end of the nineteenth century it was customary for German and Austrian craftsmen, when they had completed their apprenticeships, to gain **experience as journeymen by working in various** places about the country for masters of their crafts. This experience was essential to the obtaining of a master's certificate.

Many of these journeymen married during their travels and did not return to their earlier places of residence. As new residents in a city, they were required to apply and qualify for acceptance as citizens before establishing their own business. Citizenship registers in the burgher rolls of a city give the place of origin of new citizens. These records are invaluable to genealogical research in tracing the origins and movements of these craftsmen.

✓ Some occupations required a man and his family to move frequently, remaining in a given place only as long as his contract required. Such occupations included those of miller, dairyman, coachman, sheepherder, day laborer, and others. These migrant families were recorded in local church registers, but the records seldom indicate the places from which they came or the places to which they departed. This condition makes it very difficult to trace such families in genealogical research.

Austrian Exiled Protestants

By the end of the Thirty Years' War (1648), many farming communities in Germany were completely destroyed. The surviving Protestant population from these areas migrated to less affected areas, hoping to find a place to start new lives.

The Treaty of Westphalia, which was signed by France, Sweden, and the Holy Roman Empire to end the war, allowed equal rights to Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and the Reformed faiths in Germany, but in Austria only the Protestant nobility were granted the legal right to remain Protestant.

Protestant uprisings in Austria against Roman Catholic suppression in the 1620's and the 1630's were crushed ruthlessly. About 30,000 Protestants from Austria and Bohemia were exiled in the 1620's, most of them settling in the Prussian provinces of Lower Saxony and Brandenburg. As a result of an edict by Archbishop Firmian of Salzburg in 1731, about 23,500 Protestants from the Salzburg area were expelled from the country and emigrated to Prussia. About

18,500 settled in East Prussia, with the rest settling in Brandenburg and other places in Prussia.

These Salzburg Protestants migrated as a group, founding and settling entire communities. They kept excellent records which have been preserved to the present day. Many publications concerning this group of people are also available. The church records from East Prussia are on microfilm at the Genealogical Department and at the state archives in Leipzig, German Democratic Republic (East Germany).

Twentieth Century Migrations

At the end of World War II, a great part of the German population from East and West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania left their homes to go west and find new homes in present-day East and West Germany. This was a tremendous movement, involving 13,000,000 persons, most of whom left before the arrival of the Russian army.

Following the war, the northern part of East Prussia was annexed by the Soviet Union, and the southern part became part of Poland. The German people from the northern part were transferred to eastern Russia (Siberia). Those who survived were released later to East and West Germany.

Most of the German people still remaining in Poland were expelled after 1945 and resettled in Easi and West Germany. Only a small number of Germans remained in Poland. The West German government is negotiating for the release of the last groups, and it appears that most of these will settle in Germany before the end of the 1970's.

Significant Historical Events

1517

Beginnings of the Protestant Reformation in Germany. The way was opened for establishment of non-Catholic religious groups.

1521

Ban against Protestants by Emperor Charles V ordering them to return to Roman Catholicism or face punishment; imprisonment and execution of Anabaptists (Mennonites). Anabaptists migrated to Moravia.

1542

Earliest known date of Roman Catholic Church records in Austria.

1563

Council of Trent. Catholic parish priests were instructed to establish registers of christenings and marriages.

1614

Roman Catholic parish priests were instructed to keep death records.

1618

Beginning of the Thirty Years' War between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during which large numbers of German parish churches and registers were destroyed.

1619

Spanish invaded the Palatinate and remained there until the end of the Thirty Years' War.

1648

Peace treaty in 1648 allowed equal rights for Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany (Treaty of Westphalia).

1673-1679

War of German Empire against France. France invaded and devastated the Palatinate.

1683

Turkish invasion of Austria defeated near Vienna. Many church records in eastern Austria were destroyed by the Turks. The first group of German emigrants landed in North America.

1688-1697

French troops under King Louis XIV invaded the Palatinate, and Protestants migrated from the area.

1708

Beginning of large-scale emigration from west, central, and southern Germany to America because of extreme poverty and desire for religious freedom.

1731

Edict of Archbishop Firmian of Salzburg, when 23,500 Austrian Protestants were expelled, most of whom settled in East Prussia and Brandenburg; some also settled in Bavaria and America. Protestant churches banned in Austria, with Protestants being forced to either join the Roman Catholic Church or leave the country.

1740-1744

Silesian War. Austria lost Silesia to Prussia.

1756-1763

Seven Years' War. England and Prussia defeated Austria, France, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony.

1763

Catherine II, Empress of Russia (born as princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany) invited German peasants to settle in southern Russia. They were given financial assistance for their journey across Poland, and after their arrival in Russia they enjoyed such special privileges as tax relief, exemption from military service, and freedom of religion. Thousands of German peasants, mostly of the Protestant faith (Mennonites), settled in the area west of the Volga River, around Odessa on the shores of the Black Sea, and in Central Ukraina (Wolhynia-Germans).

1770

Austrian parishes were required to record the name of the father of an illegitimate child and to keep a new, standardized form or register. (The entire Austrian population was still compulsory Roman Catholic at this time.)

1776

Beginning of the American Revolution. Hessian soldiers fought on the side of the British. American Palatine soldiers fought on the side of the colonists. Many of both groups remained in America after the war.

1781

Emperor Joseph II of Austria invited German peasants to settle in Galicia, and 3,300 German families accepted. Tolerance edict by Joseph II gave non-Catholic religious groups the privilege of keeping duplicate church registers in the parish. The originals were to be kept in the Roman Catholic parish.

1798

Civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths started in the German area west of the Rhine and in adjoining areas. Registration was on the town level.

1798-1813

Napoleonic Wars.

1828

Patronymic naming abolished by law in Schleswig-Holstein (then a part of Denmark). Each individual was required to accept a fixed family surname, but compliance was poor except in larger cities. (The law was finally enforced in 1856.)

1848-1849

German revolution unsuccessful. Following a decade of severe economic depression and famine, discontent with the German Confederation was manifest in a full-scale revolution. The revolution lost popular support, however, when dissention and quarreling divided the revolutionary leaders. The revolution was soon crushed, and between

5,000 and 10,000 Germans emigrated to the United States.

1864

Danish-Prussian War. Schleswig-Holstein, part of Denmark since 1773, became a province of Prussia in 1867.

1871-1872

Franco-Prussian War. Alsace-Lorraine added to the German Empire.

1914-1918

World War I. End of the Austrian Empire; creation of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Southern Tyrol was lost to Italy, Transylvania was lost to Romania, and Galicia was lost to Poland and Russia.

1919

Denmark obtained northern Schleswig-Holstein from Germany. Alsace-Lorraine returned to France.

1938

German occupation of Austria. Introduction to civil registration in Austria.

1939-1945

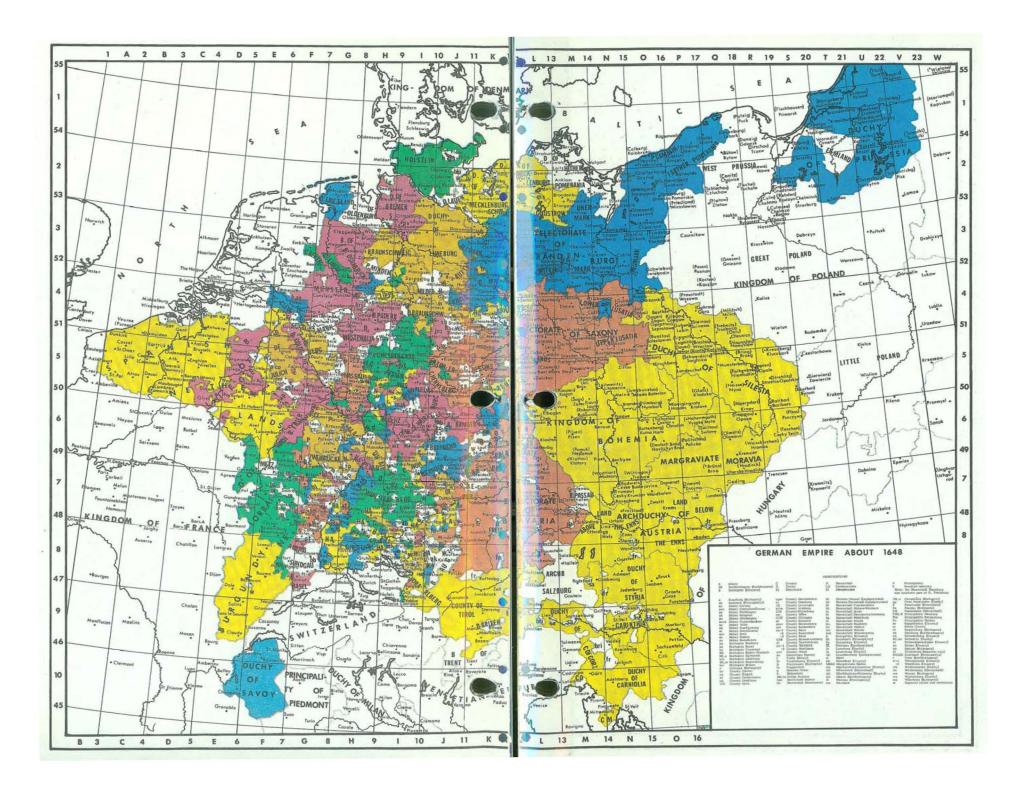
World War II.

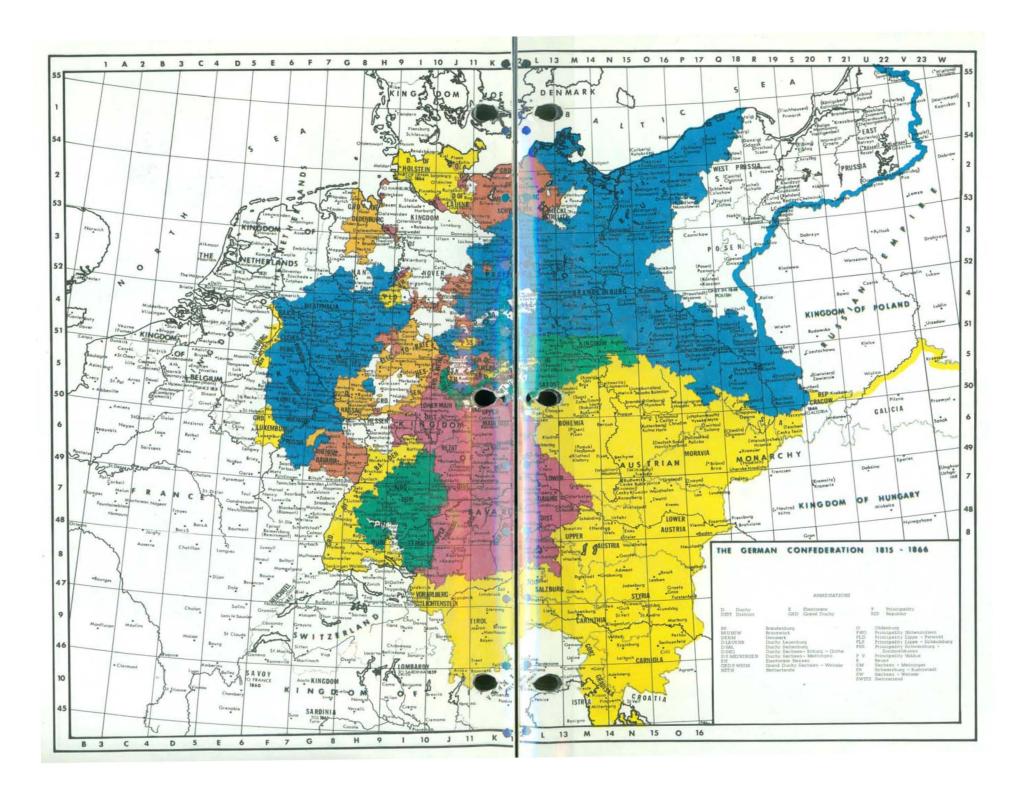
1941

German population of Bessarabia (Romania) removed to southern Poland by Hitler's order. (They settled in West Germany after the war.)

1947

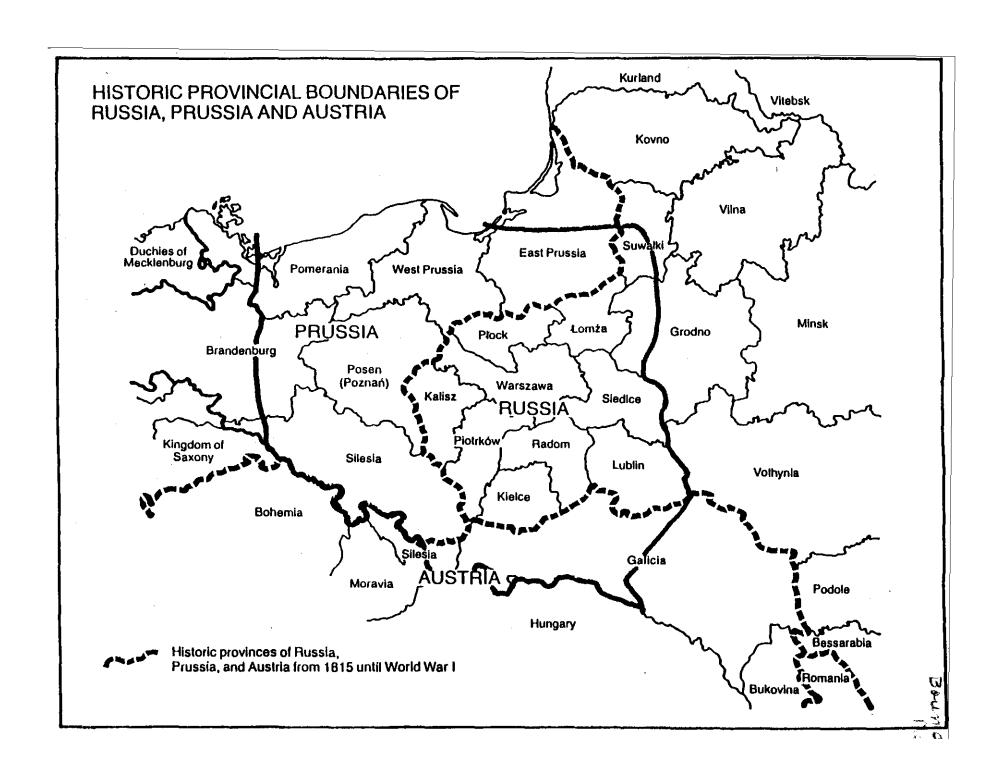
German-speaking population of Czechoslovakia expelled to West Germany. Allied powers granted Poland large portions of Germany; East and West Prussia granted parts of Brandenburg, Posen, Pomerania, and Silesia. German population of these provinces expelled to West Germany. (In order to give those away from home a chance to find their families, extensive "Refugee Card Files" were established. These records are a valuable source for genealogical research behind the Iron Curtain.)





Bibliography

Meyers Konversations-Lexikon. Ed. Herrman Julius Meyer. 19 vols. Leipzig: Verlag des Bibliograpischen Instituts, 1885-92.



The Break-Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Over many centuries the Habsburg dynasty had acquired a vast domain. Their empire included Austria with its many crownlands and territories and the Kingdom of Hungary. The population of the empire included many ethnic groups. In 1914 the distribution was 25% German, 17% Hungarian, 13% Czech, 11% Serbo-Croatian, 9% Polish, 8% Ukrainian (Ruthene), 7% Romanian, 4% Slovak. 3% Slovene, 2% Italian, and 1% Other. These figures are based on language spoken. Jews are counted as German because of their Germanic Yiddish language. Jewish figures below are in parentheses. These are based on religious affiliation statistics and cannot be compared against the language statistics. In the nineteenth century these ethnic groups developed nationalist movements which struggled for greater local self-rule. In the settlement of the First World War these groups demanded independence. The Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken up and its territories were incorporated into new states or ceded to existing neighboring states.

The listing below shows the ethnic composition and population of each of the Austro-Hungarian lands as of 1914. The capital city of each land is given with an asterisk [*]. It also shows the country each land became a part of.

Former Crownland or Province	Population in Millions	Ethnic Groups	New Administration and (Subjurisdiction)
Böhmen (Bohemia) *Prag, Praha	6.86	63% Czech, 37% Ger, (1.5% Jew)	Czechoslovakia (Čechy)
Banat; see Ungarn			
Bosnien (Bosnia) and Herzegowina (Hercegovina) *Sarajevo	2.	97% S-C, 2% Ger, (.5% Jew)	Yugoslavia (Bosnia-Hercegovina)
Bukowina (Bucovina) *Czernowitz, Cernau Chernovtsy	.82 ţ1,	42% Ukr, 32% Rom, 21% Ger, 5% other, (13% Jew)	Romania [After WWII the northern part was ceded to the Soviet Union (Ukraine).]
Carinthia; see Kärnte	n		
Carniola; see Krain			
Croatia; see Kroatien			
Dalmatien (Dalmatia) *Zara, Zadar	.67	96% S-C, 3% Ital, 1% Ger	Yugoslavia (Croatia)
Fiume *Fiume, Rijeka	.05	44% Ital, 33% S-C, 9% Slovene	Ýugoslavia (Slovenia)

Former Crownland or Province	Population in Millions	Ethnic Groups	New Administration and (Subjurisdiction)
Galizien (Galicia) *Lemberg, Lwów, Łvo	8.21 v	54% Polish, 43% Ukrainian, 3% Ger, (ll% Jew)	Poland [After WWII the eastern half was ceded to the Soviet Union (Ukraine).]
Görz-Gradisca; see Kü	stenland		
Hungary; see Ungarn			
Illirien; see Kärnten	, Krain and K	üstenland	
Istrien; see Küstenla	nd		
Kärnten (Carinthia) *Klagenfurt, Celovo	.41 e	72% German, 28% Slovene	Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia (Slovenia)
Krain (Carniola) *Laibach, Ljubljana	.53	94% Slovene, 6% German	Yugoslavia (Slovenia)
Kroatien (Croatia) and Slavonien (Slavon *Agram, Zagreb	2.67 11a)	88% Serbo-Croatian, 5% Ger, 3% Hung, 2% Other, 1% Slvn 1% Slvk, (1% Jew)	Yugoslavia (Croatia)
Küstenland (Coastland *Trieste, Trst Includes Istrien, Görz-Gradisca and Trieste) .75	45% Italian, 28% Slvn, 20% S-C, 4% Other, 3% Ger	Italy [After WWII most of Istria and part of Görz-Gradisca were ceded to Yugoslavia (Slovenia and Croatia). Trieste is now a "free port" under Italian administration.)]
Mähren (Moravia) *Brūnn, Brno	2.67	70% Czech, 29% Ger, 1% Other, (1.8% Jew)	
Niedersterreich (Lower Austria) (unter der Enns) *Wien	3.66	96% German, 4% Czech, (5% Jew)	Austria
Obersterreich (Upper Austria) (ob der Enns) *Linz	.86	99% German, 1% Other	Austria
Salzburg *Salzberg	.22	100% German	Austria
Schlesien (Silesia) *Troppau, Opava	.78	47% German, 30% Polish, 23% Czech, (1.7% Jew)	Poland and Czechoslovakia (Slezsko/now administratively joined with Morava)

Former Crownland Population New Administration or Province in Millions Ethnic Groups and (Subjurisdiction) Siebenbrgen (Transylvania: see Ungarn Slavonien (Slavonia); see Kroatien Stelermark (Styria) 1.47 68% German. Austria and *Graz 32% Slovene Yugoslavia (Slovenia) Tirol (Tyrol) and 1.13 62% German. Austria and Italy Vorar 1 berg 38% Italian *Innsbruck Transylvania; see Ungarn Ungarn (Hungary) 21.53 43% Hungarian, *Budapest 15% Romanian. 15% Serbo-Croatian, 12% German, 11% Slovak. 2 % Ukrainian. 1% Slovene, 1% Other. (8% Jew) a. Banat Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia (Serbia-Voivodina) b. Central area Hungary c. Northeastern counties Czechos lovakia (Ruthenia) (Podkarpatská Rus) [After WWII this area was ceded to Soviet Union (Ukraine).] d. Northern counties (Slovakia) Czechoslovakia (Slovensko) e. Siebenbürgen (Transylvania) Roman 1 a f. Southern edge Yugoslavia (Serbia and Croatia) g. Western edge Austria (Burgenland)

Vorarlberg; see Tirol

Copyright 1982, 1984 by Corporation of the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the United States of America

and Yugoslavia (Slovenia)

The Genealogical Library. Research Outline Series C, no. 313. DMSch/mt

Austria-Hungary ranked at one time third in area on the European continent. First Russia, second Sweden-Norway, and third Austria-Hungary.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire was divided into three parts.

I. Austrian Crownland

English German Lower Austria Niederösterreich Upper Austria Oberösterreich Salzburg Salzburg Carinthia Kärnten Styria Steiermark Carniola Krain Goritz Goerz and Gradiska Triest Triest and surrounding area Istria Istrien Dalmatia Dalmatien Tyrol Tiro1 Vorar 1berg Vorarlberg Bohemia Böhmen Moravia Mähren Silesia Schlesten Galicia Galizien Bucovina Bukowina

II. Hungarian Crownlands

German English
Ungarn with Siebenbürgen Hungary with Transylvania

Kroatien-Slavonien Croatian-Slavonia

Fiume and surrounding area Fiume and surrounding area

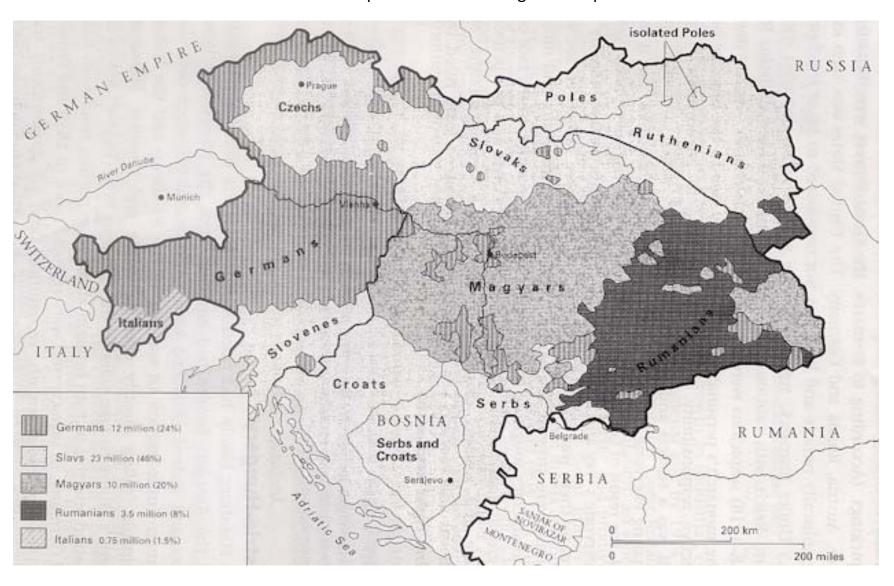
III. Occupied Areas

<u>German</u> <u>English</u>

Bosnien Bosnia

Herzegowina Hercegovina

Ethnic Makeup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire



Genealogical Registers in Austria

Through the Council of Trent (1545-1563) the ministers were already obligated to keep christening- and marriage registers. But the decree of Emperor Joseph II, dated February 20,1784 required that all ministers keep separate registers of christenings, marriages and death records. Not until 1939 became it official to keep civil registers until 1939 and for that reason, we must always look for the religious affiliation of the respective person.

The oldest genealogical registers in the area of Austria today would be found in the Cathedral of St. Stephan in Vienna, namely, the burialbooks from 1523-1529 and the marriage records from 1542-1556. The same observation has been made in Austria as all over Europe that the records are older than the ones in the East. The oldest parish registers are found in Tyrol, Vorarlberg and in the maritime countries. Many of the parish registers in these countries date back before the time of the Council of Trent. In the remaining Alpine countries the genealogical registers were developed later and you will find a few memorials with genealogical data from the time before the Council of Trent. The development of the genealogical registers in the north countries, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia was greatly delayed because of the Thirty Years War.

The keeping of parish registers was neglected in Galicia, Bukovina and in Dalmatien. The oldest parish records in Bukovina go back to 1776, and in Dalmatien only a few registers are available from the Sixteenth- and Seventeenth Century. The have become more numerous since 1825.

The majority of the Austrian population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Until the Tolerance Act of October 13, 1781 was passed, the Catholic priests had also to keep the parish records for all other religious denominations (Protestants, Israelites, etc.)

There existed 120 Protestant Churches in 1938. The Tolerance Act gave permission to the respective churches to keep their own records. Nevertheless, all entries had to be made in the parish records of the local Catholic Parish until January 20,1849. Since 1878 till 1917 it become mandatory to send a copy of each entry

to the

Oberkirchenrat Wien Schellinggasse 12 1010 Wien

were they are still being stored, and the same holds true for all Protestant parishes of the former kingdoms and countries which were represented in the Council of the Empire.

Since 1877 the Old-Catholic C hurch is authorized to keep parish records.

Beginning at the same time, duplicates of records were sent to the Bezirkshauptmannschaft (District Captaincy) or to the Magistrate of Vienna or Linz.

The following 9 parishes started their genealogical registers as follows:

1.) Vienna I	1872
2.) Vienna III	1935
3.) Vienna X	1934
4.) Vienna XV	1923
5.) Vienna XVI	1921
6.) Graz	1899
7.) Klagenfurt	1932
8.) Linz	1878
9.) Salzburg	1922

There are 4 separate branches of the Greek-Oriental Church in Vienna.

- 1.) Zur heiligen Dreifaltigkeit (The Holy Trinity), registers of Austrian citizens since 1790
- 2.) Zum heiligen Georg (Holy George) for foreigners of Greek descent and other people not of Slavonic nationality, since 1755.
- 3.) Die serbische Kirchengemeinde (The Serbian Church), registers for Slavonic nationalities since 1893.
- 4.) Die rummische-orthodoxe Kirchengemeinde (The Rumanian-Orthodox Church), registers since 1929.

At that time, the Israelites in Austria delivered their genealogical records to

the Bezirkshauptmannschaft (District captaincy) or Magistrate, where already earlier duplicates had to be submitted.

German authorities transferred many original records (especially those from Burgundy) to Berlin. Later on they were brought into a salt mine in the vacinity of Hettstedt at the Ilm in Thuringia, for security reasons. According to authentic reports they were destroyed in April 1945. The genealogical registers in Vienna have been saved completely. These records, together with others, are now being stord at the Israelitische Kulturgemeinde (Israeli Cultural Community) Schottenring 25 1010 Wien, Austria

The Jewish Genealogical Registers

The oldest Jewish records date back to the 1860s. This may be in connection with the ordinance of the Bohemian government, dated January 27, 1766 wherein the Jews were summoned to improve their record keeping. Most of the older records, and also most of those up to 1848, have either been lost by fire, through carelessness or transfers.

In a royal patent of May 1, 1781 it was arranged that the Jews also had to keep birth-, marriage- and death registers, and in a decree of July 23,1787 directions for Jews were given to use family names. It was determined that beginning January 1, 1788 the Jewish records had to be written in German, without any exception. However, the records kept by the Jews up to that time were more or less private records which later on became official records through the control of an ecclesiastical- or civil authority. The examination and verification in the particular countries were the duty of the Catholic clergy, the district or local council, partly of the police and in some cases even of the military or the Lord of the manor. In Vienna for instance, the checking was done by the police administration, and a summary of the records had to be certified by the police. For that reason, the older Jewish registers in Vienna are also called "Police Registers." The Jews did not take that law very seriously, therefore, the Jews were not considered trust-worthy. All these regulations were first followed in a somewhat proper way between 1848 and 1865. Only since July 1, 1868 the entries in Jewish registers are considered official and the previous

examination is no longer necessary. With the decree of March 15, 1883 the — Jewish record keepers became official officers, and according to the decree of January 29, 1884, must absolutely be sworn in.

Moreover, the Vienna Magistrate keeps a summary of all the Jews who lived in Baden close to Vienna in 1879 and also a summary of Jewish birth and death records between 1874-1878.

There is still a volume of birth-, marriage- and death records of the Jews from 1833-1851 in the branch archives of the Lower Danube in Eisenstadt.

The following records of Graz are stored in the Oberbürgermeisteramt (chief-burgomaster's office) in Graz:

Public notices 1874-1938, Overview 1876-1939, secessions 1874-1939, divorces 1908-1938, administrative minutes 1902-1939.

The minutes of funerals between 1882-1892 are stored at the magistrate's office in Vienna for Gross-Enzersdorf. Furthermore, the branch archives of the Lower Danube in Elsenstadt store a number of duplicate volumes of the former Kultusgemeinde Mattersburg:

*1851-1901, oo 1851-1853, + 1851-1884. The same archives have also a duplicate birth register for Rechnitz of 1851-1858.

The following sources can give information about Jewish genealogy:

Israelitische Kulturgemeinde Bauernfeldgasse 4 1190 Wien

Israelitische Kulturgemiende Schottenring 25 1010 Wien

Wiener Stadtarchiv Rathaus 1010 Wien

Institut für Judaistik der Universität Wien Ferstellgasse 6/12 1090 Wien

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek Josefplatz 1014 Wien

Furthermore there are genealogical records available at the offices of the central government in Linz, Graz, Salzburg and Innsbruck.

Special Registers

Since 1870 the district captaincies and magistrates of the cities with their own statutes kept their own civil registers for * Free-Thinkers, For members of religious denominations, which were recognized by the state but did not have a local office (followers of the Arminian-Oriental Church, Lipponauers, Mennonites, Moravian Brethren, Mohammedans) and also for members of not recognized religious denominations. The so called ** dispensehen were likewise registered here. Duplicates of the records of the district captaincy were stored with the central government. The following books are stored at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Standesamt

Standesamt Währingerstrasse 39 Wien-Alsergrund IX, Austria

^{* (}people without religious affiliation)

^{**(}Dispensehe: marriage contracted after dispensation of initial problems has been granted.)

The military personnell had their own vital registry. Every larger military unit, every permanent garrison, etc. had their own independent chaplain taking care of all ecclesiastic functions including record keeping. The highest ecclesiastic authority in the armed forces was the field "consistorium" and under its direction was every one of the 15 corps and the military command Zara a field "superiorat" (administrative branch for catholic chaplains). For the navy there was the navy "superiorat" and the chaplains for Protestants, Creek-Orientals and Mohammedans. The registers of the dissolved military units end the duplicate records of the still excisting regiments were kept by the field consistory. The field "superiorat" kept the order original genealogical registers the chaplains of the regiments did not take along.

Since March 1, 1919 the special handling of the genealogical registers for the former Imperial Army in Austria was discontinued. The local ministers took care of the army registers of the former border regiments, the K.K. Landwehr (Imperial national guard) and for the Volkswhr (army reserve). A summary of the army registers is available at the Department 9/M at the Home Office of the Federation of Vienna VII (Abtlg. 9/M des Bundesministerium für Inneres Wien VII), Karl Schweighofer-Gasse 3.

The Vienna War Archives

The military archives of Vienna contains documents relating to the Austrian military from the 16th Century until the end of World War I. The military in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire had an influence which could be compared to the influence of the Church in other European countries. The term of service was for life, (not on active duty, however) and all male citizens were subject to military service with few exceptions. Exempt from military service were the nobility, the catholic clergy and celibate and government officials.

A fact of Austrian army life, which was unusual for the pre-20th Century military was the absence of segregation and discrimination against non-conformist religious groups. Protestants, Orthodox Catholics, and Jews served along-side the Catholic majority. Jews had all of the rights of the military members and there were many Jews who held high positions in the Austrian military. There were several Jewish generals in the history of the

Austrian military.

This fact is important in the evaluation of the Austrian military records because the religious records of the Jews suffered heavy destruction during the last world war. On many instances the military records of Jewish families will be the only extant record containing personal information.

This fact applies to other religious minorities within the Austrian army also.

The Genealogical Department is filming the War Archive records, however it will take approximately two more years befor this project is completed.

Information takenfrom:

Genealogical Registers in Austria by Hanns Jäger-Sunstenau, P.B.A. No. 1325
Familie Sippe, Volk sechster Jahrgang 1940 pp 86-89 943B2fv Vol. 6
Monatsblatt Adler May 1904 p. 270
Microfilming of the Vienna War Archives Prepared by Lee Boam

There are 8 groups of dioceses in Austria

- 1. The arch-dioceses of Vienna (For Vienna and Lower Austria East)
- 2. Salzburg (Salzburg and five tribunal precincts of Tyrol)
- 3. The diocese St. Plten (Lower Austria West)
- 4. Linz (Upper Austria)
- 5. Seckau in Graz (Styria)
- 6. Gurk in Klagenfurt (Carinthia)
- 7. The Apostolic administrations of Burgenland in Sauerbrunn (separated from the diocese of Raab and Steinamanger)
- 8. Tyrol-Vorarlberg in Innsbruck (separated from the diocese of Brixen)

Vorarlberg has its own general curacy in Fedlkirchen since it was transferred from the dioceses of Chur and Constance in 1816.

More details about the division of the parishes will be found in the "Österreichischen Amtskalender" (Austrian administrative calendar) and in the numerous formalisms of the dioceses.

The Genealogical Registers in Austria by Hanns Jäger-Sunstenau, p. 4 P.B.A. No. 1325

IN AUSTRIA

BY

MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1971

Series C, No. 16

MAJOR
GENEALOGICAL
RECORD
SOURCES IN
AUSTRIA

In identifying ancestors, genealogical researchers need the answers to four key questions regarding record sources:

- 1. What types of records exist that will aid in the identification of ancestors?
- 2. What periods of time do the existing records cover?
- 3. What genealogical information appears in the existing records?
- 4. What is the availability of existing records for searching?

The charts and tables that follow contain answers to the above questions for the major genealogical record sources of Austria. The major sources are listed, together with type of record, period covered, type of information given, and source availability.

Table A shows at a glance the record sources available for a research problem in a particular century.

Table B provides more detailed information about the major records available. For example, if a pedigree problem is in the seventeenth century, a quick indication can be obtained from Table A of the sources available for that period. Reference to Table B will then provide more complete information.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of World War I the provinces, kingdoms and principalities of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire were separated from the empire and formed into new countries. Portions of the former empire were ceded to neighbors such as Romania and Italy.

This paper refers only to those record sources that are found within the present houndaries of Austria. At the end of this paper is a list of archives in Austria in which genealogical records are stored at the time of printing (1971). A listing of Lutheran churches with the year they were established is also included, constituting only a small number since the Catholic church is predominant in Austria.

There is a great variety of miscellaneous records available in Austrian archives that do not come under the category of major sources. They vary from archive to archive, but it is often necessary to use several of these sources in the appropriate area.

The researcher needs to bear in mind that in many cases where an ancestral line is said to extend into "Austria" this could mean Austria proper or one of the areas which now belongs to either Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, or Italy.

MAJOR SOURCE AVAILABILITY BY CENTURY

CENTURY

TYPE OF RECORD	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1. Civil Registration					1		•
2. Certificates of Domicile							
3. Labor Book Registration							
4. Poorhouse Records							
5. Personnel Records		<u></u>					
6. Pedigrees							
7. City Directories			-			ı	
8. Passport Controls							
9. Foundling Books							
10. Military Records							
11. Business Court							
12. Orphan Records						_	
13. Census							-
14. Movement Registration							
15. Parish Registers							
16. Citizen Books							
17. Post-Mortem Inquisitions							
18. Tax Books							
19. Guild Records							
20. Wills and Intestate Probate Records							
21. Memorial Books					,		,
22. Feudal Tenure Books						-	
23. House Records							
24. Nobility Records							
25. Land and Property Registers							
26. Settlement Records							
27. Marriage Contracts							
28. Land Records						,	
29. University Registers							

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. CIVIL REGIS- TRATION (Standesamt- Register)	Wiener Neustadt since 1872; Burgenland since 1895; remainder of Austria since 1938	Births: name of child, date and place of birth; names and residences of parents, occupation Marriages: names, ages, residences, occupations of bride and groom, date and place of marriage; names, residence and occupation of parents, names of witnesses and officiator Deaths: name, age, occupation, birthplace of deceased, date and place of death, cause of death, sometimes names of surviving parents	Office of the Civil Registrar (Standesamt)
2. CERTIFI- CATES OF DOMICILE (Heimatschein- listen)	1850-1891	Records similar to an identification card; name, place of birth, occupation, residence	Vienna City Archives (Sfadlarchiv Wien)
3. LABOR BOOK REGISTRA- TION (Arbeitshuch- Prolok.olle)	1820-1901	Every person employed had a small book in which was entered his name, date and place of birth, occupation or trade, residence and employer	Vienna City Archives (Starltarchiv Wien) On film, Genealogical Society
4. POORHOUSE RECORDS (Armen-und Versorgungs- haeuser)	Approx 1820-1938	Name of person admitted, age, place of origin	Vienna City Achives (Stadtarchiv Wien)
5. PERSONNEL RECORDS (Department of Transportation)	1811 to present	Records of employees of the various departments of transportation in the former Austrian Empire; name, title, date and place of birth, position held, marital status, names of family members	Archiv fuer das Verkehrswesen Aspenstr. 33, Vienna, Austria
6. PEDIGREES (Abstammungs- kartei von Personen juedischer Abslammung)	Compiled 1938-1940 and cover- ing 19th and 20th C	Pedigrees of persons in Austria having some Jewish lineage; names, dates and places of birth, parentage, dates of marriage and name of spouse; about 500,000 names.	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien)
7. CITY DIRECTORIES (Adressbuecher)	1797 to present	Name, occupation, residence	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien) Wiener Neustadt archives; local libraries

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
8. PASSPORT CONTROLS (Passkontrollen)	1795-1901	Records of residents of Vienna and suburban areas who obtained permission to go abroad or to other provinces of the Austrian Empire; names of persons leaving, dates and places of birth, residence	Vienna City Achives (Stadtarchiv Wien)
9. FOUNDLING BOOKS (Findelbuecher)	1750-1910	Name of mother, her residence (place of origin), names of foster parents	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiu Wien)
10. MILITARY RECORDS	1740-1918	Parish Registers (Garnisonsmatriken der zur Monarchie gehoerigen Laender): name, rank, dates of birth and marriage, name of spouse, dates of death	Kriegsarchiv Wien, Stiftgasse 2, Vienna VIII, Austria
	1740-1820	Muster Rolls (Musterungslisten): name of soldier, date and place of birth, residence, rank	Same as above
		Conscription Lists (Konskriptionsregister): name, date and place of birth, occupation and residence, sometimes names of next- of-kin and their residence	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien)
	1820-1914	Draft lists (Stellunglisten): name of draftee, his date and place of birth, occupation and residence	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien)
11. BUSINESS COURT (Handelsgericht Akten)	1725-1907	Name and occupation of business owner	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien)
12_ ORPHAN RECORDS (Waisenbuecher)	1718-1850	Name of testator, name of orphan, name of guardian, date and place of registration	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien); Landesarchiv, Eisenstadt
13. CENSUS (Volkszaeh- lungslisten)	Periodically between 1707 and 1853	Graz (residents of Styria): name, age, residence, occupation	Steierisches Landesarchiv, Graz
	1870,1880 1890	Vienna (only non-citizens of Vienna): name, age, residence, date and place of birth, occupation	Vienna City Archives (Stadtarchiv Wien)

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
14. MOVEMENT REGISTRA- TION (Einwohner- listen)	18th C to 1857; 1905 to present	Movements of persons within Vienna or from other places to and out of Vienna and suburban areas; names and place of birth, occupation, residence; names of family members	Approx. 1700-1850 with many gaps in: Akten der Pohzeihofstelle "m Verwaltungsarchiv, Wien I. Approx 1850 to present, Polizeimeldeamt. Landesgendarmerie
15. PARISH REGISTERS Catholic	17thCto present	Birfhs and baptisms: names of persons born or christened, dates of birth and christening, names of parents, father's occupation and residence, sometimes age of mother, names of godparents Marriages: names of candidates, their places of residence and date of marriage, ages and names of parents, sometimes occupation. names of witnesses Deaths and burials: names of deceased, their dates of death and burial, places of residence at time of death, causes of death, names of surviving spouse or parents of children	Mostly at the individual parishes; transcripts of parish records in some areas are the diocesan archives (since 18th C) Burgenland: Records before 1850 in the Catholic church archive of Eisenstadt, after 1850 in the parishes St. Poelten: Transcript of parish records since 1796 in the church archives of St. Poelten
Lutheran	Late 18th C to present (some earlier)	Same as above	Before 1850 kept at the Catholic parishes, after 1850 kept separate in the custody of the Lutheran church
16. CITIZEN BOOKS (Granting of Citizen Rights) (Buerger- buecher)	17th C to 20thC	Name. occupation. residence, date of birth, and date of oath	Local city archives
17. POST- MORTEM INQUISI- TIONS (Totenbeschau- protokolle)	1649-1938	Certification by a city official of an individual's death; name and place of death of deceased, age at time of death (since 1800 also date of birth). name of cemetery	Local city archives Some on film (GS)
18. TAX BOOKS (8teuerbuecher)	1600-1905 (1600-1748 indexed by name; 1749- 1812 indexed by profes- sion)	Tax Appraisals (8 teueranschlagbuecher): name of house owner, business or craftsman, occupation	Vienna City Archives (8radtarchiv Wien)

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
18. TAX BOOKS (Cont)	1820-1905 (indexed by name)	Business Tax Books (Gewerbesteuerbuecher): name and profession, in chronological order within profession	Similar records in all city archives
19. GUILD RECORDS (Zunftbuecher)	16th C to 19th C (in Vienna only partially preserved)	Names of masters, journeymen, and apprentices, occupation	Local city archives
20. WILLS AND INTESTATE PROBATE RECORDS (Testamente)	16th C to present	Name and age of testator at his death, definition of testators estates, names of heirs, relationships, residence	Provincial and city archives. Some on film (GS)
21. MEMORIAL BOOKS (Gedenkbue- chery	16th C to 18thC	Privileges for clergymen, nobles, organizations, grants, Jewish matters, etc.; names, occupations, titles, content of document, place and date of grants, etc.	Hofkammerarchiv, Johannesgasse 6 Vienna, Austria
22. FEUDAL TENURE BOOKS (Lehenbuecher)	16th C to 18th C	For lower Austria: name of serf, house and property, place, tithing to the master, name of master, date	Niederoesterreichisches Landesarchiv Herrengasse 11 Vienna 11, Austria
23. HOUSE RECORDS (Abhandlungs- akten ueber Hausbesitz)	16th C to 19thC	Taxes, mortgages, transactions on houses; names, residences and occupations of home owners	City and provincial archives
24. NOBILITY RECORDS	16th C to 1918	Records of the Royal Administration (Akten der Hofkanzlei;: names, occupations, titles, place, date, witnesses	Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv Wallnerstr. 6a Vienna, Austria
	16th C to 1806	Records ()] the Imperial Nobility (Reichsadelskartei): names, occupations, titles	
	16th C to 1918	Original diplomas, pedigrees, inheritances and other material with family history contents: names, occupations, titles, dates and places of birth, marriage and death, including all family members of many generations	

	TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
25.	LAND AND PROPERTY REGISTERS (Buerger- kataster)	1500-1669; 1757-1867	Name of citizens, ownerships	Provincial and city archives
26.	SETTLEMENT RECORDS (Faszikel 39)	1500-1769	Records concerning the settlement of com- munities in Transylvania and Banat: names of settlers and their families, places of origin	Hofkammer Archiv Johannesgasse 6 Vienna, Austria
27.	MARRIAGE CONTRACTS (Ehevertraege, Verlassen- schaften. Testamente)	14th C to 19thC	Names of couple, occupation, names of witnesses, sometimes names of parents	Local city archives
28.	LAND RECORDS (Grundbuecher, Kaufbuecher. Ueber- schreibungen)	1370-1875	Names of land owners, residences	Provincial and city archives
29_	UNIVERSITY REGISTERS (Universitaets- Matriken)	14th C to 19thC	Names of students, places of origin	Archives of university cities

PARISHES OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AUSTRIA

PROVINCE	PARISH	YEAR CHURCH ESTABLISHED
Burgenland	Bernstein	1783
	Deutsch Jahrndorf	1876
	Deutsch Kaltenbrunn	1863
	Eisenstadt	1933
	Eltendor!	1783
	Gols	1783
	Grosspetersdor!	1845
	Holzschlag	1861
	Kobersdorf	1783
	Kukmirn	1783
	Loipersbach	1933
	Lutzmannsburg	1783
	Markt Allhau	1783
	Moerbisch am See	1785
	Neuhaus/Klausenb.	1792
	Nickelsdor!	1864
	Oberschuetzen	1783
	Oberwart	1815
	Pinkafeld	1783
	Poettelsdorf	1783
	Rechnitz	1783
	Rust	1781
	Sziget in der W.	1785
	Stadt Schlaining	1782
	Stoob	1783
	Unterschuetzen	1861
	Weppersdorf	1786
	Zurndorf	1783

PROVINCE	PARISH	YEAR CHURCH ESTABLISHED
Carinthia and East Tirol	Althofen	1957
	Arriach	1782
	Bleiberg	1783
	Dornbach/Gmuend	1791
	Eisentratten	1784
	Feffernitz	1783
	Feld am See	1782
	Ferndorf	1950
	Fresach	1782
	Gnesau	1783
	Hermagor	1936
	Klagenfurt	1864
	Lienz	1957
	Poertschach a. W.	1954
	Radenthein	1954
	St. Ruprecht b. Villach	1782
	St. Veit a. d. Glan	1920
	Spittal a. d. Drau	1921
	Trebesing	1782
	Tressdorf/Kirchbach	1783
	Tschoerau/Bodensdorf	1783
	Unterhaus	1875
	Villach	1902
	Voelkermarkt	1782
	Waiern/Feldkirchen	1853
	Weissbriach	1954
	Wiedweg	1951
	Woifsberg	1933
	Zlan	1782

PROVINCE	PARISH	YEAR CHURCH ESTABLISHED
Lower Austria	Amstetten	1922
(Unter-Oesterreich)	Baden	1894
	Bad Voeslau	1943
	Berndorf	1927
	Gloggnitz	1946
	Gmuend	1920
	Horn	1965
	Krems a. Donau	1905
	Melk-Scheibbs	1956
	Mitterbach	1785
	Moedling	1875
	Nasswald	1861
	Neunkirchen	1903
	Perchtoldsdorf	1952
	St. Aegid a. N.	1927
	St. Poelten	1900
	Ternitz	1951
	Wiener Neustadt	1861
	Woerdern-Tulln, St. Andrea/Hagentale	1930
Salzburg and North Tirol	Bad Gastein	1960
	Hallein	1925
	Innsbruck	1876
	Kufstein	1954
	Reutte	1962
	Salzburg	1863
	Zell am See	1959
Styria (Steiennark)	Admont	1937
	Bad Aussee	1921
	Bruck/Mur	1912
	Eisenerz	1947

PROVINCE	PARISH	YEAR CHURCH ESTABLISHED
tyria (Steiermark) (Cont.)	Feldbach	1948
	Fuerstenleld	1900
	Gaishom	1948
	Graz, links	1821
	Graz, linkes Muruler, Nord	1951
	Graz, rechtes Uler,	1923
	Graz-Eggenberg	1923
	Groebming	1852
	Hartberg	1948
	Judenburg	1918
	Kaplenberg	1926
	Kindberg	1946
	Knittelfeld	1916
	Leibnitz	1910
	Leoben	1902
	Muerzzuschlag	1900
	Peggau	1923
	Radkersburg	1906
	Ramsau/Schladming	1782
	Rottenmann	1959
	Schladming	1905
	Stainach/Irdning	1782
	Stainz	1905
	Trofaiach	1956
	Voitsberg	1923
	Wald/Schober	1795
	Weiz	1929
pper Austria	Attersee	1813
ber-Oesterreich)	Bad Goisem	1782
	Bad Ischl	1902
	Braunau am Inn	1900

PROVINCE	PARISH	YEAR CHURCH ESTABLISHED
Upper Austria (Cont.)	Eferding .	1783
••	Gallneukirchen	1872
	Gmunden	1870
	Gosau	1784
	Hallstatt	1837
	KirchdorfjKrems	1951
	Lenzing-Kammer	1954
	Linz-Innere Stadt	1844
	Linz-Sued	1952
	Linz-Urfahr	1954
	Marchtrenk	1961
	Mattighofen	1961
	Neukematen	1783
	Ried i. Innkreis	1953
	Rutzenmoss	1781
	Schaerding	1952
	Scharten	1782
	Schwanenstadt	1955
	Steyer	1877
	Thening	1783
	Traun	1921
	Voecklabruck	1870
	Wallern/Trattnach	1782
	Wels	1782
Vienna (Including the	Bruck/Leitha	1954
suburban areas)	City Center	1782
	Doebling	1965
	Donaustadt	1924
	Favoriten	1955
	Floridsdorf	1906
	Gumpendorf	1879

PROVINCE	PARISH	YEAR CHURCH ESTABLISHED
Vienna	Hietzing	1914
(Cont.)	Huetteldorf	1954
	Klostemeuburg	1907
	Komeuburg	1927
	Laa/Thaya	1940
	Lainz	1957
	Landstrasse	1894
	Leopoldstadt	1909
	Liesing	1920
	Neubau	1929
	Ottakring	1947
	Purkersdorf	1927
	8chwechat	1939
	Simmering	1947
	Stockerau	1951
	Waehring	1887

ARCHIVES IN AUSTRIA

Burgenlaendisches Landesarchiv 1. Eisenstadt:

Rusterstr. 12-14 Eisenstadt, Austria

Steiermaerkisches Landesarchiv 2. Graz:

Buergergasse 2a Graz, Austria

Landesregierungsarchiv fuer Tirol 3. Innsbruck:

Herrengrasse 1 Innsbruck, Austria

Kaertner Landesarchiv 4. Klagenfurt:

Kaufmanngasse 11 Klagenfurt, Austria

5. Krems: Stadtarchiv

Rathaus Krems, Austria

Oberoesterreichisches Landesarchiv 6. Linz:

Promenade 33 Linz, Austria

Salzburger Landesarchiv 7. Salzburg:

Papitelplatz 9 Salzburg, Austria

Archiv der Stadt St. Poelten 8. St. Poelten:

Prandtauerstr. 2 St. Poelten, Austria

Stadtarchiv **Polheimerplatz** St. Poelten, Austria

Archiv der Stadt Wien 9, Wien (Vienna):

Neues Rathaus Felderstr. 1

1010 Vienna, Austria

Niederoesterreichisches Landesarchiv

Herrengasse 13 1010 Vienna, Austria

Oesterreichisches Staatsarchiv

Minoritenplatz 1 1010 Vienna, Austria

Oesterreichisches Staatsarchiv

Abt. Kriegsarchiv Stiftgasse 2 1010 Vienna, Austria

Oesterreichisches Staatsarchiv

Abt. Hofkammerarchiv ,Johannesgasse 6 1010 Vienna, Austria

Oesterreichisches Staatsarchiv

Abt. AUg, Verwaltungsarchiv WaUnerstr. 6a 1010 Vienna, Austria

10. Wiener Neustadt: Stadtarchiv

Wienerstr. 63

Wiener Neustadt, Austria

	٠
Census	
Sample	•

Areal Pop in Pop Hektar wisa	lich	rung OIT susses		Confes		andere	der els	a a a	ben i	Hauser .
Hektur mkaa liek	weth- lich	-museri			1.4	andere	andach	141	a Pers	Huse
ea le	T					<u> </u>			1	
Ar Mal	Female	Total	Catholic	Lutheran	Jewish	Other	German .	Slavic	Other	Houses

	. 1	Kata	stra	lgen	oln	don				Ort	ago:	mein	der			
3	Area L & s	Ar	cal in	Hekta d a v		hect	ectares in the				Viel	stand	stand			
ांक दुवा	stene pflicht Fläcb	Xaker	Wisses	Gärten	Wele-	Hutweiden	Wald	Gressmi	Febrike	Pferde	Ribder	Schafe	Schafo Estimate			
		Cu	ltiv	ated	lan	l us	•			Liv	est	ck				

			r	-debr	ad; Ki	laigs	ladil,	Km		F.				
1	Houlet about an annual to D.					•	ماميان	e/4	4-			_	Ŀ	
- 1	eighteachailtha	Arrai					(main	-			===		T	An-telling
1	Bridereriede,	in Helda	<u> </u>				16	4.0	H	-	1.	눼	A	ndi Indoorne
1	(See and)		=	13		13	11	11	1		:11	11	3	
2		jul;	131	ě	. 254		·	·_•	•	Ŀ	1		ا.	~ ∪. ·
~	Mirbles Trbier 1	NH C	-77					<u></u> '	L	÷	-	-		TEDE STOR
1	Pawerbs, Street U	1704	450 31	2 4 2	1 2 3	20.1				:	1:1	$ \cdot $	154	
31		ite:	13° 13° 13°	5=3	1 (n) 2 (4) 9 (4)	111	111		1	1	1574		1 2 4 3	M. N. S.
	Namme des tierielts- trapkes könlysteatt, Bischer kralesse	23417	1921	19191	3000	į	140+	-	•		Ī		_	
	II, timbhaleairk Rimburg, 33 mburk 25 10, 10, 10	,												
1	Bubatta, Bekules Robaica, Induces () Kousaska, Kurnoka ()	:## 	15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	285	1071 741 371	111	11.1		Ŀ	<u>:</u>	12.5			+ # Inches
	Hoorbin, Boirs 1)	.24	146	15:5		. 147			Ŀ	┝┷				· Fitzian .
1	Budimerus, Hudimeilee Hudimerits, Ladimeitee O	!	117	145	147	:	93E	:	:	١.'	=	1:1	123 673	
1.2	Selbana Selata	_	*	143	-275		1	•	Ŀ	-		<u>-</u> -	_=	1
į	Chlob, Thirby Filels, Chirby O Drain	****	374 214	254 254 31	10	=	13		! :	:	1 1 1 N	:	6: 14	4 8 8, a. franco.
	Stepholits, Brabolles	349	107	1100	14.9		1	·	T.	<u> </u>	_			
1.	timery a Descrip	1012	151		921	=	-		Γ	\vdash	***	П	12-4	
ŀ	Calenti, Cater G The ery, Liviery G Weletite, Wiele by		121 121	100	31.5 361 361	-	-	٠.	ŀ	١. ١	#1 #4	ŀ	4	11200
	tipubjenorati, jeurati Neobj		-	_			٦,	Ť,	T.	ı÷			-	9 6.0% S. S. P.
1	Groffkastonist, Loctor misty .)	111	25.7	344	7,,			_			100	1 1		* 5.55
•	Upubaludate, Kluder, outh Muter Tribe C	347	\		-		-		Ŀ	Ι.	_		_,	144
` =	Erfaten, Brigter	344	-	185	314	<u></u>	1			<u> </u>	Ţ.,			De St. Coll. To.
- 19	Mrmetite, Lieurites Uromities, Messetter	1347	300	212 224	411	7		•	Γ	-	-	l	1:	U. 10 20
٦,	Mahampu' Lalamar	J		7	155	_=		÷	L	Ŀ		<u>l</u> . I	_:	
Ţis	Jihm, Jihm (91:	12	· S	, m,	-	100		Γ					THE BIRLY TO

and the control of th

ļ	Bestehnbaugtmann-ekalla Birarchesieta				one;			4-6) bee	4 24	. "-		-	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Katastrolgyna jade	į		1	!		1#1	};	1 3		10.00	1	1		!
, <u>,</u>	Worth, Oak Webst, Velder	- 60 t			ب	-	:].,	1.				Ė	<u> </u>
10 21	Rabandes, Libourber (t. 19 Zeban, Zebah (t. 2)	1340	1631		-] -:]=		<u>-</u>		1. "	1	-
	Kamme den Hemelesseken Känterbollt, Rêster Krahasê	2969 T	eten						<u> </u>		H	,, «			<u> </u>
	M. Mourshyalch Stackney, Symbock 26 M Pakinka, Nakaloy (t. 31														
•	Heartin Eric	-3	75K	-	-	14			÷	"	:	냨	646 113		-
1	Hadisəletin, Hadisələrə (f. 2) (Sirik, Chirby (f. 2)	# E	, 134 73	<u> </u>	-;	1. *	÷	=		-	-		317		-
1	Probelite, Desketies Cilote, Falor (1)	1	E10	12	_					1	-	_]			<u> </u>
-	Henry, Ireary (S. St. Greekjessensk, Jewensk, Henry	617	615	1		**	<u> </u>				-			_	_:
- 1-	tienfikastoniet, Kastanisty tiendetwiets, Studen (S. & 16, 1)	_ <u> </u>	144	- 3	[13.	<u>-</u>	•			1		4W		
	Romann, Hotaler	-X	613	-"		-1	<u></u>	- "	-]			'1	-100		٠.
- 4	Mercafella, Mescafeles (8, 2)	Tie:	727	77.0	0	94	<u>.</u>			- j	: :	∵}		÷	
J-	Jisaw, Jigay Jisaka, Jishiro (1, 1)	2)7		-:	_ 0	7 5	$\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$	•~		-,	-	-	**	\exists	

Footnotes.

An Introduction to Austrian Military Records

Using Military Records to Find Your Ancestors

© Steven W. Blodgett, AG. MLS

Background

Military records of the Austrian Empire include a number of valuable genealogical sources. The military played a significant role in the lives of citizens of the Austrian Empire. Prior to 1802 a soldier's term of service was for life, although he was not necessarily on active duty the entire time. Those exempt from military service were the clergy, the nobility, certain government officials, and workers employed in mining, iron production, and necessary agricultural occupations.

One facet of Austrian military life that was unusual for the time period was the absence of segregation and discrimination against non-conformist religious groups. Protestants, Orthodox, and Jews served alongside the Catholic majority in the military services. Soldiers from each group had all of the rights of military membership and there were many who held high positions in the Austrian military.

After 1802 the term of service was reduced to ten years, but many were still exempt from military service. In 1868 a universal conscription went into effect. Every male citizen was obligated to serve three years of active duty in the military. This was modified in 1912 to a two-year term of

active service. This remained the case through the dissolution of the empire.

The War Archives (*Kriegsarchiv*) in Vienna contain documents relating to the Austrian military from the 16th century until the end of World War I. Generally earlier records contain less genealogically relevant information than those of later years. Some of the more recent records were turned over to modern successor nations including Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, and the Ukraine.

Family History Library Collections

The major collections in the Vienna War Archives were microfilmed and are available in the Family History Library and Family History Centers. Indexes to some of the records are available, particularly if your ancestor happens to be an officer, staff member or official. It is estimated that over 10% of soldiers were officers.

Enlisted men can be located when the name of the regiment or military unit, or place of recruitment can be discovered. Recently filmed alphabetical personnel files or sheets called *Grundbuchblätter* for soldiers born in areas corresponding to the states of modern Austria have been made available. Similar lists for soldiers born in other areas

Fig. 1 -Military personnel sheet for Ignaz Birkner, born in Schwarzau im G[ebirge], W[iene]r Neustadt, Niederösterreich. Includes personal information, description, enlistment, transfer and discharge data



	1		
hanfield	1112	1/2	sond office to
havidustl	1112	1/4.	internet uplant
sibafrifi Imalflish	11/2	1/2/2	Dereffeldend. in die Referen. im der ffeieren Bed S. O. Smillendiere
			gun tek laya ki-list
DER B	ATTERIE L-VGHLL	-DIVID	OR IV
Sherrand Witten	Wild Ha	14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2	an this little hour bistrape /
	besidentell without flowed from brigain the elected DER B BER LETE ALLE WITHOUT STORY WITHOUT STORY	desidented 1112 Longford 1115 Long	besidented 1882 %. without of 1882 %. beautificial 1885 %. beautificial 1885 %. Den Brigainele glight BE ELTEL WILLES HE DEN BLIEBE MENTERS.

of the empire have not been located. [See *FEEFHS Quarterly* VII 1-2 for details on Czech military records].

Personnel Sheets

Major collections of significance for enlisted soldiers are the Personnel Sheets (*Grundbuchblätter*). These cover soldiers born as early as 1780 up through those who mustered out or died as late as 1930. These records are strictly alphabetical and are contained on 616 rolls of film. These personnel background sheets include all soldiers and officers born within the states of the modern Republic of Austria. You can search for the record of your ancestor born within one of the following states: Vienna (Wien), Lower Austria (Niederösterreich), Upper Austria (Oberösterreich), Styria (Steiermark), Carinthia (Kärnten), Salzburg, Tirol, and Vorarlberg.

These Personnel Sheets are arranged alphabetically by surname within each state. Records began to be kept about 1820, and include soldiers' born as early as 1780. Most soldiers mustered out after World War I, but some as late as 1930 have been found.

Documents show year of birth, place of birth, religion, occupation and record of service, including names of regiments where served and dates of service. If you do not know the exact birthplace of an ancestor, but you know he was born in one of the states of modern Austria, the personnel sheets can be used to determine his exact birthplace.

A list of the film numbers for these

records has been included in Table 1. The beginning surname is shown for each microfilm. The same surname may appear on the preceding film. See Table 1 for microfilms of Austria Personnel Sheets.

Muster Rolls

The Muster Rolls and Formation Tables (*Musterlisten und Standestabellen*) cover all soldiers and officers during the time period 1740-1820. They are contained on 5,104 rolls of film. These records are filed and cataloged by the name of the regiment or unit. To determine which regiment to search for enlisted men, use the Location Index discussed later. Most regiments have individual indexes, but there is no general index for all enlisted men. Information given for each soldier includes name, age, birthplace, children's names, some birth dates (after 1770), religion, occupation and marital status.

An Officers' Index (*Kartei für Musterlisten und Standestabellen*) to the above records covers the years 1740-1820, and is contained on 29 rolls of film. This is an alphabetical file of officers' names showing the regimental unit number in which your ancestor may be found in the muster lists. An index card is available for each regiment for which an officer served.

Personnel Books

The regimental personnel books and formation lists (Grundbücher und Stellungslisten) cover the years 1820-

Trient Nr. L.

Thampt-Grandinal Later States of Sta

2/10 22/10

Fig. 2 - Military personnel sheet for Robert Musil, born in Klagenfurt, Kärnten. Includes personal information, description, enlistment, transfer and discharge data

hilliant.

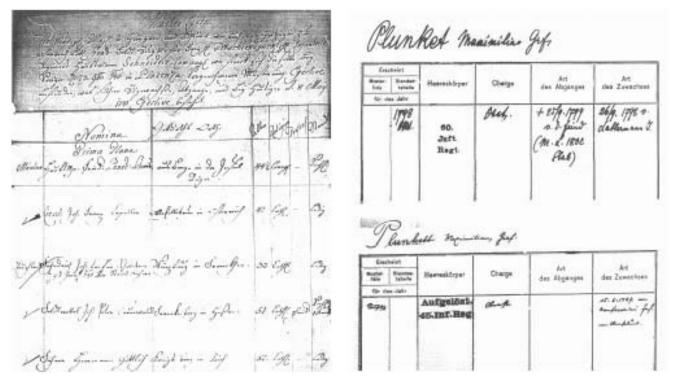


Fig. 3 - Muster list for Infantry Regiment 25

Fig. 4 - Officers' Index cards for M. Plunkett

1869. These include enlisted soldiers and officers and are contained on 2,884 rolls of film. They are arranged and cataloged by the name of the regiment. To find the name of the regiment use the Locator Index discussed later. Name indexes within each regiment are arranged alphabetically by year of mustering out. Information for each soldier includes name, age, birthplace, children's names and birth dates, religion, occupation and marital status.

Service Records

A major collection of significance for officers only are the Service Records (Dienstbeschreibungen und Qualifikationslisten) which cover the years 1823-1918. These records are contained on 3,408 rolls of film. They are filed alphabetically and supplement the muster and background books with more complete information concerning the actual service of each officer, official or staff

Fig. 5 - Service record for Franz Tauer, born in 1838 in Chotomischl, Böhmen

TT	, 1000, 50-10, 100-1		14-1	the text	,	Dir=	1		9		simple Against	Se	History		the jobiati feite	in)	на нафра	1111	64	cother	11	Dine) Sect	r yet inije	Į.
Ubartz Wasa	Вот- ин Запаше	Stripper	And, refereible, 112 aber John	150	0.0	ten allerbrechtan Teghanfe ni weldhen Terre ordioper und in neldner Eranche	Material St.	Scientifers Staffgrown	Serbelike Sekking Oberger Sejebeg : Sibasi	Octobboth-thefinde	Signifather tel the s. Shauthert, Berthr	eater bei Steif- fresteifen	Spiritor withhigh	South - 7	(mark Elecatins	fertist	Birii san ust estén Mar	3s milder Generations statist sentere	thillibre	pfilliges	see ton Adeer	is gitte	inity	4
11 12 tax 1169	Princip Men	1.11.11.1	14.14	11035	Conflict of the North of State	e frifur generale absil toursian franches	y 10/4 2 / 74	party	Conflicted to the fifty	Sich.	of singe Justile gutter-	Millian	Mind of the	Girl Cife.	Comment of the fact of the form	Loren	Alle in the style form	300 Samilar	January was fine	me America	fue m	19 11 11 mg 12 mg	Laura	

member. These records give the exact birth dates, special duties, transfers, and other events such as marriages and births of children. Some information about parentage may be given as well as the units in which the officer served.

Military Church Records

Military Church Records (*Militärkirchenbücher*) were kept by many of the regiments. Some of these cover years as early as 1654 and may extend as late as 1922. So far 551 microfilm rolls of military church records have been filmed. Church records were kept for most military units, hospitals and garrisons. They are to be found cataloged under the name of the unit and/or by the name of the place where the unit was stationed if known. These records contain mostly death records, but a surprising number of births and marriages were also recorded.

A tool for locating the military church records is the Military Church Records Directory (*Militär-Matriken-Index*). It is contained on 5 rolls of film. It indexes the names of regiments, units, hospitals, and places where the military parishes were stationed or garrisoned. The index does not



Fig. 5 - Deaths for the year 1816, military parish of Infantry Regiment 16

show the names of soldiers, but show the dates of the available church records, names of regiments and locations of military parishes. Film numbers are 1442862-1442866 item 1.

Location Index

An indispensable tool for determining the name of the regiment into which an ancestor was recruited is the Location Index for Recruitment into the Imperial and Royal Austrian Army and Navy Troops (*Dislokations-Verzeichnis des k.u.k. Heeres und der k.u.k. Marine*, 1649-1914) by Otto Kasperkowitz. It is a typescript made in 1969, consisting 320 pages. It appears on film # 1186632 item 1.

The Location Index shows the names of regiments, battalions, and other units which had permission to recruit at various locations throughout the Austrian Empire. To use this index one must know at least the district in which the soldier lived prior to enlisting. If the name of the district is known, the Location Index can be used to determine the name of the regiment or unit into which a soldier was recruited. The time period to search in the Location Index would be when the recruit has reached at least 17 years of age.

An essential addition to the Location Index is the Recruiting District Guide (Uebersicht der Werb-(Ergänzungs-Bezirks-Eintheilung von 1781 bis 1889). This



Fig. 6 - Marriages of the Military Academy at Wiener Neustadt

Meglment eier Cotps.	Setz, Cet and Zopt for Getern and for East)	Maure tel Léoftings.	autigion.	quit in middle.	Safer, Die bei bei Greger, bei gewilchen Gerger, bei gewilchen Gerer, beige Melgen.	Beatter, ter Bee Rasen, top Beer Rund pob Chenden, and the Chenden and top to Chenden and top to Religion	Bethen, Remp and Specific, test dentities one glasse, dentities,	Wanern Eberrefter bot berieben Peierberd	近年2日 日本日本	**********
ot a Sus	Vani	Max Surl Anjertak	4.11.45-4	Aut -	Angederky Thomas 6.6 Tolkhungher 7. Clark browned browned Toggot y hingy Vobroblana Browned Tales	Withous of high to f	Marie Leine	Jane.	HEX STATE	Thomas Page 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

Fig. 7 - Births of the Artillerie Zeugsdepot at Graz, 1832

FEEFHS Journal Volume IX

is a series of tables found the History of the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Armed Forces (*Geschichte der k. und k. Wehrmacht*) by Alphons Wrede. This valuable work was only partially published in Vienna by L. W. Seidel & Son, 1898-1909. Some of the volumes appear in manuscript form. The tables are found in volume 1 following page 114 (Film # 1187917 item 2).

			limites b	eginest	\$11.16					
Evitoria	- Libert	nie.	21100	ice brock		Startennytetap				
Desper	Total	Military.	4stropeg	Tree	April day	Pelicying	Tim-	Brok. In		
1915-1954	1	tipos	3837-3837	1	02900	3834	1	0359		
1003-1917	11	ESSET	2255+1017	11	02509	1815+1832	1	0291		
						3837-1853	11	USE .		
	American Vocasio				3	3893-3879	111	0291		
	Labour	e In o	er Regloset	+11, 17	4	1075-1511	76	0033		
	Train	de Jeglei	rt Studd re	1790-	1901					
	Cherry	dispers t	7,8 env 1m	1886						
	III.econ	Regampt	St.10 000	051-10	+					
	Habite	- Segious	t litalf you	1833-1	9.0					

Fig. 7 - Mlitary church directory for Husaren Regiment 16

Fig. 8 - Directory of units at Wadowice, Galizien

Wadovice, A.B.Nr. 3435-3437 Feldepital 4/2, A.B.Nr. 3211 Feldepital Nr.19 in Wadovice, A.B.Nr. 93779 Reservespital Wadovice, A.B.Nr. 3430-3434

These tables include some regimental recruitment area assignments not included in the Location Index, so it is necessary to use these tables to find possible additional regimental assignments. For convenience I have reproduced data from Wrede's tables here in Table 2.

Other Austrian Military Records Collections

Guardianship records (*Pupillar Protokolle*), 1702-1882. 83 rolls of microfilm. These records are arranged by time period and category. Includes some indexes. Gives soldier's name and date of death, names and birth dates of orphaned children.

Marriage bonds (*Heirats-Cautionen*), 1750-1883. 10 rolls of microfilm. Each officer had to post a bond which could be used to sustain his widow and children in the event of his death. These records are arranged by categories of officers within specific time periods. Gives names of marriage partners and marriage dates. There are indexes in several of the series.

Widow and Orphan records (*Witwen und Waisenakten*), 1749-1828. 16 rolls of microfilm. This special collection of pensions for widows and orphans is arranged by time period and category of soldier. Gives names and dates of death and marriage. Includes some indexes.

76

Military staff records (*Stabsbücher*), 1753-1825. 89 rolls of microfilm. Includes salary, pension and discharge records of military staff. These files are indexed.

Pension records (*Pensionsakten*), 1770-1920. 220 rolls of microfilm. Each pensioned officer, and eventually his widow and orphaned children received support from the military. These records are arranged by unit and category of service. Includes some indexes by category of officer.

Conclusion

The recent acquisition of the alphabetical military personnel files for Austria proper and the Czech republic have made locating genealogical data for soldiers born from 1780 to 1900 in these areas easy to locate.

To find the records of enlisted men in other locations throughout the Empire and in earlier time periods one must determine the regiment in which he served, and then find the muster rolls or service records for that regiment. These and other military records have been microfilmed and are available through the Family History Library and its Family

Fig. 9 - Page from the Location index. Gives names of regiments assigned to localities for the years shown

Bakaw					(Buninten)
1855	18.57				s.a. Buseu
Bambarg					(Bayern)
1850	2JR				
Banat					(Ungarn)
1718	IR.35	18.36	IR.59	101.11	
1719	IR.29	38.35	IR.36	IR.59	
1720	IR.35	18,36	IR.59		
1721	IR. 35				
1722-26	12.17	IR.36			
1727-29	13,17	3R.4			
1730-31	13.6	18,17	IR.4		
1732-35	IR.17	DR.4			
1756-37			38.6	NR. 5	
1738	IR.17	18.35	BB. 5		
1739-46	IR. 17	- IR, 18	IB.21		
1747-48	IR. 17	IR.21			
1752-54	IR.35				
1755-56	DR.7	DR.9			
Banffy-E	9891	. 4			(Vagarn)
-1741-44					A and or my
	100,000				
Banjaluk	.6				(Bouniem)
1079	IR.26	IR.76	Gená		(Bosnies)
7 ()	IR.26 933.1	Gend			(Sessien)
1879 1880 1881	IR.26 939.1 IR.78	Gend Egh.t	Gend		(Souniem)
1879 1880	IR.26 939.1 IR.78	Gend Egh.t			(Souniam)
1879 1880 1881	IR.26 9JB.1 IR.78 IR.78	Gend Egh.t	Gend Gend		(Souniam)
1079 1880 1881 1882	IR.26 9JB.1 IR.78 IR.78 bb.1Ep	Gend PJB.21 PJB.21 .2 Gen .2 Mb.	Gend Gend Gend	NTR Send	
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	IR.26 9JB.1 IR.78 IR.78 bb.1Ep	Gend PJB.21 PJB.21 .2 Gen .2 Mb.	Gend Gend Gend	NTR Send	
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884	IR.26 938.1 IR.78 IR.78 IR.78 bh.IE; bh.IE; bh.IX;	Gend PJB.21 PJB.21 .2 Gen .2 Mb.	Gend Gend Gend d TKp.6	NTR Send	
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	IR.26 PJB.1 IR.78 IR.78 IR.78 IR.18	Gend PJB.21 .2 Gen .2 bh. .2 bh. .2 bh.	Gend Gend d Tkp.6 Ikp.6 Gend	NTR Send	
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887–88	IR.26 9.33.1 IR.78 IR.78 IR.78 IR.189 IR.189 IR.189 IR.180	Gend E/B.t P/B.21 .2 Gen .2 bh. .2 bh. 2 BYR 2 Gend 2 kh.I	Gend duty TKp.6 IKp.4 Gend	ETA Gend bh.IEp.10	
1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1885 1887—88 1887—88	IR.26 PJB.1 IR.78 IR.78 IR.18 bh.IKy bh.IKy bh.IR, bh.IR, bh.IR. th.IR.	Gend Efb.t Ffb.21 .2 Gen .2 bh. .2 bh. 2 BTR 2 Gend 2 bh.1	Gend Cund Skp.6 Ikp.6 Gend S.6 Ge	STR Send bh.IEp.10	
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887–88	IR.26 938.1 IR.78 IR.78 IR.189 IR.189 IR.189 IR.18. IR.26 IR.26 IR.55	Gend EFB.: FFB.2: .2 Gen .2 bh. .2 bh. .2 bh.: .2 bh.: .3 bh.: .3 bh.: .3 bh.: .3 bh.:	Gend Gend TKp.6 IKp.6 Gend Gend G.6 Ge	ETA Gend bh.IEp.10	

Table 1: Microfilm numbers for Austria personnel sheets

Personnel sheets for soldiers born within the modern states of Austria. Includes Vienna (Wien), Lower Austria (Niederösterreich), Upper Austria (Oberösterreich), Styria (Steiermark), Carinthia (Kärnten), Salzburg, Tyrol (Tirol), and Vorarlberg. The beginning surname is shown for each microfilm. The same surname may appear on the preceding film.

History Centers.

If an approximate birth place is Hirtl - 1794923 known use the Location Index and the Hössel - 1794924 Supplementary Recruiting Locations Kammerhofer - 1795912 Table to determine the name of the Klinghofer - 1795913 regiment where your ancestor served.

Vienna (Wien):

A- 2016892 it. 2 - 3 Bauer - 2016975 Bohuslaw - 2016976 Daber - 2017027 Edler - 2017028 Fischer - 2017123 Geringer - 2017124 Habermann - 2017185 Hendel - 2017186 Hörmann - 2017234 Kamon - 2017235 Koch - 2094750 Küchler - 2094751 Lichtner - 2094805 März - 2094806 Moser - 2094807 Obor il - 2094850 Philippovi - 2094851 Probitzer - 2094920 Rettich - 2094921 Sabe - 2094973 Schindler - 2094974

Schratt - 2094975 Seitz - 1795297 Springinklec - 1795298 Strempel - 1795314 Towin - 1795315 Wagner - 1795416 Weittenhiller - 1795417 Wohlgemuth - 1795554 Zimm - Zywny 1795555 it. 1

Lower Austria:

(Niederösterreich): Aaron - 1795555 it. 2 - 3 Bachner - 1795163 Bierleutgeb - 1795164 Bruckner - 1795255 Dobner - 1795256 Eisenbach - 1795625 Fischer - 1795626 Gaismayer - 1795673 Götzlmann - 1795674 Gutkas - 1794982

Hasenzagl - 1794983 Kraut - 1795966 Lechner - 1795967 Luef - 1848751 Mayer - 1848752 Müllner - 1848797 Paal - 1848798 Pimminger - 1848897 Pritz - 2095016 Rockenbauer - 2095018

Reidlinger - 2095017 Schamböck - 2095103 Schlögl - 2095104 Schönhofer - 2095129 Schweiger - 2095130 Sperk - 2095218 Stift - 2095217 Tauber - 2095225 Ungar - 2095452 Wapplinger - 2095453 Westermaier - 1796158 Wochner - 1796159

Zillner - Zyrin 1796160 it. 1

Upper Austria:

(Oberösterreich): Abel - 1796160 it. 2 - 3 Aichhorn - 1796161 Altenstraße - 1796273 Aschauer - 1796274 Bachleitner - 1796405 Bauernberger - 1796476 Berger - 1796477 Bixner - 2095611 Brandstätter - 2095612 Bruckner - 2095732 Burghuber - 2095695 Dattringer - 2095847 Diller - 2095848 Dümler - 2095849 Eder - 2095824 Eidenberger - 2095825 Erhardt - 2095904 Feichtinger - 2095905 Fischer - 2095906

Frauscher - 2096010

Füchsel - 2096011

Gärber - 2096120 Geyer - 2096121 Grafeneder - 2096228 Grossauer - 2096229 Grünner - 2096293 Habring - 2096397 Haim - 2096398 Hartl - 2096414 Hausjell - 2096415 Herber - 2096486

Hinterobermayer - 2096487

Hofer - 2096567

Höllerer - 2096568 Hörmannseder - 2096634 Huber - 2096635 Hummer - 2096679 Jochberger - 2096680 Kamerer - 2096766 Kaufmann - 2096767 Kirchgaßner - 2096818

Knieling - 2096819 König - 2096833 Kreil - 2096834 Krottenmüller - 2096911

Landerl - 2096912 Lederhilger - 2096937 Leitner - 2096938 Liebenwein - 2097030 Loidl - 2097031 Mahringer - 2097032 Maix - 2097048 Mayer - 2097049 Meindl - 2097050 Mitterhubmer - 2097159 Mössl - 2097160 Nathschläger - 2097161 Niedermair - 2097200

Obermair - 2097201 Osterberger - 2097202 Peham - 2162871 Pfundbauer - 2162872 Platzer - 2162873 Pramendorfer - 2162882 Pühringer - 2162883 Rakatseder - 2162884 Reif - 2162897 Reitter - 2162898 Rinnerthaler - 2162899

Schachner - 2162912 Scheiblehner - 2163069

Ruefs - 2162911

FEEFHS Journal Volume IX 77 Schinecker - 2163070 Schmöller - 2163071 Schreder - 2163084 Schweighofer - 2163085 Simmer - 2163086 Springer - 2163156 Steinberger - 2163157 Stieglmaier - 2163158 Stratberger - 2163197 Teuschl - 2163196 Traxlmayr - 2163247 Vogl - 2163248 Wakolbinger - 2163327 Weich - 2163328 Weixelbaumer - 2163329

Zankl - 2163396 Zierler - Zwirtner 2163459 it. 1 - 2

Wiesinger - 2163330

Wimplinger - 2163394

Woitschky - 2163395

Styria (Steiermark): Abeele - 2163459 it. 3 Aler - 2163460 Aussenik - 2163461 Baumgartner - 2163541 Bischof - 2163542 Bretterklieber - 2163618 Cokan - 2163619 Dohr - 2163677 Eder - 2163678 Ellmaier - 2163679 Fauster - 2163756 Fischbacher - 2163757 Freiinger - 2163758 Fuchs - 2163790 Ganster - 2163791 Glanser - 2163829 Gössler - 2163830 Greiner - 2163831 Gruber - 2163904 Guttmann - 2163905 Hahl - 2163961 Haslauer - 2163962 Herbst - 2163963 Hirschmann - 2164049

Höfler - 2164050

Hopf - 2164205

Hutter - 2164206

Jellinek - 2164207

Kazettl - 2164234

Kaiserberger - 2164233

Klambauer - 2164507

Knezevic - 2164508

Kohlbach - 2164509 Konrad - 2164688

Krammer - 2164689

Krispel - 2164774 Lackner - 2164775 Lautner - 2164862 Leitner - 2164863 Linhart - 2164960 Luttenberger - 2164961 Malli - 2164962 Maurer - 2140021 Mir - 2140207 Mösti - 2140208 Neubauer - 2140209 Oberrainer - 2140172 Paierhuber - 2140173 Peier - 2140174 Pfandlsteiner - 2140250 Pieber - 2140251 Plischnig - 2140252 Posch - 2140388 Prelog - 2140389 Puffing - 2140390 Rampitsch - 2140473 Rechberger - 2140474 Reiss - 2140520 Richter - 2140521 Rodler - 2140522 Rumpel - 2140537 Santner - 2140538 Schandl - 2140539 Scheucher - 2140614 Schlögl - 2140615 Schnek - 2140638 Schrei - 2140639 Schwab - 2140671 Schweitzer - 2140742 Siebenhofer - 2140743 Sommerhuber - 2140744

Stadler - 2140809 Steiner - 2140810 Stinner - 2140914 Strobl - 2140915 Tafener - 2140916 Thaller - 2140954 Tösch - 2140955 Trummer - 2140956 Url - 2097689 Vormundl - 2097690 Wallner - 2097691 Weberegger - 2097740 Weitgasser - 2097741 Wiesenhofer - 2097742 Winkelbauer - 2097866 Wolf - 2097867 Zangl - 2097891 Zimmerman - Zyrry 2097892

Anderwald - 2097942 Bachmann - 2097943 Berger - 2097995 Brandner - 2097996 Bucher - 2097997 Dermouz - 2139947 Dowrounig - 2139948 Eder - 2139949 Einhauer - 2139980 Felcher - 2139981 Fischl - 2143052 Frühberger - 2143053 Gasser - 2143095 Glanzer - 2143096 Grafenauer - 2143138 Groier - 2143139 Guss - 2143140 Haring - 2143240 Herbel - 2143241 Hofmaier - 2143272 Huber - 2143339 Jakolitsch - 2143340 Jeronisch - 2143341 Kaiser, Franz - 2143422 Karnitscher - 2143423 Kerschbammer - 2143424 Kleinbichler - 2143488 Koch, Johann - 2143489 Kolbitsch - 2143490 Kopeinig - 2143606 Kraiger - 2143607 Kraule - 2143608 Krivitz - 2143639 Kumer - 2143640 Lager - 2143704 Laure - 2143705 Lepuschitz - 2143706 Lissinger - 2143775 Maier, Jakob - 2143776 Markon - 2143890 Mayer, Joseph - 2143891 Messnig - 2143892 Mlaker - 2144027 Moser, Joseph - 2144028 Müller, Adam - 2144029 Neukam - 2144082 Obermosterer - 2144083 Omann - 2144084 Pachernig - 2144153 Pernusch - 2144154 Pfeiffhofer - 2144203

Pirker - 2144204

Raab - 2144292

Raschel - 2144352

Pobeheim - 2144205

Posseger - 2144290 Prigotnig - 2144291

Abarschnig - 2097941

Reblander - 2144353 Richwalder - 2144354 Rosse - 2144434 Sachornig - 2144435 Schalleger - 2144493 Schgainer - 2144494 Schmon - 2144570 Schrottenbacher - 2144571 Scio - 2144572

Skoffitsch - 2144617 Spöck - 2144618 Steiner - 2144694 Stoflin - 2144695 Stroitz - 2144820 Tabojer - 2144821 Thannhauser - 2144822 Trampusch - 2144823 Truppe - 2144824

Tuswalder - 2221022

Urs - 2221023 Walchensteiner - 2221171 Warum - 2221172 Weinzerl - 2221173 Wetschnig - 2221174 Winkler - 2221204

Wollte - 2221205 Wusch - 2221244 Ziermann - Zz 2221245

Salzburg:

Abel - 2221286 Banhofer - 2221287 Dietzinger - 2221337 Elmanthaler - 2221338 Fuschlberger - 2221383 Gruber - 2221384

Herbst - 2221385 Huber - 2221386 Klappacher - 2221410

Lainer - 2221411 Löhngruber - 2221427 Moser - 2221428

Pernerstötter - 2221471 Rathgeb - 2221472 Russegger - 2221561 Schöberl - 2221562

Spitzauer - 2221550 Trattner - 2221551

Wenigweger -Zz 2221676

Tyrol (Tirol):

Astner - 2221994 Bermoser - 2221995 Danler - 2252083 Egger - 2252084 Farnick - 2252199 Fuchs - 2252200 Gogl - 2252302 Gstrein - 2252303 Haselwander - 2252450 Hirnsberger - 2252451 Horvath - 2252787 Juffinger - 2252788

Klausner - 2252789

Köll - 2252790 Kuen - 2252919 Leitner - 2252920 Mair - 2252921

Mederdorfer - 2252965 Nagele - 2252966 Oberladstätter - 2141075

Peter - 2141076

Prandl - 2141077 Reinisch - 2141207 Salvenmoser - 2141208

Schmalz - 2141264 Schue - 2141265 Spilz - 2141343 Stöpp - 2141344 Trenker - 2141412

Waldhart - 2141413 Wilhelm - 2141507

Zeiller - Zwölfer 2141508 it. 1 - 2

Vorarlberg:

Abbrederis - 2141508 it. 3 - 4

Bechter - 2141552 Blum - 2141553 Dobler - 2141660 Fessler -2141661 Gächter - 2141797 Gstach - 2249034 Herburger - 2249035 Keckeis - 2249036 Künz - 2249023

Märk - 2249024

Fig. 10 - Transfer list for Infantry Regiment 1, effective 25 July 1800. Shows name, birthplace, age, personal and family data, date of enlistment, service and transfer dates



FEEFHS Journal Volume IX

Table 2:Austria-HungarySupplementary Recruiting Locations

AUSTRIA

STATE	DETRICT	1781	1907	1817	1130	1853	1887	1940	1867	(88)
Biltmen	Beraun	54	47	28	28	28.	28	28	28	88
Böhnen	Bickey	21	18	18		1		74	74	34
Böhram	Batweis	10	54	54	11	11.	11.	11	11	91
Böhmen	Blandas	19	17	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Böhmen	Costun	28	28	21	21	21	21	23	21	21
Böhnen	Christian	15	28	21	21	21	21	21	21	98
Böhmen	Eger	42	42	42	42	42	42	71	7.5	73
Schmen	Kautim	11	31	H.	11	11	11	11	1	102
Böhnen	Kistus	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Böhnen	Königgetez	57	21		19	18	18	18	18	18
Belteren	Letmertz	17	16	42	-42	42	42	42	42	43
Schnes	Pilson	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	15	33
Böhmen	Practice	25	25	25	25	11	11	11	11	11
Böhnen	Rakonite	47	47	28	24	28	26	28	28	28
Bolenes.	State	36	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	92
Böhmen	Tabor	10	54	54	11	11	11	75	75	75
Bukowina	Bokowina	42	8.7	1	41	41	41	41	41	41
Dalmation	Delmation	1			17	K- M	K- M	K- M	K M	22
Galicies	Bochnia	15, 47	12. 57	56	56	56	56	20	20	20
Galities	Brockey	16, 29	34	34	24	24	58	55	55	55
Colines	Czonków	27, 49	41	41	+ 0	+	24	58	•	95
Gelities	Into	13 ₆	40, 20	30	40	40	40	40	42	90
Cultoies	Kolonica		41	41	24	34	24	34	24	24
Galizien	Knikas	10	38		v		56	56	13	13
Galoum	Lamberg	14, 50	30	30	38	30	30	30	30	30
Galizien	Myslenice	10. 56	15. 56	56:	36	56	56.	56	56	56
Galizien	Prompsi	34. 59	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Galizien	Results	26, 45	29, II	10	40	41)	40	40	40	40
Galizien	Sanbor	7. 20	++	15	12	10	10, 9	10	77	77
Galizien	Sandes:	11. 57	10, 1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Galizien	Sanot	3. 54	22. J	15	12	4	10	77	45	45
Gultzien	Storislas	21. 25	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Galitzien	Suyj	18. 28	58		*	9		03	9	ü
Galizien	Tamopoi	40. 43	46	63	63	15	15	15	15	15
Galizien	Tamés	17. 55	12, 10	40	57	57	.57	57.	37	57
Ciulizien	Złoczów	8. 22	63	63	15	15	15		\$D	80)
Colinen	Zálkine	4. 25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	89
Kämten	Kantee	26	26	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Keun	Adelsherg	13	13	17	22	22	22	22	22	97
Krain	Oberkrain	43	43	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Krain	Conerkrain	43	43	17	17.	17	17	17	17	17
Kösterlind	Góra	13	13	17	22	22	72	22	22	97
Kasamiand	Istnes	12		22	22	22	22	22	22	97
Küsterdani	Triest	+		22	22	22	22	22	22	K-M

STATE	DAYBECT	1781	1807	1817	1830	1853	1887	1860	1867	190
Militer	Betten	29	29, 10	29	1	8	8	8	8	
Milano	Hradisch	40	40		3	3	3.	3.	3	3.
Milten	lglau	4	9	8		8	8	8	8	81
Militen	Olmitz (Ober)	12	12	12	54	54	54	54	54	54
Mahron	Ofmitz (Onter)	1	15	12	54	54	54	54	54	93
Mähren	Prorus	7	7,1	1	1	4		1	+ 3	
Mähren	Zasira	22	22	8	8	8	8	1	8	99
Nieder Österreich	Marchland	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Nieder Ostomich	Oter Mansharti- berg	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14.
Nieder Österreich	Oher Wiener Wold	49	49	40	412	49	49	49	40	49
Nieder Ostomich	Unter Manufarts- borg	3.	3	3	2.4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
Nieder Osterreich	Unter Wiener World (theffich)	34	4	4	4	-0	49	49	49	64
Nieder Osiemskiti	Unter Wange Wald (westlick)	4	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	84
Nieder Oserreich	Wies	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	+
Oher Österreich	Haumck	59	59	59	59	14. 59	14, 59	14. 59	14, 59	14, 59
Ober Österreich	loo	50	14	34	14	14. 59	14, 59	14, 59	14, 59	14, 59
Oter Österreich	Mast	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Ober Osterreich	Trace	59	59	59	59	59. 14	59. 14	59, 14	59. 14	59. 14
Salabarg	Salzburg	1	45	29	29	29	59	59	59	29
Schlesien	Tester	56	56	57	29	1	1	1	1	100
Schlesien	Тторрив	30	20. 57	57	19	1	1	1	1	1
Steienwek	Bruck an der Mer	45	45. 27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Steiermark	citi	16	10	47	4T	47	47	47	47	8.7
Stelemark	Grar	27	27	27	2T	27	27	27	27	27
Steiemark	Jadenburg	45	45. 37	37	21	27	27	27	27	23
Steiennark	Marburg	45, 27	27	97	47	47	47	47	47	47
Tirol	Tirel	46	1.R	K-J	K-J	K-I	KJ.	K-J	K-I	KJ
Vorarlberg	Voratherg	46, 41	J.R	K-J	K-J	KJ	K-J	KJ	K-F	K-J

This table gives infantry regiment numbers which had permission to recruit in the districts shown at the time periods indicated. Includes some assignments for the Navy (Kriegs-Marine; K-M), and for the Kaiser-Jäger; K-J; and Jäger-Regiment; J-R). For other recruiting areas see the Location Index described above.

The Austria portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire included the states of Bohemia, Bucovina, Carinthia, Carniola, Coastland, Dalmatia, Galicia, Lower Austria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Tyrol, Upper Austria and Vorarlberg.

Table 2 cont.

HUNGARY

COUNTY	1780	\$801. (1790)	1809	1817	1883	1857	1See	1867	18T3	184
Abusj-Toma	19	19	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Alsó-Fehér (Unter Weissenburg)	31	31	31	н	50	50	50	50	50	50, 31, 64
And-Zurist	37		61		4.0	33	33	33	33	33
Ana	19	60	30	-	1	56	70	-		71
Bics-Bodrog Zombor	52	ħ	52	±	6	6	25	23	23	33, 23
Bács-Bodrog- Szobadka (Maris- Theresiopel)	52	*	50	¥1,	i.	2	8	10	1	86
Bics-Bedrop- Ujvidik (Neusatz)			+	+	+		ħ	6	n	
Bannya	52	57	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Bars	33	33	33	33	25	25	25	26	26	26
Békés	52	51	37	±15	46	46	46	44	46	37, 101
Bukrsir-Körös	4	-	+	418	1	-	+		16	10
Hereg	39	62	34	+11	3	5	68	65	65	65
Besstercze- Naszód	91	31	31.	31	31	51	63	63	63.	63
Bikar-Nord	33	37	39	39	39	30	39	39	39	39
Bihar-Std	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Horsod	32	÷	34	34	60	60	60	34	60	54. 60
Brassö	31:	28	31.	62	31	2	2	2	2	1
Cserád	52	2).	37	† E	46	46	46	46	46	46, 101
Cult	51	51	51.	62	62	4-1	4		-	12
Csengrid	52	1	37	77	40	46	46	46	46	46, 101
Esidergioni (Clrun)	33	33	19	19	19	32	69	26	26	26
Fiejdr (Stuhl)weissen burg)	54	1.	19	29	33	32.	69	69	69	69
Fine		+_	+ 1	-	4	17	1	4	79	96
Foguna	31	31	31.	31.	3t	31	31	31	31	.11
Gámic	19	19	60	-	80	60	34	25	25	25
Gydr (Rush)	34	34	19	190	19	19	19	19	19	19
Hajdo (Haydnek)	18	+ (10	39	1			79	39	39
Häromadk	31	31	31	62:	31	2	2	2	2	2
Heves	32	-	32	-	60	60	60	60	60	60
Host	33	33	33	33	25	25	25	26	26	26
Haryai	51	51	51		50	50	64	64	64	64
Har-Nagy- Kun (Jasygien)	32	32	12	32	12	32	12	311	36	78. 68
Kis-Kukullö	51	5t	31	51		51	51	5t	51	51
Kolosz	51	51	51	51	-	51	51	51	51	51. 62
Komiron (Komoro)	34	34	19	19	19	12	12	12	12	12
Krossé- Satrény	37	61	61	61	61	61	43	43	43	43, 83
Kuranic	32	32	-		- 1	46	68	38	68	68
Lika-Krhuva		+1						+	79	19
Lipro (Liprau)	19:	60	12		1 6	76	70	4	10	67
	39	+10		100	5	5	66	66	66	66,

Cooks	1791	388E (1796)	100%	1917	1953 GRN1	1807	3360	1867	1873	1883
Máros-Tonia	51	51	31	62	62	ħ2	62	62	62	62
Modné-Furne				1	-	17	-		79	95
Moson	34	34	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Nagr-Kilatiö	31	21.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31, 2
Négrád (Neograd)		-	32			-	25	25	25	25. 60
Nyira (Neuro)	2	2	I	1	1	4	72	72	72.	72
Post & Ofest	32	32			-	32	33	33	32	32
Pest-Pils	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	12	32
Pen-Sult	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	3.7	38	38
Paniga (Pologa)	55	.53	33	13.	:51	.11	78	TR	78.	TH
Peasing (Pressburg)	2	2	2	1	2	4	72	17	73	72
Sirm	19	-	160	50	12	20, 46	67:	67	67	67
Sanogy	52	52	52	52	52	48	44	44	44	44
Sogram (Oedenburg)	74	48	48	41.	48	49	70	76	76	76
Stabelca	39	39. 62	309		The Control	39	5	3	3	5,65
Scatmir	30	59. 62	20			31	5	5	A-	*
Steben	3)	31.	Ħ	31	31	31.	31	Э	31.	31. 64
Snepes (Zipe)	39		6D	60	12	20. 46	nT.	62	67	67
Saereim (Syrmice)	33	55	53	53	53	53	78	78	70	70
Spilitgy	31	31	31	31	+0	51	3.1	51	51	51
Saolack (Nep- Negy-Kon-)	34	1	19	19	33	м	18	68	16.	63
Szolnok- Doboka	51	31	51	51	51	51	63	63	63	63
Tenus.	77	61	0.1	61			61	.01	61	61, 83, 33
Trins	.52	12	52	52	52	52	52	52	32	52. 69. 41
Tordo-Anaryos	31	31	н	31	50	50	50	50	50	50. 62
Torontal	317	ėį	6).	61	29	19	29	29	29	29. 83.
Trenciés (Trenciés)	2	60	2	2	2	2	71	71	71	71
Turkz	ż	60	2	2	2	3	71	TI	71	71
Udicamely	31	31	51	eź	62			-		112
Ugocsa	19	47	34		5	5	65	65	65	85. 65
Uag	39	39	34		18	34	66	66	66	66
Varsed (Warnedist)	53	59	53	53	53	47	53	53	5)	53
Var (Elsenburg)	34	41	48.	41	40	41	48	16	41	83, 76, 45
Vericae	53	53	53	53	53	59	78	28	78	78
Vesiprém (Vesiprim)	34	34	19.	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Zágnib (Agnire)	33	53	53	53	53	59	53	53	59	33. 96
Zda	34	48	41.	48	46	48	48	41	48	41
Zienplite	39	59	34		S	34	66	66	66	65
Zályom (Zahler)	33	33	33	33)	25	25	70	70	15	25

Table 2 cont.

ITALY

Province	1781	1801	1809	1817	1853 (R50)	1857	1860
Bergamo	48		in the	38	43	43	
Brescia	48		-	38	38	38	
Como	44			43	55	55	
Aüller - 224	9025		*	38	38	38	+
langg - 224	9123	13		26	26	26	26, 79
chatzmann	10.4	124	6	23	23	23	
Siering - 224 Tsehofen - 2	199	5		38	38	38	*
Vēiss - Zz 2 (Mailand)	249250) it. 1	3	44	44	44	
Padova (Padus)		63		13-	13	13	13
Revigo		63	No.	13	13	13	38
Sondrio	44		i.	43	55	55	
Treviso		44		16	16	16	16
Udine	ř	13	ř	26	26	26	26, 79
Venezia (Venedig)		44	,	16	16	16	16
Verona		46		45	45	45	45
Vicenza		46		45	45	45	80

The Hungary portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire included Hungarian counties in Banat, Croatia, Hungary, Slavonia, and Transylvania. Given here are infantry regiment numbers that were recruiting at the time period shown.

Other former recruiting territories were Italy, Belgium, Poland and Germany. Italian areas included provinces in Lombardy and Venice.

BELGIUM

Region	1781	
Austrian Netherlands	9, 30, 38, 55, 58	*

POLAND

REGION	Distruct	1781	1807	
West Galizien	Kielce-Siedlec	э.	38	
West Galizien	Lablin	y.	55	
West Galizien	Radom		50	-
West Galizien	Zamosč	1, 12	23	-

GERMANY

Region	Districts	1781	
Vorder-Österreich	Breisgau, Ortenau, Nellenburg	41	

GREAT GRANDFATHER WAS IN TILE IMPERIAL CAVALRY: USING AUSTRIAN MILITARY RECORDS AS AN AID TO WRITING FAMILY HISTORY

Steven W. Blodgett

Born in Utah. Resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. Senior cataloger, Genealogical Department, The church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. M.L.S., Brigham Young University. Genealogist.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire (before 1867 krown as the Austrian Empire) existed from 1806 until the end of World War I in 1918. For centuries earlier it existed as an integral part of the Holy Roman Empire. Its boundaries varied through the centuries of leadership under the Habsburgs, containing at times part or all of the present countries of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukraine, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavis, Italy, and Belgium.

The military in the empire played a significant role in the lives of its citizens, which may be compared to that the Church in other European countries. Before 1802 the term of service for a soldier was for life, although he was not necessarily on active duty the entire time. After 1802 a ten-year term of service was required. Those exempt fran military service were government clergy, nobility, officials, and some workers employed in mining, iron production, and necessary agricultural occupations.

The mbility in most cases are covered adequately in other genealogical sources. The clergy and other officials may also be covered elsewhere. In 1868 a universal conscription went into effect, and every male citizen was obligated to serve three years of active duty with the military. This was modified in 1912 to a two-year term.

The extent of the role the military played in Austria is summarized by Rainer Egger as follows: "There is hardly a

family of old Austris that did not have, in some form or another, some connection with the military. This applies not only to members of families from old Austria and the Holy Ranan Empire who served in the Habsburg forces, but also numerous members of the army who came fran the Netherlands, France, Spain, Italy and from Catholic Scotland and Ireland, and the entirety of East and Southeast Europe."

A facet of Austrian army life which was unusual for the pre-twentieth-century military was the absence of segregation and discrimination against nonconfonnist religious groups. Protestants, Orthodox Catholics, and Jews served alongside the Catholic majority. Jews had all of the rights of the other military members, and there were many Jews who held high positions in the Austrian military, including several Jewish generals. This fact is important in the evaluation of the Austrian military records because the religious records of the Jews suffered heavy destruction during the last world In many instances the military records will be the only extant records containing personal information about Jewish families. This applies to other religious minorities within the Austrian army as well.

THE VIENNA WAR ARCHIVES

The military archives in Vienna contain documents relating to the Austrian military from the sixteenth century until the end of World War I. As with any record collection, the quality of the

504/Blodgett 2

documents improves with the proximity to modern record systems. Because of the vast areas covered by the collection, however, many of the more recent records are being claimed by modem successor nations of the former empire. Some have been removed already, notably to Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The documents described in detail in this paper are those selected for microfilming by the Genealogical Society of Utah. When permission was obtained to microfilm documents in the archives, the process of deciding which records would be microfilmed became very important, both for usage of the materials on microfilm and because of the large volume of materials.

An overview of the holdings of the archive which are of significant value to the genealogist is contained in an article by Rainer Egger, archivist at the War Archives. A more detailed description of the entire holdings of the archives 4is found in a published inventory.

ARCHIVAL AIDS

A number of archival indexes, calendars, and reference works (Archivbehelfe) have been compiled over the years which are essential in the use of the collection of original records. A partial list of these follows:

- Bestandsübersicht zu den Standesakten (Muster- und Revisionslisten, Monatstabellen), 1740-1820
- Dislokstionsverzeichnis des k. u. k. Heeres und der k. u. k. Marine
- Offizierslisten zu den Standesakten
- Standorts-Protokoll: Grundbuchevidenz ab 1820
- Standorts-Protokoll: Konduitelisten, 1823-1868
- Verzeichnis der Generale und FlaggEjooffiziere

Verzeichnis der Stabsoffiziere

- Sterbe-Kartei uber Militarpersonen ab 1920
- Nekrolog-Verzeichnis der Osterreichischen Wehr-Zeitung," Osterreichischen 1920-1937
- Protokoll uber die ausgearbeiteten Kriegsgeschichten, 1774-1881
- Verzeichnisse uber kriegsgeschichtliche Manuskripte zum Krieg, 1914 bis 1918
- Bestandsverzeichnis der Manuskripte zur Truppengeschichte
- Verzeichnis der 1m Kriegsarchiv befindlichen Akten der ehem. Mil. Akademien und der Kriegsschule
- Standorts-Protokoll der Akten der Mil. Erziehungs- u. Bildungsanstalten
- Akten-Verzeichnis der k. u. k. Theresianischen und der Techn. Milicarakademie
- 'Alter General-Index des Marinearchivs bis 1845
- Namens-Register der Qualifikations (Beurteilungs)- Dokumente der Stabspersonen der k. u. k. Kriegsmarine, 1864-1918
- Index fur die Konduit-Grundbuchhefte von noheren Unteroffizieren und anderen Personen der k. u. k. Kriegsmarine, 1850 bis 1918
- Namens-Register der Grundbuchblatter fur Gagisten und Gagisten ohne Rangklasse der k. u. k. Kriegsmarine, 1864-1918

RECORDS OF THE CENTRAL COMMAND

When searching for a soldier before 1740 the records of the Central Command are the only possibility for locating a point of entrance into the military records. Those of genealogical significance

include the following:

- 1. Commissions (Bestallungen), 1466-1866. These contain officers' commissions, instructions, and appointments, with much information concerning military service as well as biographical data.
- 2. Army rank and regiment schematics (Armee-Schemata), 1583-1849. These continue the commissions. They contain decorations, orders, and sanetimes death dates of officers.
- 3. Nobility grants (Nobilitationen), 1636-1753. These include the bestowal of certain rights of nobility in return for special military service such as thirty years of service or valor in the face of the enemy.
- 4. Wills (Verlassenschaften, Testamente), 1639-1771. This collection of holographic wills of military personnel and their wives is very useful in showing heirship and family ties, but is very incomplete. This collection is indexed.
- 5. Baptismal, marriage and death certificates (Tauf-, Trau-, un Totenscheine) A very sparse collection of certificates is available, but it is indexed •
- 6. Pension and assistance records (Versorgungswesen) • A system of pensions for soldiers and officers who became unfit to serve was established in 1702. The collection of pension and assistance records after 1771 includes names of widows and orphans of former soldiers who were eligible for assistance. Access to these records is through the military Widows and children born after unit. active military service are mentioned although a second wife who married the soldier after the completion of active military service was not eligible for a pension. These records are varied and include several types of documents.

Invalid Office (Invalidenamt), 1723-1803

Orphans' commission (<u>Pupillar-Kommission</u>), 1702-70

Soldier orphans (Soldatenkinder), 1770-1870

Some are indexed.

- 7. Payment books (Stabslicher), 1753-1819. These registers record the payment of pensions, wages, salary, etc., and are valuable to supplement personal biographical data concerning the recipients. The payment books are indexed.
- bonds (Heiratskautionen), 8. Marriage 1750-1918. For an officer or military official to he allowed to marry, it was necessary for him to apply for a license unless he was a general or lieutenant To receive a license to marry general. he was required to deposit a fairly sizable sum of money. This was to protect the military from the necessity of providing for the wife during the time the husband was on active duty. deposit was used for the support of the wife and children, and was applied toward the pension in the case of his death. This collection is indexed and gives the data of marriage (not the date of licensing), the name of the officer, the name of his wife, the origin of the wife and on occasion of her parents. collection is important because the name of the wife is not mentioned in the regular muster lists.
- 9. Military school records (Militar-Erziehungs-und Bildungsanstalten). These records are very useful in prOViding biographical background concerning each student, especially including his place or origin. Of special note are the following:

Theresianische Milit arakademie in Wiener Meustadt, 1751-1918

Ingenieurakademie bzw. Technischen Militarakademie, 1717-1918

504/Blodgett 4

Medizinisch-Chirurgischen Josephsakademie in Wien, 1781-1807

Marine-Akademie, 1802-1918

Kriegsschule in Wien, 1871-1914

10. Military court records gerichtsakten). The records of the military civil court for Vienna (1753-1869) and Graz (1784-1849) as well as the Invalidenhaus Vienna (1805-60) and Pettau (1760-1859) are still usuable and valuable for probate information Indexes are also concerning heirs. available for the records of sane of these courts.

RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL UNITS

For an officer or solider of the Austrian military after 1740, documents of various types are available. These enable us to have a complete record of each person who served in the military. Many of these records, however, have been given to authorities in the modern countries which have been formed from the former areas of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

1. Muster rolls (Musterlisten und Standestabellen), 1740-1820. recording of the mustering of soldiers began in the mid-1500s, but most of the early muster rolls have been lost. were canpleted in triplicate with one copy remaining with the regiment, one copy going to the Ministry of War, and one copy being filed in the central archives in Vienna. Those which remained in the regiment and those which went to the Ministry of War are almost without exception lost. One exception is the muster roll from the Forty-second Infantry, whose muster rolls from the years 1703-42 were found in the State Archives in Brussels.

The bulk of the approximately seventy-one hundred bundles of muster rolls cover the period of time from 1740 to 1820. These records contain the following information: the name of the soldier or officer; his place of birth, age, religion, learned occupation, and marital

status; and the names of his children fran approximately 1770 onward. Little information is given about parents "unless the soldier is the son of a soldier. In that case, a note to this effect is usually made, and **if** the father is an officer, this also is noted.

The muster was taken on an annual hasis, usually in the fall, which means that it is possible to trace the growth of the soldier's family during his years of military service. As was preViously mentioned, the term of duty was for life before 1802 and for at least ten years until 1868, so a soldier may be found in the muster rolls for many years. Even after active duty was over, he may still be carried in the muster rolls.

Searching the muster rolls could be can ared to searching parish registers. Just as the baptismal register must be searched year for year to find additional children, so also could the muster roll be used to trace children in a family to find their birth year. The mother's name is not given in the muster rolls.

An advantage of the muster rolls which is not enjoyed with the use of parish registers is that it is possible to trace the movements of a soldier. The muster rolls indicate both where he moved if he changed his residence or assignment. Analogous to this are the military levying rolls of Denmark, but the Austrian muster rolls are far more canplete. Children and their birth dates are listed, as well as information concerning the soldier's birthplace.

In addition to the above, the muster rolls have an index which covers all officers. The officer corps was relatively large in canparison to the corps of modern armies, so the index is fairly useful. The exact ratio of officers to enlisted men is difficult to measure since there are wide variations among regiments and variations depending on whether or not the country was at war at any particular time.

The procedure for finding the name of an

ancestor who was an eolisted man. is similar to the procedure used for finding saneone in a parish register. To do this it is necessary to know either a district or town where the ancestor lived and the approximate time period of his birth. When information this has been established, one consults the work Geschichte der kaiserlichen und Koniglichen Wehrmacht by A. Freiherr von This work together Wrede and A. Semek. with the Dislokations-Verzeichnis des k. u. k. Herres und ger k. u. k. Marine Otto Kasparkovitz shows the location of the regiments at any given point in time and allows the researcher to establish regiment or regiments which recruiting in the area of ancestor's residence during the time period in question. An important point to consider in this regard is that of the legal residence of an Austrian citizen, as residence opposed to actual Military service birthplace. registration and conscription were generally conducted in the area of legal residence since the Theresian era (1750s), and more especially after 1849.

The regiments remained very stable, and only in time of war were they absent from the geographical area where they were assigned. After any ocnflict they returned to their original location. Upon establishing the proper regiment, one must search the names page by page, as is done with parish registers. Once the soldier is found, his movements through various regiments can be traced without difficulty.

2. Foundation books (Grundbuchbliitter und Stellungslisten), 1820-1918. The name of these documents should not be confused with the name of land records, some of which are called Grundbucher in Genical combinutation attothebnoksteaneolthe Their purpose was to establish the statistical foundation of the military service. They served as a running census of soldiers so that the government could plan for horses, feed, and other supplies necessary for the support of the army.

As with the muster rolls, there is an index to officers, but infonnation on enlisted men is much easier to find in the foundation books. Instead of an annual muster list, the foundation books have a sheet for each soldier. The annual muster updated this sheet, and a copy of the sheet went with the soldier when he changed regiments. For all practical purposes this sheet serves as a family group listing for the time. period of the soldier's military service.

In addition, at ten-year intervals between 1820 and 1869 the records of all soldiers and officers who mustered out during that ten-year period have been indexed by regiment and grade (Klasse) at the time of discharge.

The foundation books contain similar information as is found is the later muster rolls, namely, name, birth year, birthplace, legal residence, marital status, religion, learned occupation, personal description, service record, and changes in the family.

After the introduction of universal conscription in 1869, foundation books were no longer kept by regiment but by the state military registration district. For 1869 to 1890 the War Archives has primarily only those foundation books for modern Austrian states. For 1891 to 1900 those available are located in the archive of the Ministry of the Interior. The records of other areas have been largely transferred to succeeding modern countries. Many of these later records have been rearranged into a large alphabetical file, making searches for a particular individual much easier.

A very important supplement to the foundation books are the enlistment orders (Stellungslisten), which add the exact birth date of the soldier and the names of his parents through extracts from the parish registers.

3. Service records (Dienstbeschreibungen und Qualifikationslisten), 1823-1918.

The service records of officers and officials are valuable because they

504/Blodgett 6

und Qualifikationslisten), 1823-1918. The service records of officers and officials are valuable because they are filed alphabetically. They supplement the muster and foundation books with more complete information concerning the actual service of an officer. Information concerning special duties and other important events is given. These records also give the exact birth date of the officer and some information about his parentage. Information for a biographical sketch is plentiful.

4. Records of the navy (Evidenzen der Kriegsmarine), 1760-1918. The records of the Austrian navy are almost exactly the same as the major collection of records for the army, except of course, they apply only to the naval regiments and The navy was relatively small, and in addition many of thse records have been removed and given to Yugoslavia and other modern countries who have requested them. Access to these records is largely by regiment or unit for the enlisted sailor, which is determined from the Dislokations-Verzeichnis des k. u. k. Heeres und der k. u. k. Marine and the Schematismen fur das k. u. k. Heer und fur die k. u. k. Marine. Several indexes The collections exist for officers. which exist are as follows:

Foundation books (Grundbuchblatter), 1760-1918

Service records (<u>Conduitelisten</u>), 1817-81; (<u>Qualifikationslisten</u>), 1869-1928 Availability books (Assentprotokolle), 1869-1918

Discharge books (Abgangsprotokelle), 1859-1918

summary

In summary, the collection of the War Archives in Vienna is very valuable genealogically, providing biographical data concerning much of the life of a soldier in the Austrian military service, as well as that of his family. It may be possible to determine an ancestor's birth date, birthplace, parents' names, wife's name and children's names, and their bith dates and birthplaces from the available records.

A large number of the genealogically significant parts of the collection are being microfilmed and will be available through the library of the Genealogical Society of Utah.

Generally, the earlier the time period, the more difficult is the search for a particular ancestor. The town or at least a localized region of the former Austrian Empire is a prerequisite for locating the individual regiment or unit which contains the muster record of a particular soldier. Several indexes exist to help one find his anestor when the ancestor happened to be an officer or other military official.

A table and chart of each of the types of records currently being microfilmed follows, showing time period, arrangement. and content of each type.

RECORD TYPES TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM AT TEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

1. Muster rolls (Musterlisten und Standestabellen), 7,100 bundles

Time period: 1740-1820

Arrangement: By regiment or unit

504/Blodgett 5

ancestor who was an eolisted man, is similar to the procedure used for finding saneone in a parish register. To do this it is necessary to know either a district or town where the ancestor lived and the approximate time period of his birth. When this information established, one consults the work Geschichte der kaiserlichen und Koniglichen Wehrmacht by A. Freiherr von Wrede and A. Semek. This work together with the Dislokations-Verzeichnis des k. u. k. Herres und ger k. u. k. Marine Otto Kasparkovitz shows the location of the regiments at any given point in time and allows the researcher to establish which regiment or regiments were recruiting in the area of ancestor's residence during the time period in question. An important point to consider in this regard is that of the legal residence of an Austrian citizen, as actual residence opposed to birthplace. Military service registration and conscription were generally conducted in the area of legal residence since the Theresian era (1750s), and more especially after 1849.

The regiments remained very stable, and only in time of war were they absent from the geographical area where they were assigned. After any ocnflict they returned to their original location. Upon establishing the proper regiment, one must search the names page by page, as is done with parish registers. Once the soldier is found, his movements through various regiments can be traced without difficulty.

2. Foundation books (Grundbuchbliitter und Stellungslisten), 1820-1918. The name of these documents should not be confused with the name of land records, some of which are called Grundbucher in Gennan. The foundation books are the logical continuation of the muster rolls. Their purpose was to establish the statistical foundation of the military service. They served as a running census of soldiers so that the government could plan for horses, feed, and other supplies necessary for the support of the army.

As with the muster rolls, there is an index to officers, but infonnation on enlisted men is much easier to find in the foundation books. Instead of an annual muster list, the foundation books have a sheet for each soldier. The annual muster updated this sheet, and a copy of the sheet went with the soldier when he changed regiments. For all practical purposes this sheet serves as a family group listing for the time. period of the soldier's military service.

In addition, at ten-year intervals between 1820 and 1869 the records of all soldiers and officers who mustered out during that ten-year period have been indexed by regiment and grade (Klasse) at the time of discharge.

The foundation books contain similar information as is found is the later muster rolls, namely, name, birth year, birthplace, legal residence, marital status, religion, learned occupation, personal description, service record, and changes in the family.

After the introduction of universal conscription in 1869, foundation books were no longer kept by regiment but by the state military registration district. For 1869 to 1890 the War Archives has primarily only those foundation books for modern Austrian states. For 1891 to 1900 those available are located in the archive of the Ministry of the Interior. The records of other areas have been largely transferred to succeeding modern countries. Many of these later records have been rearranged into a large alphabetical file, making searches for a particular individual much easier.

A very important supplement to the foundation books are the enlistment orders (Stellungslisten), which add the exact birth date of the soldier and the names of his parents through extracts from the parish registers.

3. Service records (<u>Dienstbeschreibungen</u> und <u>Qualifikationslisten</u>), 1823-1918. The service records of officers and officials are valuable because they

MICROFILMED RECORDS FROM THE WAR ARCHIVES

<u>1629</u>			Wills	S.			<u>1771</u>							
			<u>17.02</u>				Pension	and as	sistance	records	Į.			<u>1922</u>
					<u>17,40</u>	Mus	ter roll.		<u>18,20</u>					
									<u>1820</u>		Foundatio	n books		<u>1918</u>
						<u>17,50</u>			<u>Marria</u> ş	ge bond	<u>ls</u>			<u>1918</u>
									<u>1823</u> /		Service	record.		1918
						<u>17,60</u>			Navy four	ndation	records			<u>1918</u>
1640	1660	1680	1700	1720	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920

- 1Rainer Egger, "Das Wiener Kriegsarchiv und seine genealogischen Quellen," <u>Schrinium</u> 5 (Vienna, 1971): 20.
- $^2{\rm See}$ Lee Beam, "Microfilming of the Vienna War Archives" (Genealogical Society of Utah, 1977).
 - 3Egger, "Das Wiener Kriegsarchiv," pp. 20-32.
- 4 <u>Inventar des Kriegsarchivs Wien,</u> Inventare osterreichischer Archive, vol. 8 (Vienna, 1953).
- ⁵Alphons Frieherr von Wrede and A. Semek, <u>Geschichte der kaiserlichen und koniglichen llehrmacht</u>, Supplement zu den Mittheilungen des k. uDd k. Kriegs-Archivs) (Wien: L. II. Seidel, 1898-1909).
- 60tto Kasparkovitz, <u>Dislokations-Verzeichnis des k. u. k. Heeres und der k. u.</u> k. Marine (Vienna, 1969).

European Gazetteers

than in some areas of the world. If a patron has ancestors who emigrated from Europe, the patron should first look for a place of origin in records where the ancestors settled. (For more detailed information, see *Tracing Your Immigrant Ancestor*, 34111.) The patron then goes to a European gazetteer to try to identify the exact locality. (European records were kept on a local basis, so the patron must determine the exact parish or locality the ancestor came from.)

Two problems in doing Eastern European research include:

- Places are often misspelled in records where the immigrants settled. Ask your patron what record the spelling came from. Find the place in the gazetteer. If you cannot find the place, look for places that sound similar. Try one of the gazetteers in this article, or call the Family History Library International Reference Consultants for help (1-800-453-3860, extension 2-3433).
- Language is a challenge, but you do not need to know the language in order to use the gazetteer.
 Word lists may help with vocabulary. The Family History Library has produced many word lists and other helps. Order these helps from the distribution center (online at familysearch.org or call 1-800-537-5971).

The most significant genealogical sources for Eastern Europe are church records and civil registration. Many areas also kept civil transcripts of church records, so there are often two copies of the same record. Other useful records include census, land, and military records. Not all record types exist for all countries.

Often gazetteers will indicate where various records are kept. For example, the gazetteer may tell you the parish for your ancestor's birthplace and also which town kept the parish records.

Gazetteers vary in content. Before you look for a place in a gazetteer, make sure you understand what information is given and the order in which it is given. (Most gazetteers include a section describing information and organization.)

The following gazetteers may be helpful. Film numbers are listed for your convenience.

Gazetteer of Austria

Gemeindelexikon der in Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder (Gazetteer of the Crownlands and Territories Represented in the Imperial Council). This gazetteer is based on the 1900 census. The volume for each province is arranged by district with an index to both German and local place names. If you do not find the town on the page listed in the index, check the footnotes. The parish or synagogue location is not listed in the main text but is given in an appendix, located between the main text and the index of each volume. The appendix is arranged alphabetically by district and subdistrict. The parish and synagogue are given in the last column labelled, Standort der röm.-kath., gr.-kath. und isr. Matrikelstellen.

Film Number	Volume	Place Name
1187925 item 2	1	Niederösterreich
1187925 item 3	2	Oberösterreich
1187925 item 4	3	Salzburg
1187926 item 1	4	Steiermark
1187926 item 2	5	Kärnten
1187926 item 3	6	Krain
1187926 item 4	7	Küstenland
1187926 item 5	8	Tirol und Vorarlberg
1187927 item 1	9	Böhmen
0924736 item 1	10	Mähren
1187927 item 2	11	Schlesien
1187928 item 1	12	Galizien
1187928 item 2	13	Bukowina
1187928 item 3	14	Dalmatien

Gazetteer of Austro-Hungarian Empire

Allgemienes geographisches statistisches Lexikon aller österreichischen Staaten [General Gazetteer of all Austro-Hungary]. Published from 1845 to 1853. Place names are listed alphabetically.

Film Number	Place Name
1186708	A-G
1186709	H-M
1186710	N-Serti
1186711	Serto-Z

Gazetteer of the German Empire

Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs- Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs [Meyer's gazetteer and directory of the German Empire]. Published in 1912.

Film Number	Place Name
496640	A-K
496641	L-Z

Also on microfiche 6000001-6000029.

Towns are listed alphabetically. This gazetteer is written in the old Gothic script. This gazetteer gives the 1871–1918 political jurisdictions and indicates whether the locality had its own parish or synagogue. The following abbreviations are used:

Evangelical parish: **Cupf.** Catholic parish: **Spf.** Jewish synagogue: **Cn.**

Gazetteer of Prussia

Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen [Gazetteer for the Kingdom of Prussia]. Published in 1907–1909.

Film Number Volun	ne Place Name
1186701 item 3 1	Ostpreussen
1186701 item 4 2	Wesipreussen
806635 item 1 3	Brandenburg
806634 item 4 4	Pommern
806635 item 3 5	Posen
806633 item 4 6	Schlesien

The end of each volume has an index of places in the province. In the index, there are two numbers given after each place. The first number refers to the "res" (district) to which the locality belonged. Find these numbers at the top of the page. The second number refers to the town. Thus "21 17" refers to the 17th town listed in district 21. The parish is given in the columns marked as "rhipe." "Eungeil" (Lutheran) in column 25 and "toil" (Catholic) in column 26. If the town in question is not listed in column two, refer to the footnotes in the gazetteer.

Gazetteer of Hungary

Magyarország Helységnévtára [Gazetteer of Hungary]. Published in 1877.

Film Number	Volume
599564	I
973041	П

Volume I is a 610-page index to Volume II. It lists all place names in alphabetical order. Entries in the index are followed by the name of the old Hungarian county and a set of numbers. These numbers refer to the gazetteer entry in Volume II. The first number is the sequential number of the county: the second is the consecutive number of the district; the last is the number of the locality.

Volume II is arranged by county and districts and provides more detail. Use the numbers from the index to find the entry for your town. Additional names for the town are listed in parentheses. Population figures are given according to religion. The following abbreviations are used:

- ag. ágostai (Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran)
- gk. Görög Katholikus (Greek Catholic)
- izr. Izraelita (Jewish)
- kg. Keleti Görög (Greek Orthodox)
- ref. Reformatus (Reformed)
- rk. Római Katholikus (Roman Catholic)
- un. Unitarius (Unitarian)

If the village had its own parish church (or synagogue, for Jews), the abbreviation for the religion will be in bold capital letters. The diocese will follow, also in bold. If the people attended church elsewhere, the abbreviation of the religion will be in lower case. The name of the parish location follows the population figure. If a dash (—) follows the population figure, it

means members of that religion belong to no particular parish.

MAJOR GAZETTEERS FOR EASTERN EUROPE

German Empire

Uetrecht, E., comp. Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs- Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs [Meyer's gazetteer and directory of the German Empire]. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1912. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref. 943 E5mo; also on microfilm, Film 496640 – for places A-K, Film 496641 – for places L-Z; also on Fiche 6,000,001-6,000029)).

Towns are listed alphabetically. This gazetteer is written in the old Gothic script. If the locality had its own parish or synagogue, it will be indicated in the Meyers gazetteer. The following abbreviations are used:

Evangelical parish: EvPfk. Catholic parish: KPfk. Jewish synagogue: Syn.

If the locality did not have its own parish, then the parish can be determined using the following gazetteer, which is based on the census of 1905:

Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen [Gazetteer for the Kingdom of Prussia]. Berlin: Verlag des Königlichen statistischen Landesamts, 1907-1909. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref 943 E5kp; also on microfilm).

Vol 1 Ostpreussen
Vol 2 Westpreussen
Vol 3 Brandenburg
Vol 4 Pommern
Vol 5 Posen
Vol 6 Schlesien

(Film 1186701 item 3) 8 9 4 1 1186701 item 4) 11 1186701 item 3) 11 1186701 item 4) 11 1186701 item 3) 11 1186701 item 4) 11 1186701 item 3) 11 1186701 item 3) 11 1186701 item 3) 11 1186701 item 3) 11 1186701 item 4) 11

Each volume has an index at the end listing in alphabetical order all localities in the province. In the index, there are two numbers given after each place-name. The first number refers to the "Kreis" (district) to which the locality belonged. These numbers can be found at the top of the page in the body of the book. The second number refers to the town. Thus "21 17" refers to the 17th town listed in district 21. The parish is given in the columns marked as "Kirchspiel"; "Evangelisch" (Lutheran) in column 25 and "Katolisch" (Catholic) in column 26. Note: If the town in question is not listed in column two, refer to the footnotes in the gazetteer.

Russian Empire

Sulimierski, Filip, ed. <u>Słownik geograficzny królestwa polskiego i innych krajów slowiańskich</u> [Geographical dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic countries]. 15 Vol. Warsaw: Sulimierski i Walewski, 1880–1902. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection 943.8 E5c; also on microfilm).

Film numbers are as follows:

```
ВУИ 920,957 vol. 1
                     Aa-Dereneczna
                                    By4 920,967 vol. 11
                                                         Sochaczew-Szlurbowska Wola
  , 920,958 vol. 2
                                       4//920,968 vol. 12
                     Derenek-Gżack
                                                         Szlurpkiszki-Warłynka
  11 920,959 vol. 3
                                       //920,969 vol. 13
                     Haag-Kepy
                                                         Warmbrunn-Worowo
  11920,960 vol. 4
                                      // 920,970 vol. 14
                     Kes-Kutno
                                                         Worowo-Żyżyn
  11920,961 vol. 5
                     Kutowa-Malczyce // 920,971 vol. 15
                                                         Ababi-Januszowo
  , 920,962 val. 6
                     Malczyce-Netreba
                                                            (addendum)
  , 920,963 vol. 7
                     Netreba-Perepiat #920,972 vol. 15
                                                         Januszpol-Sniatyn
  11 920,964 vol. 8
                                                            (addendum)
                     Perepiatycha-Pożajście
  11920,965 vol. 9
                     Pożajście-Rukszenice
  11 920.966 vol. 10 Rukszenice-Sochaczew
```

Arranged alphabetically with text in Polish.

Russisches Geographisches Namenbuch [Russian Geographic Name Book]. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrasowitz, 1964-1980. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref 947 E5r, 10 volumes; not microfilmed).

Arranged alphabetically by the Russian alphabet. Most entries are in the Russian alphabet with some Polish and German entries. The non-Russian entries are still alphabetized by Russian alphabetical order. The descriptive information is in German.

Austro-Hungarian Empire

Allgemienes geographisches statistisches Lexikon aller österreichischen Staaten [General Gazetteer of all Austro-Hungary]. Vienna: Franz Raffelsperger, 1845–1853. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection 943.6 E5r; also on microfilm).

```
A-G - 1186708 W N-Serti - 1186710 Eg H-M - 1186709 Serto-Z - 1186711 "
```

Gazetteer of Austria

Gemeindelexikon der in Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder [Gazetteer of the crownlands and territories represented in the imperial council]. Vienna: K.K. Statistisches Zentralkommission, 1903–1908. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref Q 943.6 E5q: also on microfilm).

1107005 :	14-1-1	Sir
1187925 item 2	Vol. I	Niederösterreich Ryu
1187925 item 3	Vol. 2	Oberösterreich
1187925 item 4	Vol 3	Salzburg
1187926 item 1	Vol 4	Steiermark
1187926 item 2	Vol 5	Kärnten
1187926 item 3	Vol 6	Krain
1187926 item 4	Vol 7	Küstenland
1187926 item 5	Vol 8	Tirol und Vorarlberg
1187927 item 1	Vol 9	Böhmen
924736 item 1	Vol 10	Mähren
1187927 item 2	Vol II	Schlesien
1187928 item 1	Vol 12	Galizien 8 yu
1187928 item 2	Vol 13	Bukowina 🥍
1187928 item 3	Vol 14	Dalmatien · ·

Based on the 1900 census. The volume for each province is arranged by district with an index to both German and local place names. If you do not find the town on the page listed in the index check the footnotes. The parish or synagogue location is not listed in the main text but is given in an appendix, located between the main text and the index of each volume. The appendix is arranged alphabetically by district and sub-district. The parish and synagogue are given in the last column: Standort der röm.-kath., gr.-kath. und isr. Matrikelstellen.

Gazetteer of Hungary

Magyarország Helységnévtára [Gazetteer of Hungary], János Dvorzák, comp. Budapest: "Havi Füzetek," 1877. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref. 943.9 E5d; also on microfilm, Vol. I on Film 599564 and Vol. II on Film 973041).

Volume I includes a 610 page index. It lists all place names in alphabetical order. Entries in the index are followed by the name of the old Hungarian county, and a set of numbers. These numbers refer to the gazetteer entry in Volume II. The first number is the sequential number of the county; the second is the consecutive number of the district; the last is the number of the locality.

Volume II has more details. Volume II is arranged by county and districts. Use the numbers from the index to find the entry for your town. Additional names the locality was known by are listed in parentheses. Population figures are given according to religion. The following abbreviations are used:

rk. - Római Katholikus - Roman Catholic ref. - Reformatus - Reformed yk. - Görög Katholikus - Greek Catholic un. - Unitarius - Unitarian izr. - Izraelita - Jewish

ag. - Ágostai - Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran

If the village had its own parish church (or synagogue, for Jews), the abbreviation for the religion will be in boldface capital letters. The diocese will follow, also in boldface type. If the people attended church elsewhere, the abbreviation of the religion will be in lower case. The name of the parish location follows the population figure. If a dash (—) follows the population figure, it means members of that religion belong to no particular parish.

Modern Countries

Czechoslovakia

Administratives Gemeindelexikon der Čechoslovakischen Republik [Administrative Gazetteer of the Czechoslovak Republic]. Prague: Statistischen Staatsamte, 1927–1928. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref 943.7 E5a; also on microfilm, vol. I on Film 496719 and vol. II on Film 496720).

To use this gazetteer look up your place name in the main index in Volume II, pages 257-321. The index gives a volume and page number.

For areas of Hungary now in Czechoslovakia, use:

Majtán, Milan. <u>Názvy obcí na Slovensku za ostatných dvesto rokov</u> [Place names in Slovakia during the last 200 years]. Bratislava: Slovenská Akadémie Vied, 1972. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref 943.73 E2m; also on microfilm, Film 1181569 item 1).

Poland

Spis Miejscowości Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej [Gazetteer of Polish People's Republic Localities]. Warsaw: Wydawnictwa komunikacj i łączności, 1968. (Genealogical Library call number: European Collection Ref 943.8 E5s; also on microfilm, Film 844922).

Localities are listed alphabetically down the page in the first column. Township, district, province (voivodship), post office, railway station and vital records office for the locality are listed in successive columns to the right.

© 1985 Daniel M. Schlyter
Prepared for National Genealogical Society Conference 1985
Used for Genealogical Library branch librarian training by permission

Gazetteers for Austria

- I. Gemeindelexikon der in Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder /Gazetteer of the Crownlands and territories represented in the Imperial Council/ (Ref Q 943.6 E5g)
 - Vol. I Gemeindelexikon von Niederösterreich /Lower Austria: now in Austria/ (Film no. 1187925 item 2)
 - Vol. II Gemeindelexikon von Oberösterreich /Upper Austria: now in Austria/ (Film no. 1187925 item 3)
 - Vol. III Gemeindelexikon von Salzburg /Salzburg: now in Austria/ (Film no. 1187925 item 4)
 - Vol. IV Gemeindelexikon von Steiermark /Styria; now in Austria and (Film no. 1187926 item 1) Yugoslavia/
 - Vol. V Gemeindelexikon von Kärnten /Carinthia: now in Austria, Italy (Film no. 1187926 item 2) and Yugoslavia/
 - Vol. VI Gemeindelexikon von Krain /Carniola: now in Yugoslavia/ (Film no. 1187926 item 3)
 - Vol. VII Gemeindelexikon von Küstenland /Istria, Görz and Trieste: now in Italy and Yugoslavia/
 - Vol. VIII Gemeindelexikon von Tirol und /Tyrolia: now in Austria and Italy/ /Voralberg /Voralberg: now in Austria/ (Film no. 1187926 item 5)
 - Vol. IX Gemeindelexikon von Böhmen /Bohemia: now in Czechoslovakia/
 (Film no. 1187927 item 1)
 - Vol. X Gemeindelexikon von Mähren /Moravia: now in Czechoslovakia/ (Film no. 924736 item 1)
 - Vol. XI Gemeindelexikon von Schlesien /Silesia: now in Czechoslovakia (Film no. 1187927 item 2) and Poland/
 - Vol. XII Gemeindelexikon von Galizien /Galicia: now in Poland and Ukraine/
 (Film no. 1187928 item 1)
 - Vol. XIII Gemeindelexikon von Bukowina /Bukovina: now in Ukraine and (Film no. 1187928 item 2) Romania/
 - Vol. XIV Gemeindelexikon von Dalmatien /Dalmatia: now in Yugoslavia/ (Film no. 1187928 item 3)

This series of gazetteers is based on the Austrian census of 1900. The gazetteer for each province is organized by political district with an index to both German and Czech place-names according to standard alphabetical order. Vol. X, for Moravia, is a bilingual gazetteer with separate sections, each with its own index; the first section is in German, the second in Czech.

To use this gazetteer you must know in which province your locality was located. Use the index to find the locality you want. When you turn to the page indicated in the index, be aware that all localities are not listed in the second column. Some may be so small as to appear only in the footnotes as hamlets subordinate to larger villages or towns.

The gazetteer is arranged with information continuing across two pages. The left hand includes population and religion figures; the right hand page gives land and agricultural figures for tax purposes. Important headings are translated for the sample shown on back of this page.

The parish is not noted in the main text but is given in an appendix, located between the main gazetteer and index of each volume. The appendix has political districts in alphabeticaly order, each divided into court districts as in the main gazetteer. The parish is given in the last column. (See example).

Podebrad: Nimburg, Podebrad.					
Hezirk shangi manuseballen. Gerirklehealebe. Gangemeinden	Samlage der Schulen en welchen die nelsenschenden Geseptnenden geharen	Houstargeströnden hern, rausätedustrikte, zu ur eleben dar unjerustehenden Ostu- gemeinden gehava	Frankerse der zum Lath. Notrik eistellen, an Weisbere die sebenateitenden Hela- geminden geleiten		
II. GB. Kimberg	School .	Sanitation district	Parish		
Probates Honortiu Hoddan/Ista Chirb	i finituates November Osma Herbudes Honerbook Honerbook Honerbook Holerbook Holerbook	Nimburg (FD.) Krustu Krustu Kimburg (ED.) Nimburg (ED.)	Chick Resorbin Numberg		

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE BOUNDARY CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH BY

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Series C, No. 18

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

Boundary changes and their effect on generalogical research

Introduction

At the end of World War I the large empire of the Hapsburg Dynasty, composed of many kingdoms and principalities, was divided and new countries were created, leaving Austria as a small republic with only about 6,000,000 people.

The Austrian Empire before 1918 covered large areas of central Europe and included within its territories many Slavic nationalities. At that time there was no other country in Europe having so many different nationalities and languages as the Austrian Empire. Only the smaller part, today's Austria proper, contained an almost entirely Germanic population.

To the north, Bohemia and Moravia was populated by Czechs, Slovaks, and Germans. To the east in the province of Galicia the population was composed of Sl6vaks, Russians, Poles, Ukranians, Hungarians, Jews and Romanians. The eastern province of Transylvania was populated by Hungarians, Romanians and Germans.

The kingdom of Hungary, even though politically dependent on the Austrian monarchy, occupied the status of a commonwealth nation. Then there were, in the south, the Slavic principalities of Slavonia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia, each of them having its own Slavic language and nationality.

In the 9th century, the Hungarians (formerly called "Magyars") moved in from the area of the Volga and Don in European Russia and settled in what is now Hungary. They have their own language, which is distinct from any other dialect or language in Europe.

Before genealogical research in these areas is attempted, it is important to establish the locality from which a particular ancestor emigrated, or what language he spoke before he left his native country. If it can be determined what language the emigrant spoke before he left his homeland, it will be possible to determine the area of his place of origin. Unfortunately, the locality or origin of an ancestor before 1918 is often given as just Austria which, of course, may include any of the above metioned principalities or areas of the old Austrian Empire.

Thus, it is necessary that persons interested in genealogical research in areas that comprised the old Austrian Empire make special efforts to obtain information about the origin of their ancestors. Since all the areas except present-day Austria are under communist rule and are located behind the Iron Curtain, the researcher must also consider the problems involving genealogical research in these various centuries. In each case where research behind the Iron Curtain is involved, it is suggested that the problem be presented to the Genealogical Society for a survey to determine the location and availability of records for the area where one's ancestors resided.

The attached maps show the area that comprised the Austrian Empire before 1918 in relation to the countries within the same area today.

History

Following are the various provinces and principalities of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, with a brief introduction into their records and history:

I. AUSTRIA

Since about the middle of the 12th century and during the centuries that followed, the Hapsburg Dynasty added new territories to the Austrian nation, gradually increasing it to the size it had attained at the beginning of World War II.

Research in present Austria creates no problem. It is only a matter of finding someone willing to go through the records (see Research Paper Series C No. 16 Major Genealogical Record Sources in Austria), and from the available records compile whatever information is desired. It is interesting to

note that the population of Germanic Austria increased in the latter part of the 19th century due to immigration from other nations of the Empire to Vienna and surburban areas. Because of this the **Archives in Vienna are an important repository for major research sources for other areas of the old** Empire. In the year 1886 there were 95,000 Jews in Germanic Austria, of which 74,000 lived in Vienna and surrounding suburban areas. At that time there were only 40,000 Lutherans.

II. TYROL

As a result of World War I, the southern part of the Tyrol was taken away from Austria and given to Italy. The division of Tyrol has since been the object of constant dispute between Austria and Italy, and Austria has never conceded that Tyrol has been divided, claiming it all as still part of Austria.

It is of genealogical interest to know that as a result of the Council of Trent, 1544 to 1563, the Catholic Church was required to keep parish records. Since Trent is located in southern Tyrol, and since this area had been disturbed very little by wars or revolutions, some of the oldest and most accurately kept parish registers in all Europe are found in Trent and the surrounding areas.

III. BOHEMIA and MORAVIA

These two provinces were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from 1620 until the end of World War I. In 1919, Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, (composed of Western Galicia, and parts of northern Hungary and Silesia), were incorporated into the new country of C.zechoslovakia, now located behind the Iron Curtain.

With regard to the location and availability of records (including parish records) in Czechoslovakia, they are stored in the various state archives in the major cities and are available to the public to a limited extent. For genealogical purposes it is possible to obtain a specifically requested certificate or an extract of a document through the Czechoslovakian Consulate or the American Embassy in Prague. In general, however, genealogical research through correspondence can be expected to be difficult. It is suggested that those who wish to do research behind the Iron Curtain submit their research problems to the Genealogical Society for advice on research procedures. Efforts are constantly being made by the Society to obtain better access to records in Czechoslovakia. A research paper titled Major Genelagocial Research Sources in Czechoslovakia will be published by the Genealogical Society in the near future.

Moravia has been a part of Bohemia since the 15th century and has shared the fate of that province.

IV GALICIA

Galicia is in the northeastern part of Austria, and is divided from the Hungarian kingdom by the Carpathian Mountains. In 1772 Galicia became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and remained so until the end of World War I when it was given to Poland which at that time regained its independence from Russia. After the second World War a large part of Eastern Poland was absorbed by Russia and consequently the eastern half of Galicia is now located within the Russian borders.

Unfortunately, the Polish part of Galicia was affected greatly by war actions and suffered great losses due to the burning of many villages and churches. Investigations show that few records before 1945 are available in the Galician archives.

Genealogical research in the Russian part of Galicia is almost impossible at the present time. However, efforts are being made by the Genealogical Society to obtain acceSS to the research sources in the Soviet Union. The Society should be contacted for advice concerning research in Poland. The Society began a major microfilming project in Poland in 1968.

V. BUCOVINA

This little province in the northeastern part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was given to Romania after World War I. A large part of the population are Germans who settled there under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empress Maria Theresa.

At the end of World War II Rnssia annnexed the northern half of Bucovina and left only the southern part to Romania. Czernowitz, the capitol of Bucovina, is located in Russia. Concerning research in Bucovina it is suggested that the Genealogical Society be contacted.

VI. TRANSYLVANIA

This province, in the eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has been a part of the Ilungarian kingdom ever since it was first colonized by German settlers in the 12th Century. The population consists of Hungarians, Germans, and Romanians. Transylvania became part of Romania after World War I.

Parish records in Transylvania have been kept in the languages of the nationality groups, Hungarian, German or Romanian. Civil or archive records until 1920 are written in either Hungarian or Latin.

As in most countries behind the Iron Curtain most records (including parish records), are stored in state archives in the major cities. Part of the church records are still kept in the local parishes, as is the case with parish records in Romania. The Genealogical Society is endeavoring to obtain genealogical information by correspondence from Romania. Here, also, it suggested that the Genealogical Society be contacted.

VII. YUGOSLAVIA

At the end of World War I Yugoslavia was created as a kingdom in southeastern Europe from territories that were formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Yugoslavia is located south 0l Hungary and Austria, along the shores of the Adriatic Sea. The following provinces were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire but now belong to Yugoslavia: Croatia, Slavonia, Serbia, Boznia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, the southwestern part of Banat, and the southern part of Hungary.

As in other communist countries part of the church records are stored in the national (state) archives in the major cities. The rest are still kept in local parishes.

A research paper concerning the major genealogical research sources in Yugoslavia will be pubished by the Genealogical Society in the near future. Since Yugoslavia pursues a policy of open borders to its western neighbors, there is a more liberal attitude toward genealogical research for foreigners. Patrons interested in research in Yugoslavia are advised to inquire at the Genealogical Society for information on how to obtain information from archives in Yugoslavia.

The official language in Yugoslavia is Serbo-Croatian. In the eastern part of Yugoslavia, in the area that was formerly Serbia, the populuation still uses the old Serbian dialect and the official alphabet is still the Cyrillic alphabet, similar to that used in the Soviet Union. The Genealogical Society is planning to start a microfilming project in Yugoslavia in the near future (1970).

VIII. DALMATIA

The former province of Dalmatia covers an area along the coast of the Adriatic Sea. In 1947 it was incorporated into the province of Croatia within the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. Between 1699 and 1718 Dalmatia was relinquished by the Turks to the kingdom of Venetia, of which it remained a part until 1867 when it was ceded to the kingdom of Hungary. Following World War I it became a part of the kingdom of Yugoslavia. (For more details on the bistorical background of the above provinces see the separate research paper Historical, Social, Economical and Religious Background of Germany and Austria as it affects GenealogicalResearch, Series C, No. 19.)

IX. BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

These two provinces were under Turkish rule until 1908, when they became semi-independent within the Austrian Empire. In 1918 they voluntarily joined" other provinces to form the kingdom of Yugoslavia. Since World War II they have been part of the Yugoslavian province of Croatia.

Because of the predominant mountainous terrain and lack of fertile soil in Bosnia and Herzegovina, most of the population is comprised of small farmers and fishermen. Catholic Church records were not introduced until the second half of the 18th century. Such records as land and tax records, dating from the time of Turkish rule, are stored in the Government Central Archives in Istanbul.

X. CROATIA

From medieval times Croatia has been under the influence of the Hungarian kingdom and was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1918 when it was incorporated in the newly formed kingdom of Yugoslavia.

There are great varieties of records available in Croatia in the State Archive of Zagreb and other provincial archives. Church records go as far back as the middle of the 17th century and are in good condition, except some that were destroyed during World War I and II.

XI. SERBIA

During the 15th century Serbia was conquered by the Turks and remained under Turkish influence until 1878 when it became an independent kingdom. Since 1918 Serbia has been a province of Yugoslavia.

Throughout the centuries while under Turkish rule, and as a result of severe hardship under Turkish domination, large numbers left their homes and migrated to neighboring provinces that were under Hungarian influence. As a result of this migration there is a mixture of various Slavic tribes in areas populated by Hungarians and by German settlers who later migrated there from southern Germany. Much of north Yugoslavia is populated by a mixture of Serbs, Croats, Hungarians and Germans. Through the northeast there are also large numbers of Romanians in regions near the Romanian border.

XII. SLOVENIA

Slovenia is in the northwestern part of Yugoslavia, bordering Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

In 1867, all Slovenes (including those in Hungary) were grouped under Austria where they remained until 1918, when they joined the other South Slavs and proclaimed the kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia). Since 1945 it has been a federal republic within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

XIII. SLAVONIA

Slavonia is located in the northern part of Yugoslavia, bordering Hungary, and is situated between the Sava River on the south and the Drawa and Danube rivers on the north and east. The eastern portion of Slavonia is part of the new republic of Croatia within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and is closely connected with the history of Croatia.

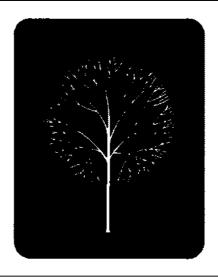
XIV. DALMATIA

This province, covering the coastal area along the Adriatic Sea, now is part of the Republic of Croatia within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The population consists of a mixture of Serbs, Croats, and Dalmations, whose culture still shows the historical influence of the Venetian past. Dalmatia was under the influence of Venetia for centuries but became an independent kingdom within the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the 19th century. In 1918 Dalmatia was incorporated into the kingdom of Yugoslavia. From this area many Slaves have migrated.

XV. HUNGARY

This country lost large areas of its territories as a result of World War I. The area now known as Slovakia was ceded to Czechoslovakia, and to the east, large parts of the Banat and Transylvania were ceded to Romania. The western part of the Banat, part of Serbia, and parts of its southern territory were ceded to Yugoslavia. A large number of Hungarian people still live in Yugoslavia to the south, in Czechoslovakia to the north, and also in Romania to the east.

Church records, as well as other records such as pedigrees and wills, in present day Hungary have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society. The records are written in either German or Hungarian, or in the case of many old records, in Latin.



THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 107 SOUTH MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111 U.S.A.



Other Resources Austria

Encarta article on Austria-Hungary History

http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761579967/Austria-Hungary.html

Maps showing boundary changes in Germany and surrounding areas

http://home.wlu.edu/~patchw/His_313/index.htm

The Austrian State Archives-War Archives

http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/AUT/krainf-e.htm#intr

Cyndi's List Austria Links

http://www.cyndislist.com/austria.htm

Handy guide to Austrian genealogical records Senekovic, Dagmar.

HBLL Call number CS 503 .X1 S46 1979

Spezialkarte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie (Maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire)

http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/fhlcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=tit ledetails&titleno=45290&disp=Spezialkarte+der+%C3%B6sterreichisch%2Du%20%2

0&columns=*,0,0 The BYU Family History Center does NOT have this Film Number (1045395)

Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder

(Gazetter if the Crownlands and Territories Represented in the Imperial Council) http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/fhlcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=tit ledetails&titleno=218291&disp=Gemeindelexikon+der+im+Reichsrate+vertre%20%20 &columns=*,0,0

The BYU Family History Center HAS some of these film numbers

Paßregister 1792-1918 (Austrian Passports Register 1792-1918)

http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/fhlcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=titledetails&titleno=96036&disp=Pa%C3%9Fregister+1792%2D1918%20%20&columns=*,0,0

The BYU Family History Center HAS some of these film numbers