
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ROOTS

Olga K. Miller

Born in Czechoslovakia. Resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. Professional writer and genealogist. Author.

Many Americans, whose ancestors came from Czechoslovakia, were inspired by Haley's *Roots*, but they visualize the task of tracing these ancestors as an insurmountable undertaking. They reason, "Why, the records there have probably been destroyed by revolutions, wars, and the hands of foreign invaders", or "They are not accessible", etc.--anything to justify their reluctance to even start. Utterly do they know that their biggest task is to trace their lines back to the one who arrived on American soil and then to find his place of origin in Czechoslovakia. In other words, a lot has to be done before the research can be begun in Czechoslovakia.

Most of our Czechoslovakian ancestors came to America in the last century. Some came earlier, but any traces of their origin have been obliterated by the secrecy surrounding their emigration, the lack of existing records, their assimilation with the local citizens, and their efforts to adapt their names to their new language. If any of them came with a religious group, such as Moravians, Lutherans, etc., the church records may have some clues as to which part of Czechoslovakia they came from.

Tracing the origin of some of these that came to America in the 1800s may be difficult. Not all of them came here with their slates clean. They were only happy to be "lost" after changing their name. Some were avoiding military conscription, as they would have to serve their hated Austrian emperor. Even those who were up-and-up in all respects sometimes had to change their surnames, as they were originally unpronounceable to

their English-speaking employers and neighbors. Thus Liška became Fox; Prochazka, Walker; Komarek, Marek; Rericha, Cress, etc. Some tried to aid the situation by merely Americanizing the spelling of their surname so it would sound as it did originally. So Cerny became Czerny; Jelinek, Yellineck, etc. Unfortunately, in most instances, the decision as to the correct spelling of any given surname can be made only by a Czech native. But, on the other hand, any Czechoslovakian with a feeling for spelling changes and some degree of linguistic education can figure out what a misspelled or changed surname was originally.

As in all research, in genealogy one starts with the known and proceeds to the unknown. I suggest that you who are interested start with the record of your own family. Many libraries and bookstores carry forms for data on one family unit. A complete identification of an individual consists of his full name, his birth date and place, names of both of his parents, date and place of his marriage and the name of his spouse. Try to obtain all of these on all members of your family. Then proceed to prepare similar records of your parents (which would include all of your brothers and sisters) and your grandparents. Then continue until you reach the family of the one who immigrated to America. Along the way, information may have to be obtained from the oldest living members of the family. Some like to recollect the past and are generous with their stories about their ancestors. A word of caution--some of these reminiscences may be colored or enriched by stories and

traditions, that, if not completely untrue, are exaggerated. Watch for any claims to nobility or royalty titles or for any connections with families prominent in Czech or world history. It would be foolish to disregard any such claims totally, but do not base your future research solely on such connections, which, if untrue, would take your time, effort and money away from following your real ancestry.

So much for word of mouth information. Next comes the task of finding the correct and complete dates of events such as births, marriages, and deaths. To obtain these, write to the department of vital records in the capital of the state in question, to the county **clerks**, or to the church to which the individuals belonged. Many genealogical reference books have a section on dates indicating when keeping of such records was introduced in each state. Also the librarian of the public library could be of help.

It is in the Czech nature to pay a higher tribute to their beloved dead than to the living. Thus announcements of the deaths or obituaries in the papers have a more prominent place than the announcements of births or marriages. These announcements list all remaining close relatives and give vital data of the deceased, often including the place in Czechoslovakia where he or she was born. All this is based on the knowledge of the remaining relatives, which could be in error.

United States census reports, starting with 1850 and then every ten years thereafter, contain much valuable information. They will give the occupation of the head of the family; names, sex and ages of all who resided in this household, their ability to read or write as well as the country or state of their births. Thus, if the first child was born in Austria (I shall return to this statement later) and the second one in America, then you can deduce that the family arrived here in the years between the births of the two children.

The next logical step would be to search

the passenger lists of ships arriving during this period of time. Unfortunately, they are very incomplete in giving the birth places of the emigrants. They are valuable because they name all the members of the family who came together, thus giving the researcher a lead to others that may have settled in areas other than his ancestors. In Czechoslovakia itself there are records of emigration, but the passports and permissions to leave were given--after a thorough investigation--by the officials of the police and have not been made available for genealogical research.

Many of the Czech or Slovak emigrants left the European continent through the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. Both kept excellent records of passengers on all vessels; however, the Bremen records were destroyed in World War II. The Hamburg lists were preserved, microfilmed by the LDS Church and made available to the public.

Since 1793 the United States made it a policy to be prudent with giving out citizenship. The laws, governing this action have been changed many times, being made tighter or more lenient. However, there are some requirements that have had to be met by every applicant for citizenship. To assure the government that he got here legally, he had to state on the application the date of arrival, the port, and the name of the vessel. At times other information was required, such as the date and place of his foreign birth, his destination in the United States, and his sponsor. Consequently, his application may contain a lot of valuable information.

Emigrants from one country like to flock together and come to the places where there already are others from their native country, especially people related to them. They form fraternal organizations, insurance companies, educational clubs, etc. Many of these have on file specific data concerning their early members.

Many states, counties, or towns have

published local histories which include biographies of early or prominent settlers. In many instances such accounts have been given by the subjects themselves. Consequently their vital information would be correct. Even if you do not find the biography of your own ancestors in such a volume, it is advisable to read them; often a history of an individual with the same surname will be found who was either a relative, or who came from the same locality as your ancestor.

Unless a specific locality in Czechoslovakia for the birth of your ancestor is found, no research can be undertaken. All church and vital records are on a locality basis. The information as to the Czechoslovakian locality may have been misspelled on this side of the ocean. The Genealogical Society Library has on its shelves helpful aids, such as gazetteers (m!stopisy), guides etc., and qualified personnel who can determine the correct spelling of the village, city, or town and place it in its proper area or county.

The problem of the locality has many ramifications which must be borne in mind. If you would browse through the Czechoslovakian gazetteer, you would find that there may be many localities with the same name, each identified by the county where it is situated, or the closest market place on the map. Stating that your ancestor was born in Lhota is not enough, as the gazetteer lists 257 of them. The gazetteer does not include Lhotas so small that they do not have their own post office. Many of them are further identified by an adjective, such as Mala (small), Velka (large), Kratka (short), Dlouha (long), Bila (white), Cervena (red), Kosteln! (church) or Rytirova (of the knight) or Kralova (of the king). There are nUlllerous other examples of the same situation. All of these Lhotas and other places, as the case may be, are probably so small, that in the past the inhabitants had to do their shopping in a larger, near-by town. So, to identify the Lhota where they resided, the emigrants would state "Lhota

by Horazdovice (Horazd'ovice being a fairly large town close by). Your ancestor, if he came from a small village, would no doubt always state the name of a larger town nearby and so help you in finding the ancestral demicile on the map and in the gazetteer. Any docUllent, such as a birth, marriage, or death certificate; school graduation statement; passport; statement concerning military duty; photograph, giving the name and business address of the photographer on the reverse side; picture post cards, or envelope with a postal stamp; may give a clue concerning the family's origin. If you are not familiar with the language, perhaps someone in the locality who speaks Czech will help you; or you may contact the Reference Department of the Genealogical Society Library.

Now you have collected all the pertinent information concerning your earliest Czechoslovakian ancestor and are ready to proceed with the research in his heme-land.

But here again - it is necessary to have scme knowledge of the history and geography of this small country, so that you will understand the system of record keeping and be prepared to cope with problems. As it is not the purpose of this paper to describe the historical or geographical details, they will be discussed only to the extent that they affect the research for preparing the history and genealogy of individual families.

The Lands ccmprising Czechoslovakia are very ancient, and the unwritten history goes back to about A.D. 450. The so called Ceske zeme" (Czech lands) are provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia (part of which reaches into Poland). Their history is rich in cultural and spiritual achievements. One of the most important ones is Protestantism, originating with the teaching of the martyred Jan Hus (John Hus). After his death in 1415, his followers founded the Church of Czech Brethren (also called Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Brethren) which spread to America via Germany.

The Church of Czech Brethren did keep records of births, marriages, and deaths of its members, but these were either secreted by the members of the church for safekeeping and later invariably lost or destroyed by foreign invaders. The Roman Catholic church became dominant and marriages had to be performed by Catholic priests to be legally valid. Until 1869, marriages of Jewish or Evangelical couples had to be recorded in the books of the Catholic Church.

The date 1620, when the Czechs lost their liberty and for the following three hundred years were subjects of the Austrian Empire, is very significant for genealogical research. Slovaks suffered a similar fate, only much earlier. Between 950 and 1000 they were swallowed into the Hungarian Empire and remained there till 1918. They were the property of individual foreign estate owners and their religion had to be the same as theirs, whether it was Roman or Greek Catholic or Evangelical-Lutheran.

Under the rule of the Austrian emperor many important edicts were issued concerning the record keeping of the church. One of the most important ones was the Edict of Religious Tolerance (1 May 1781), which made possible the existence of other churches besides the Roman Catholic, but with certain limitations. They were allowed to keep their registers, which, in any dispute, did not serve as valid legal proof.

Then came the First World War and, with Austria's defeat, the dissolution of the Austrian Empire. The countries under its heel were given the right of self-determination. The Czech lands chose to be alone. Because of the similarity between the Czechs and Slovaks (and each finding itself free for the first time in several centuries), they mutually agreed to form a democratic republic, called Czechoslovakia. This resulted in a bilingual arrangement, with Czech as the first language in the Bohemian lands and Slovakian in Slovakia. Both Czechs and Slovaks can understand each other, although one cannot speak the language of the other.

The year 1918 is important. Many Czechoslovakians mentioned in American records prior to this year may have been listed either as Bohemians or Austrians. Technically, they were then Austrian subjects coming from the province of Bohemia.

The Czech-German relationship has been a thorny problem politically and economically. For many centuries Germans have been trying to push east, seeking better living conditions and opportunities. They settled in the Baltic states, parts of Russia, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Bohemian lands, and Yugoslavia. They were welcome because they brought with them additional prosperity for the local population, and because their settlement increased the population. All these countries were thinly populated, which was a great disadvantage in case of an invasion. It was hoped that the new settlers would assimilate with the local people and contribute to the betterment of all. In a way, this did materialize. However, the German settlers created pockets of nationalism and in many instances took advantage of arising situations to assert themselves as groups different from natives.

In Bohemian lands the influx of "foreigners" was greater because many Bohemian kings and princes married German princesses to create a more amicable relationship with their powerful Western neighbor. The princesses in turn invited their countrymen to come in and settle, giving them choice lands as their domains. This practice was resented by the local nobility and gentry; but opposition was unheard of, and anyway, the country needed more people. The Germans settled mainly in the areas bordering with Germany, with high mountains between the two countries. So it happened that for centuries there were predominantly German communities in the Sudeten area and also in Southern Moravia. The population there spoke German and in most instances abided by the Czech laws. Their records were kept in either German, Latin, or Czech.

As far as the geography is concerned, we are going to deal only with the structure of the country after 1620 and also after 1918, in modern times. The Czech lands, which in 1620 became part of the Austrian Empire, consisted of Bohemia (Čechy), Moravia (Morava) and Silesia (Slezsko). The name Bohemia is not used by Czechs at all. It stems from the name of a Frankish merchant, Boiohemus, who stopped in ancient Bohemia and spread the word of its virtues and beauties about A.D. 300. Bohemians call themselves Czechs (Čechové). The borders of the country on the western, northern and southern sides consist of high mountains, and for centuries remained the same. The same applies to the borders of Slovakia. The shape of the present-day country is unfortunately long and narrow; requiring any long distance traveler in Europe to cross the little republic. The shape has positive and negative aspects. An advantage is that many travelers are coming in, learning about the country. The Czech government was never sold on advertising for tourist trade, believing that a good thing advertizes itself. One of the disadvantages is that the mighty neighbors like to use the country as a buffer state, with east against west and west against east. The neighbors are: Germany in the west, Poland and Russia on the north, and Rumania, Hungary, and Austria on the south.

As in many other areas, people on both sides of the border often intermarried, couples usually settling in the place of the groom's residence. Such families were bilingual; however, official and church records were kept in the language of the locality where the marriage and christening of the children took place.

The country is rich in mineral deposits, and fertile, with abundant sources of water. Since it has been thickly populated, people, other than farmers have had to specialize in their way of making a living. Smiths have a long line of ancestors who were engaged in smithing. Shoemakers are experts in a particular phase of tending to the shoes; some make new ones, others repair, and

still others patch shoes that have been pronounced unrepairable by the shoe repairmen. The records contain proper titles for each occupation. As a rule the emigrants followed their chosen occupation in their new country whenever possible.

The passports to emigrate were usually given in the city closest to the family residence. Applicants and their families had to report to the police and remain in the city until the passport was issued. Consequently, when they arrived in America and had to give the place where they came from, some gave the name of this city, rather than the place of their former residence or birth.

After 1620, when the country was taken over by Austria, whose language is German, it was decreed that German would be the official language. This was an effort to reduce the use of the Czech language and to demean it to the scullery maid level. After 1620, all the keepers of official records of priests of the church were ordered to use only German. Many Catholic priests of the church were ordered to use only German. Many Catholic priests circumvented this order by using Latin for entries in their books, some openly defied it by using Czech, and some cunningly used Czech words and wrote in archaic German Script. This system, called *švabach*, later became widely used. This created situations where an individual's name at birth may be recorded in Latin, while his marriage would be in Czech and his death in German.

With this short venture in the history and geography of Czechoslovakia, I would like to discuss with you some few of the many sources that are available to you for research. First, I would like to point out that the Czechoslovakian officials insist that this research be done through the services of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C. (3900 Linnean Avenue, N.W.). Your advantage in this system is that the findings are guaranteed, and if there is any apparent discrepancy, adjustments

will be made without an additional fee. At the present time the fee for certificates (birth, marriage and death) is \$6.00, while ancestral research on one line may cost anywhere from \$30.00 to \$200.00.

Although the country historically was composed of provinces (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia), this division as well as the later division into counties has now been abolished and replaced by districts (oblasti). Each of these districts has a district archive (Statni oblastni archiv), which houses all records of historical, political, economical, cultural, and ecclesiastical importance. Thus the records of all the churches up to 1869 are deposited in the confines of the district archives, cataloged, indexed, and made available for genealogical research. Each archive has published a complete guide to all its holdings, listing not only documents and other materials of historical value, but also the records of the churches. Each guide consists of several volumes; one of these contains the list of parishes for which the records are available, giving the extent of time they cover. These are the sources for the majority of genealogical research there.

I. VITAL RECORDS

Prior to 1869 only the matriky (the register of the Roman Catholic church), contained the records of christenings (births), marriages, and deaths (burials). In 1869 the priests of the Catholic church refused to perform the marriages and record the births of people who were not of their faith. For this and also other reasons the function of recording was taken over by the local civil officials. The Catholic as well as other churches still had the right to record their ordinances; but only the books of the local (town or city) officials were considered valid and legal. These records are in possession of the Mistni Narodni Vybor (local national committee). A program of keeping the vital statistics on a state

basis was introduced in 1921 and revised in 1949. These statistics consist of reports from physicians attending the births or deaths and from the reports of civil authorities concerning marriages and divorces performed in their jurisdiction. For the certificates, apply through the Czechoslovakian Embassy. The entries were made by Czechs, for Czechs, and in Czech, and this is the way the certificates will be issued. The embassy does not have the facilities for translating them.

In order to make it possible for the officials to locate and identify the entry in their records, it is important that the researcher gives the following minimum information:

1. The exact place of the event (birth, marriage or death)
2. If not the exact date, at least the year of the event
3. The full name of the person (or couple)

If the information given to the embassy is insufficient or in error and thus the certificate is not located, the same charge will be made.

II. MATRIKY (Church records)

Church records are by far the most frequently used sources for information, since they are readily available and offer a large amount of data.

As mentioned before, the churches that were in existence in Czech lands before 1620, kept their books; however, only a negligible number of them have been preserved and then only in fragments. Thus matriky, for practical genealogical research, can be considered only back to 1620.

One priest may have been in charge of more than one parish and of numerous villages and hamlets in the jurisdiction of the parish. The Guides to the District Archives (Pruvodce po Statnim Oblastnim Archivu) list the names of each

parish, giving the year of its establishment and a list of villages under its jurisdiction. At the end of each Guide is a complete index to each locality, including small villages and hamlets. The matriky themselves may be divided into the records for each small locality.

One matrika may contain a chronological listing of entries of births, marriages, and deaths, while in some places separate books for records of each event may have been prepared. For those who contemplate writing a family history, **it** may be interesting to know that often the priest had a sense of humor for historical facts. In connection with the entry of the event, he would also add some interesting fact, such as that there was a big dance in the village inn, that the boys were serenading the girls on the village square, that the river flooded the fields, or that someone set a fire to *Štastný's* barn.

Emperor Joseph II (1741-1790) introduced a prescribed form for the matriky. He ordered that the records of christenings list full names of both parents, both sets of grandparents, occupations, and the conscription number of the family residence. All these items made the use of matriky for genealogical research more valuable. They helped to establish the links between the generations, grouped all the members of the family in one unit, etc.

In 1771 the Protestants were allowed to keep their own records, but they had to submit their summary to the Catholic priest. This resulted in interesting situations. The Catholic matriky contained many Protestant marriages, but **it** was not the Protestants' practice to have their babies christened, so these events were not entered in the Catholic matrikys nor in Protestant books.

A most important document was the Patent of Toleration, issued by Joseph II on 1 May 1781. This document extended the rights of Protestant (evangelic) churches to worship openly and to keep their own

books. Though still under the supervision of the Catholic church.

In January 1790 an order was issued which required that all the matriky be indexed. In 1802 this order was made retroactive and thus applied to the older books as well. However, there is no guarantee that these indexes are accurate or complete.

In 1899 the priests were required to prepare copies of their books, old or current, and submit them to the consistory of the bishop. Many of these copies have been preserved, where originals were destroyed.

In Slovakia there are only a few registers extant from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many were lost during the Turkish invasion and the Slovak rebellions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Protestants and Catholics began keeping registers at about the same time, but more Protestant books were preserved from the early period, because at the turn of the ~~seventeenth~~ century the ruling regime leaned toward the Lutheran reformation. In 1649 the Greek Catholic church was organized by the union of Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches. Under this arrangement, the patents of Maria Theresia and Joseph II, given to the Czech lands, concerning the keeping of matriky and their legal status, extended also to the churches in Hungary. Slovakia was under Hungarian rule at that time.

As early as the seventeenth century the Jews were required to report their births, marriages, and deaths to the Catholic priest for recording in his matriky. These entries were usually listed on the last few pages of the book. Very often the priest was not given the correct data. This information was used primarily for the future military conscription. To protect their sons, the Jews often reported their births as **if** they were daughters. This is one of the reasons why there were so few Jews in the military service. Originally, the Jews

did not have a surname, which led to many legal complications. Early in the eighteenth century, under Maria Teresia, they were ordered to report to the magistrates and register a surname, with the understanding that from then on they would be known by such registered surnames. The Jews who could afford bribes were allowed dignified surnames, all in German. When a poor Jew did not pay, he received a humiliating surname, such as Vocasek (*little tail*), Bulik (stupid as an ox) or Trouba (dumb). Frequently the surnames were even obscene.

Jewish rabbis kept their own records, such as the books of the circumcised. As a result of the Theresian and Josephinian reforms, the keeping of general registers for Jews was introduced. In 1766 individual synagogues were ordered to keep registers concerning Jewish males. Birth registers for Jewish females were introduced only in 1783. These registers received legal status in 1868-70 after the passage of the law concerning the keeping of vital records. There are other sources that could reveal data concerning the Jewish population, but in the interest of time, I am not going to enumerate them.

III. *SCITANI* LIDU (Census Returns)

Population counts have been taken through history by many countries for various reasons. In the majority of cases the rulers simply wanted to know the population total for the purposes of taxation and military conscription. For locating the residence of the ancestral family, the genealogist could find no better tool than the scitani lidu, if it is detailed enough. For many centuries the Czech lands were under the feudal system and the information in scitani lidu, or similar sources that have the appearance of census returns, was of the utmost importance to the estate owners or lords. They wanted to know the number of males on whom they could rely in the future for tilling their fields as serf "laborers. This they accomplished by

their own counts of the population. The results of these counts are deposited in the archives of individual estates, or summarily in the State District Archives.

One of the earliest censuses, taken by the domineering Austrian dynasty of Hapsburgs, was in 1651. The main purpose of this census was to establish whether the people were members of the favorite Catholic church and whether there was any hope that they may become Catholics. But already then the ages of all individuals were given and their relationship to the head of the family. These censuses are deposited in the Archives of the Ministry of Interior and one can inquire--through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C.-if there is extant and available a 1651 census for the village of his ancestors.

Although in 1753, 1754, 1762, and 1770 the censuses were taken with the specific purpose of aiding the military conscription, only the 1770 census for a part of Prague (capital city) was preserved. It lists only males, divided into age groups (such as one to fifteen years, fifteen to twenty years, etc.)

The censuses in the modern sense of the word, began only in 1805. Many of them have not been preserved; the officials themselves did not realize their value and allowed them to be destroyed. Those extant are deposited in the city archives, or where the city archives do not exist as separate institutions, in the appropriate division of the State District Archives.

The last Austrian census for the Ceske Zeme was prepared in 1910. In the Czechoslovakian Republic the first census originated in 1921. In 1952 the results were divided among the various State District Archives, where they are arranged according to the former judicial districts and political units--provinces, counties, and cities or villages.

In Slovakia the census was taken according to the Hungarian laws. In the nineteenth century the census years were

1869, 1880, and 1890 and in the twentieth century, 1910. When Slovakia became part of the republic, the census was taken in 1920, 1930, and 1940. The results are deposited in Statný Slovenský Ústredný Archiv in Bratislava. Thus far the services of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C., do not include searches of the census schedules.

IV. POSLEDNI VULE (Testament, Last Will) •

This document, and others included in probate records, are not very popular sources for genealogical research in Czechoslovakia. The depository of the Posledni Vule is difficult to locate and accessible only for legal purposes, which have to be attested by a lawyer. Thus the information one may find in such uncertain documents would be very expensive indeed. Anyway, local researchers will tell you that there is no need to search the probate records, since the matriky are such complete sources and give more detailed information.

V. VOJENSKÉ ZAZNAMY (Military Records).

The military records originated quite early, but those which have been preserved are fragmentary at best. Though some records reach back to the Thirty Years War (following 1620), most are subsequent to 1764. These records consist of two main categories: church registers and records of regiments.

Most of these records, prior to 1918, have been the property of the Austrian government and deposited in various institutions in Vienna. Recently the Genealogical Society of Utah obtained permission to microfilm these military records, and they will be available in the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City or in branch genealogical libraries.

VI. POZEMKOVÉ KNIHY (Land Records).

Land records include a variety of books.

If located and properly interpreted, they constitute a valuable source for genealogical research, often providing a better link with the distant past than any other record available.

Pozemkové Knihy are part of the routine genealogical research arranged for by the Czechoslovakian Embassy. Coupled with the information found in the matriky, they not only verify the family connections, but also solve many problems arising from the often found similarity of individuals' names.

VII. NAMES

When the first Czechs arrived in the center of Bohemia, they were the only settlers there. Each individual was known merely by his given name. Even as the population multiplied and additional settlements were founded, there still was not much need for surnames. Individuals having the same given names were simply identified by a system of patronymics, for example, Borivoj Premysluv syn (Borivoj, son of Premysl). This was sufficient for some centuries.

The noble families were the first to assume family surnames; they derived them from their territorial property, for example, Jan z Dube ("z" being an equivalent of French "de", German "von" and English "of") and Ondrej z Ríčan.

The origin of surnames of common folks is often based upon customs prevalent in early times. The farmers felt themselves superior to the cottagers, who did not own as many fields. As a result, the farmers called them "zabar'i, plevy, plevkove, in English probably peasants. There are many surnames, some going back to the Hussite wars (A.D. 1352-1433). The Hussite followers asked each other: "Kak si ?" (How are you?), which gave rise to the surname Kaksove. They also cautioned each other to keep their heads protected by their shields "Krej sa," thus the surname Krejsa. The surnames Nebojsa, Nezlobsa, Vzalroha (he took the corner, split), and Utikalek (he who runs

from the battle) originated from the times of the Hussite wars.

Sane surnames were based on the character of the original ancestor. The Appendix gives you excellent examples.

Other sources of surnames could be: the books of the Bible, names of the days of the week, occupations, a geographical description of the family residence, etc. This makes it possible for one who knows Czech and Slovak languages well to recognize a surname as Czech or Slovak.

VIIn. THE CALENDAR.

Since the great majority of records important for genealogical research date back only to 1620, one has to be concerned only with the Gregorian calendar, which was accepted in 1582.

Of great importance for genealogical research in Czechoslovakia is the knowledge of names of the Catholic feasts, commemorating certain events or deeds of the saints. With the exception of Easter and the feasts calculated around it, the days of the feasts do not change from year to year, so they are marked on every printed calendar. Many documents and matriky list the names of these holidays in preference to an actual date. Therefore, unless you can translate the name of such a holiday into an actual calendar date, all you can glean from such an entry is the year.

IX. LANGUAGE.

No two Slavic languages are so much alike as Czech and Slovak. This similarity applies to vocabulary, sentence structure, grammatical construction, and expressions. There are several excellent textbooks that could be valuable not only to a student of either language, but also to a genealogist.

The language used in Bohemian lands is Czech, being of Slavic origin. It is a difficult language. Pronunciation can be learned quickly, once one masters the ABCs; however, the grammar is complicated, with so many iron-clad rules and similarly strictly observed exceptions to the rules, that the rules seem to disappear. The Czech entries in the books of the churches, or entries written in svabach, follow these grammatical rules, which sometimes change the names drastically. For example, take the male surname KOMÁREK. His wife and daughter would be recorded as KOMÁRKOVÁ, denoting that they are females.

In its development, the Czech language has been influenced by both German and Latin. The German influence was strong because of the political and geographical proximity, but with the growth of the Catholic church, Latin became the language of documents, lawyers, and physicians. Not only many Latin words have been assimilated into spoken Czech, but the structure of the Czech grammar has also been affected.

The spelling of words was progressively simplified until the Czech language differed greatly from other Slavic languages, including Slovak. The diacritical marks above the vowels (/ - carka and hook - hacek) and also above some consonants (hacek) replaced the composite spellings that produced the same sounds; for example in Polish cz for Czech C and sz for S. In Czech only one letter is used for a sound, with the exception of ch.

It is important to know the Czech alphabet, when you are searching the indexes of the books, or any lists alphabetically arranged. Consonants with a hacek above follow the consonants without the hacek (c,d,r,s,t,z) and the sound ch follows the letter h.

APPENDIX

Surnames based on:

Physical features:

BĚLOHLÁVEK - albino
 CERNÝ - black
 ŠIROKÝ - huge

CVRČEK - cricket
 HRBEC - hunchback
 KUJDRNAC - one with curly hair

Individual character:

BEZDEKA - not too smart
 HUBACEK - Sassy one
 NECINA - lazy one

NEDBAL - does not care
 VŠETEČKA - curious one
 DIVOKÝ - wild one

The habit of **using** a favorite expression too often:

VÍMĚ - do you know
 HLEDE, HELEMENT - Look here

SAKRA - damn

Their liking of some activity:

HOPSASA - likes to jump
 VEJKRÍŽKA - dances around

A system of patronymics:

given name Michal, surname MICHÁLEK
 given name Jan, surnames Janek, Jenek, Janecek, Jenicek, Janda, Jenda, Honzik,
 Honzicek

One English surname can have many variations in Czech:

Newman - Novy, Novak, Novotny, Novacek, Novotnicek, etc.

NOTES

¹Czech Periodicals. University of Illinois Libraries. Slavic and East European collection, Urbana, Champaign, Ill., 61801.

²James C. Neagles and Lile Lee, **Locating Your Immigrant Ancestors - A Guide to Naturalization Records**, (Logan, Utah: Everton, 1975).

³Lubomyr Roman Wynar. **Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Organizations in the United States** (Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1975).

⁴Joseph Nathan Kane. The American Counties (New York: The Scarecrow Press, 1962).

⁵Czechoslovakia. Statistisches Staatsamt, Administrative, Gemeindelexikon der Czechoslovakischen Republik 2 vols. (Prague: Statni urad statisticky, 1927-28). Mainly in German.

⁶Olga K. Miller, Genealogical Research for Czech and Slovak Americans, (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1978), p. 146.

⁷Ibid., pp. 61-79.

⁸Ibid., pp. 39-45.

⁹Ibid., pp. 45-50.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 50-51.

¹¹Ibid., pp. 51-52.

¹²Ibid., pp. 52-55.

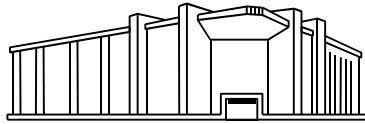
¹³Ibid., p. 52.

¹⁴Ibid., pp. 79-103.

¹⁵Ibid., pp. 107-112.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 149.

¹⁷Ibid., pp. 113-149.



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THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

GENEALOGICAL WORD LIST

Czech

This list contains Czech words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word (or some form of it) that you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a Czech-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section.)

Czech is a Slavic language derived from the West Slavic language family. Czech is related to Slovak and Polish and is used in the genealogical sources throughout the Czech Republic. Czech is the language of the Czech Republic and was the official language in the Czech lands of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia in the former Czechoslovakia. In addition, the Czech language may be found in the records of Czech communities in the United States, Canada, and other areas settled by Czechs.

Before 1918, the Czech lands were provinces of Austria, which, together with Hungary, constituted the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Records written before 1918 may be in German, Latin, or Czech. Czech records often contain German and Latin words. See the *German Genealogical Word List* (34067) and the *Latin Genealogical Word List* (34077).

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Variant Forms of Words

In Czech, the forms of most words will vary according to how they are used in a sentence. *Who*, *whose*, *whom*, or *marry*, *marries*, *married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. In Czech, any word may have different forms, depending on how it is used. This word list gives the standard form of each Czech word. The endings of Czech words in a document often differ from what you find in this list.

Surnames will have the added ending *-ová* or *-á* if the person referred to is female:

<u>Surname</u>	<u>+ female ending</u>
<i>Novák</i>	<i>Nováková</i>
<i>Pleva</i>	<i>Plevová</i>
<i>Novotný</i>	<i>Novotná</i>

Gender. Czech words for persons, places, and things (nouns) are classified as masculine, feminine, or neuter. Adjectives used to describe the singular and plural forms of Czech words must have the proper masculine, feminine, or neuter endings:

<i>starý muž</i>	old man	<i>staří muži</i>	old men
<i>stará žena</i>	old woman	<i>staré ženy</i>	old women
<i>staré město</i>	old city	<i>stará města</i>	old cities

This word list gives only the singular masculine form of adjectives. Thus, *starý*, *stará*, *staré*, and *staří* (all forms of "old") are listed as *starý*.

The endings of past tense verbs also change, depending on the gender and number of the subject:

<i>narodil se</i>	he was born
<i>narodila se</i>	she was born
<i>narodilo se</i>	it (the child) was born
<i>narodili(y) se</i>	they were born

This word list gives only the *narodil se* ("he was born") form of the past tense verb. You can conclude that *narodila se* means "she was born," etc.

Plurals. Plural forms of Czech words usually change the singular word:

Words ending in *-a* change to *-y*:
žena wife *ženy* wives

Words ending in *-o* change to *-a*:
město city *města* cities

Words ending in *-e* and *-í* do not change:
ulice street *ulice* streets

Words ending in a consonant add *-y*. A few words add *-i*, *-ové*, or *-e* to form the plural:
list page *listy* pages
muž husband *muži* husbands

The plural form may change the basic word:

<i>dítě</i> child	<i>děti</i> children
<i>bratr</i> brother	<i>bratři</i> brothers
<i>zámek</i> palace	<i>zámky</i> palaces

Grammatical Use. The endings of Czech words can also vary, depending on the grammatical use of the words. Czech grammar requires a different ending for a word used as a subject, a possessive, an object, or with a preposition. Czech words fall into several classes, each with its own set of grammatical endings. Certain possessive endings give the meaning “of” to a word.

- Nouns change the endings to show possession.

Nouns ending with a consonant add *-a* or *-e*:

bratr brother *bratra* of brother
muž husband *muže* of husband

Nouns ending with *-a* add *-y*:

sestra sister *sestry* of sister

Nouns ending with *-o* add *-a*:

město city *města* of city

Plural masculine nouns change to *-ů*:

muži husband *mužů* of husbands

Plural feminine or neuter nouns drop the last vowel:

ženy wife *žen* of wives

- Adjectives change the endings to show possession.

Adjectives ending in *-ý* change to *-ého*:

narozený born *narozeného* of the born

Adjectives ending in *-á* change to *-é*:

křtěná baptized *křtěné* of the baptized

Adjectives ending in *-é* change to *-ého*:

neznámé unknown *neznámého* of the unknown

Adjectives ending in *-í* change to *-ího*:

první first *prvního* of the first

Plural adjectives ending in *-ý* or *-í* add *-ch*:

zemřelý deceased *zemřelých* of the deceased
erbovní heraldic *erbovních* of the heraldic

These examples show some endings in context:

Syn zemřelého Josefa Nováka a Anny Plevové means “son of the deceased Josef Novák and of Anna Plevová (Pleva).”

Manželství mezi Karlem Václavem Havlem a Barborou Marií Kozárovou means “marriage between Karel Václav Havel and Barbora Marie Kozárová (Kozár).”

Alphabetical Order

Written Czech uses several letters in addition to the 26 letters used in the English alphabet: *á, č, ď, é, ě, í, ň, ó, ř, š, ť, ú, ů, ý, ž*. The letter combination *ch* is also considered a single letter and is alphabetized after *h*. Letters *q, w, and x* are used only in words of foreign origin. Czech dictionaries and indexes use the following alphabetical order:

a,á b c,č d,ď e,é ě f g h ch i,í j k l m n,ň
o,ó p (q) r,ř s,š t,ť u,ú,ů v (w) (x) y,ý z,ž

This word list follows the standard English alphabetical order. However, when you work with alphabetized Czech records, use the Czech alphabetical order.

Spelling

Spelling rules were not standardized in earlier centuries. In Czech, the following spelling variations are common:

i, y, and j used interchangeably
s and z used interchangeably
w used for *v*
rz used for *ř*
sz used for *š*
cz used for *č*

Czech is a phonetic language, which means words are pronounced as they are written.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This word list includes the words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a Czech-English dictionary. Several are available at the Family History Library in the European collection. The call numbers begin with 491.86321. The following dictionary is helpful when you do genealogical research and is available through most bookstores which carry Czech books:

Poldauf, Ivan. *Anglicko-Český a Česko-anglický slovník* (English-Czech and Czech-English Dictionary). Praha: Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství, 1971. (FHL book 491.86321 P757a; computer number 0083724)

The following dictionary is also available on microfilm and microfiche for use in Family History Centers:

Cheshire, Harold T. *Česko-anglický slovník* (Czech-English Dictionary). Praha: J. Otto, 1935. (FHL book 491.86321 C424c; film 1181683 item 1-2; fiche 6001286-6001287; computer number 0126919).

Additional dictionaries are listed in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog under CZECH LANGUAGE—DICTIONARIES or in the Locality section under CZECH REPUBLIC—LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES. These include other dictionaries and language helps, such as Czech grammar books.

KEY WORDS

In order to find and use specific types of Czech records, you will need to know some key words in Czech. This section gives key genealogical terms in English with Czech translations.

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

English	Czech
baptism, baptisms	křest, křty, křestní, křtít, křtil, pokřtil
birth, births	narození, narozený, rodný, narodil se
burial, burials	pohřeb, pohřby
Catholic	římsko-katolický
census	sčítání lidu
child	dítě, děcko, děťátko
christenings	(see baptism)
civil registry	státní matriky
death, deaths	úmrtí, smrt, úmrtí, umřel, zemřít, zemřel, zesnul, skonal
father	otec, otcové, otce, táta, taťka, tatík, tatínek
husband	manžel, choť, muž
index	seznam, rejstřík, index
Jewish	židovský
marriage, marriages	sňatek, sňatky, manželství, svatba, oddavky, oddací, oddaný, oddat, oženil se (man), vdala se (woman)
military	vojsko, vojenský
month	měsíc
mother	matka, matky, máma, mamka, maminka

name, given	(křestní) jméno
name, surname	příjmení, rodné jméno, vlastní jméno
parent, parents	rodič, rodiče
parish	farost, fara
Protestant	protestant
wife	manželka, choť, žena
year	rok

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 Czech words or variable endings (such as some plural or feminine endings) are given in parentheses. Some Czech phrases and their translations are listed [in brackets] under the most significant Czech word, not the first word, of the phrase. Words in parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

Czech	English
A	
a	and
aby	so that
adoptovaný	adopted
adresář	directory
ale	but
ani	not even
archív	archive
asi	perhaps, about, maybe, circa
atd.	and so forth
B	
bába (babina, babička)	grandmother
badatel	researcher
bakalář	student
baráčník	cottager
barvíř	dyer
běhavka	diarrhea
běloruský	Belorussian
berní ruly	tax lists
bez	without
bezdětný	childless
bezejmenný	unnamed, nameless
bílý	white
biřmování	confirmations
biskup	bishop
blízký	near

blízně, blížnata	twin, twins
bolest	pain
Boží	the Lord's
bratr, bratři	brother, brothers
bratranec	cousin (male)
březen	March
bude	he will, she will, it will
budou	they will
Bůh	the Lord
bydlící	residing
bydliště	residence
byl, byla, bylo	was
byli, byly	were
být	to be
bývalý	former, the late (deceased)

C, Č

č. (číslo)	number
čas	time
časopis	magazine, periodical
část	part, portion
často	often
cech	guild
celý	entire
census	census
černý	black
červen	June
červenec	July
červený	red
český	Czech, Bohemian
cesta	road
cestovní pas	passport
chalupník	cottage, poor peasant
chce	he wants
chlap	peasant, country fellow
chlapec	boy
choroba	disease
choť	spouse
cihlář	brick maker
cikán	gypsy
církev	church
císařský	imperial
císařství	empire
cizí	foreign, strange
cizozemský	foreign
člen	member
co	what
čtrnáct(ý)	fourteen (fourteenth)
čtvrtek	Thursday
čtvrtláník	farmer (quarter-land holder)
čtvrtý	fourth
čtyři	four

čtyřicátý	fortieth
čtyřicet	forty
čtyři sta	four hundred
čtyřtý	four hundredth
cukrovka	diabetes

D, Ď

daně	taxation
dar	donation
datum	date
dcera, dcery	daughter, daughters
děcko	child
děd (děda, dědek, dědeček)	grandfather, old man
dědic	heir
dědictví	heritage, inheritance
dějiny	history
děkanát	deanery, division of a diocese
dělník	laborer, worker
den	day
desátek	tithing
desátý	tenth
deset	ten
děťátko	little child
děti	children
devadesát(ý)	ninety (ninetieth)
devatenáct(ý)	nineteen (nineteenth)
devátý	ninth
děvče (děvčina)	girl
devět	nine
devět set	nine hundred
devítistý	nine hundredth
díl	portion, share, volume
diecéze	diocese
dítě	child
dítěte	of the child
dívka (dívčina)	girl
dle	according to
dlouhý	long
dne	on the day
dnes	today
dnešní	today's
do	to, into
doba	time, period
dobrý	good
dodatek	supplement, addition
doklad	document
dolní	lower
doma	at home
domkář	cottage
domovský list	residency certificate
dopis	letter, correspondence

dříve	previously
dřívější	former
druhého	on the second
druhopis	duplicate
druhý	second
duben	April
důchodce	pensioner
důkaz	proof
dům	house
duplikát	duplicate
dva	two
dvacátý	twentieth
dvacátý čtvrtý	twenty-fourth
dvacátý devátý	twenty-ninth
dvacátý druhý	twenty-second
dvacátý osmý	twenty-eighth
dvacátý pátý	twenty-fifth
dvacátý první	twenty-first
dvacátý sedmý	twenty-seventh
dvacátý šestý	twenty-sixth
dvacátý třetí	twenty-third
dvacet	twenty
dvacet čtyři	twenty-four
dvacet devět	twenty-nine
dvacet dva	twenty-two
dvacet jeden	twenty-one
dvacet osm	twenty-eight
dvacet pět	twenty-five
dvacet sedm	twenty-seven
dvacet šest	twenty-six
dvacet tři	twenty-three
dvanáct(ý)	twelve (twelfth)
dvě	two
dvě stě	two hundred
dvojče, dvojčata	twin, twins
dvoustý	two hundredth
dvůr	court

E

emigrace	emigration
erb	coat of arms
erbovní	heraldic
erbovnictví	heraldry
evangelický	Evangelical, Lutheran, Protestant

F

fara	parish
farář	pastor, parish priest
farní úřad	parish office
farnost	parish

G

genealogický strom	family tree
genealogie	genealogy
grunt	family property
gruntovní knihy	land records
gruntovník	farmer, land holder
gubernie	Russian province

H

havíř	coal miner
heraldika	heraldry
historie	history
hlavní	main
ho	him
hodina	hour
hodný	worthy
holič	barber
hora	mountain, hill
horečka	fever
horní	upper
horník	miner
hospodář	farmer (self sustaining)
hospodářství	farm
hostinský	innkeeper
hrad	castle
hranice	border, boundary
hřbitov	cemetery
hrob	grave
hrnčář	potter

I

i	and
imigrace	immigration
informace	information

J

jak	how, as
jako	as, like
jaký	what kind of
jazyk	language
je	he is, she is, it is
jeden, -na, -no	a, an, one
jedenáct(ý)	eleven (eleventh)
jedináček	the only child
jeho	his, its
její	her
jejich	their
jen	only, just
ještě	still, yet

ještě ne	not yet
jezero	lake
jih	south
jinak též	alias
jindy	at another time
jiný	other, different
jítro	morning
již	already
jméno	given name
jmenovitě	that means, namely
jsou	they are

K

k	to, for
kalendář	calendar
kam	to where
kameník	mason
kaple	chapel
kašel	cough
katolický	Catholic
kazatel	preacher
každý	each, every
kde	where
kdo	who
kdy (když)	when
kilometr	kilometer
klášter	convent, monastery
klempíř	tinsmith
kmotr	godfather
kmotra	godmother
kmotři	godparents
kněz	priest
kniha, knihy	book, books
knihovna	library
koho	whom
kojenec	suckling
kolem	about, approximately
kominík	chimney sweep
konec	end
konečný	final, last
konto	account
konverze	conversion
kostel	church
koupil	he bought
kovář	smith
koželuh	tanner
kraj	region, area
král	king
královna	queen
královský	royal
království	kingdom
-krát	times
křeče	cramps, convulsions

krejčí	tailor (male)
křest	christening, baptism
křestní jméno	given name
křestní list	christening (baptismal) certificate
krevní	blood relation
kronika, kroniky	chronicle, chronicles
křtěnec	the one christened, baptized
křtěný	christened, baptized
křtil	have christened, baptized
křtu	of the christening
křty	christenings, baptisms
krvácení	bleeding, hemorrhage
který	who, which
kupec	shopkeeper, merchant
kumšt	trade, occupation
květen	May

L

lán	a measure of land
laník	landholder
latinský	Latin
lázně	spa, spring, bath
leden	January
lékař	physician
les	forest, woods
lesník	forester
léta (let)	years
letopočet	date
letos	this year
levoboček	illegitimate child
levý	left
lidé (lid)	people
list	certificate, page
listina	legal document
listopad	November
loď	ship, boat
loni	last year
lože	status of legitimacy, bed
lože manželské	legitimate
lože nemanželské	illegitimate

M

má	he has, she has, it has
macecha	stepmother
maďarský	Hungarian
majetek	property
majetný	wealthy, property owning
mají	they have
malíř	painter
malý	small, little

máma (matka, mamka, maminka)	mother
manžel	husband
manželé	married couple
manželka	wife
manželský	legitimate
manželství	marriage
mapa	map
matrika, matriky	vital records, church records, parish registers
matrika narozených	birth register
matrika oddaných	marriage register
matrika zemřelých	death register
měl, -a, -o	he had, she had, it had
menší	lesser, smaller, shorter
měsíc	month
měšťan	burgher, citizen
město	town, city
mezi	between
místní	local
místo	place, locality
místo bydliště	place of residence
místopisný slovník	gazetteer
mistr	master craftsman
mít	to have
ml. (mladší)	younger, junior
mládenec	young man [starý mládenec = bachelor]
mladý	young
mlýn	mill
mlynář	miller
modlitba	prayer
modrý	blue
moravský	Moravian
most	bridge
mrtvě narozený	stillborn
mrtvý	dead
mu	to him
muž	man, husband
mužský	male
myslivec	hunter

N

na	on, at, around
náboženství	religion
nad	on the, above, upon
nádeník	day worker, day laborer
náhrobek	gravestone
nájemník	renter
nalezenec	foundling
nám	to us
nar.	birth, was born
narodil se	was born

národní	national
narození	birth
narozený	born
nás	us
náš (naše)	our
následující	next
ne (ne-)	no, not
nebo	or
nebožtík	the deceased
nedaleko	not far from
neděle	Sunday
nedostatek	lack of
nejmladší	youngest
nejstarší	oldest, eldest
nekatolík	non-Catholic
nemanželský	illegitimate
německý	German
nemluvně	infant
nemoc	disease
není	is not
neštovice	small pox
neteř	niece
neuveďeno	not mentioned
nevěsta	bride
nevlastní	step- (as in stepmother, stepsister, and so forth)
nevolník	vassal, serf
nevyskytuje se	does not appear
nezletilý	not of legal age, minor
neznámý	unknown
nic	nothing
nikdy	never
nízký	low, short
nižší	lower
noc	night
novomanželé	newlyweds
novorozenec	newborn
nový	new
nynější	this, the present

O

o	about, concerning
oba (obě)	both
občan	citizen
občanství	citizenship
obchodník	merchant
obdržel	received
obec, obce	community, communities
oblastní archív	regional archive
obřad	rite, ceremony
obřezání (obřízka)	circumcision
obsah	content
obuvník	shoemaker

obyvatel	inhabitant, resident, citizen	pět set	five hundred
obyvatelstvo	population	pevnost	fortress
od	from, since	písař	scribe
odbylý	performed	plnoletnost	age of consent, legal age, majority
oddací list	marriage certificate	plnoletý	of legal age
oddací matrika	marriage register	plný	full, complete
oddaný	married	po (potom)	after
oddat	to marry	pobyt	residence
oddavky	marriage	pochovat	buried
odkud	from where	pod	under
odpoledne	in the afternoon	poddaný	serf
odpovědět	to reply	podepsaný	the undersigned
ohlášený	announced, published	podle	according to
ohlášky	banns	podobný	similar
okamžitě	right away, immediately	podpis	signature
okolo	about, around	podpora	assistance
okres	district, county	podruh	farm laborer
on, -a, -o, -i, -y	he, she, it, they	pohlaví	gender, sex
osada	community	pohřbený	buried
osm(ý)	eight (eighth)	pohřeb, pohřby	burial, burials
osmdesát(ý)	eighty (eightieth)	pohrobek	posthumous child
osmistý	eight hundredth	pokřtěný	christened
osmnáct(ý)	eighteen (eighteenth)	pokřtil	have christened, baptized
osm set	eight hundred	poledne	noon
osoba	person	polský	Polish
osobní	personal	pomoc	help
otčím	stepfather	pondělí	Monday
otec, otcové	father, fathers	popálenina	burn
ovčák	shepherd	popis	description
ovdovělá	widowed	poplatek	fee, cost
ovdovělý	widowed	populace	population
oženěný	married (man)	porod	childbirth, labor
oženil se	married a woman	porodní bába	midwife

P

pacholek	farm servant	poručník	guardian
padesát(ý)	fifty (fiftieth)	poslední	final, last
pan	sir, Mr., Lord	poslední pomazání	last rites
paní	lady, Mrs.	poslední vůle	last will, testament
panna	maiden, Miss, virgin [stará panna = old maiden, spinster]	potok	stream
pastýř	herdsman	potomek	descendant
pátek	Friday	povolání	occupation, profession
patnáct(ý)	fifteen, fifteenth	povolení	permission
patrimoniální knihy	patrimonial books	požehnání	blessing
pátý	fifth	pozemkové knihy	land books
pečeť	seal	poznámky	remarks
pekař	baker	pozůstalý	left behind, surviving
pěstoun	foster father	pra-	great-
pěstounka	foster mother	prabába (prababička)	great-grandmother
pět	five	pracovitý	diligent, hard working
pětistý	five hundredth	praděda (pradědeček)	great-grandfather
		prarodiče	grandparents
		prastrýc	great uncle
		prateta	great aunt
		pravděpodobně	in all likelihood, probably

právní	legal	řemeslo	trade
právo	law	rešerše	genealogical research
pravoslavný	orthodox	řezník	butcher
pravý	right, true	říjen	October
pražský	pertaining to Prague	římsko-katolický	Roman Catholic
před	before, in front of	robotník	laborer, vassal
předek	ancestor	roč. (ročník)	year (of book)
předošlý	previous	roce	year
předevčírem	day before yesterday	roční	annual
předtím	before	rod	family, clan, descent, lineage
přesně	exactly	rodem	maiden name
přibližný	approximate	rodič, rodiče	parent, parents
příbuzný	related, relative	rodina	family
příčina	cause, reason	rodiště	birthplace
příjmení	surname, last name	rodná matrika	birth register
příslušnost	relationship	rodné jméno	surname
příslušný	appropriate	rodný list	birth certificate
příští	next	rodokmen	pedigree, family tree, lineage
přítel	friend (male)	rodopis	genealogy
přítelkyně	friend (female)	rok	year
přítomnost	presence	roky (roků)	years
přízvisko	surname	rolník	peasant
pro	for	rovněž	also, too
proč	why	roz. (rozená)	maiden name
prohlášení	statement	rozvedený	divorced
prosba	request	rozvod	divorce
prosíme	we request	ruský	Russian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian
prosinec	December	různý	various
protestantský	Protestant	rybář	fisherman
proti	against	rychtář	village magistrate
protože	because	rynek	marketplace
provдалa se	she married	rytíř	knight
průjem	diarrhea		
pruský	Prussian		
první	first		
prvorozený	firstborn		
prý	said to be		
psát	to write		
půl	half		
půlláník	farmer (half-land holder)		
půlnoc	midnight		
původ	origin, parentage		

R, Ř

r. (roku)	year
radnice	city hall
rakouský	Austrian
rakovina	cancer
ráno	in the morning
rejstřík	list, index
řeka	river
řemeslník	tradesman

S, Š

s, se	with
samota	hamlet
sčítání lidu	census
sdělení	report
sdělujeme Vám	we inform you
šedesát(ý)	sixty (sixtieth)
sedlák	farmer (large farm)
sedm(ý)	seven (seventh)
sedmdesát(ý)	seventy (seventieth)
sedmistý	seven hundredth
sedmnáct(ý)	seventeen (seventeenth)
sedm set	seven hundred
šenkýř	tavern keeper
šest(ý)	six (sixth)
šestistý	six hundredth
šestnáct(ý)	sixteen (sixteenth)

sestra	sister	střed, -ní	central, middle, average
sestřenice	cousin (female)	středa	Wednesday
šestset	six hundred	strýc	uncle
sever	north	stý	one hundredth
seznam	list, index, directory	sv. (svazek)	volume, number
sice	namely, or	švadlena	seamstress
sirotek (sirota)	orphan	švagr	brother-in-law
škola	school	švagrová	sister-in-law
slabost	weakness, sickness	svatba	wedding
slabý	weak	svatební	marital, of marriage
slavný	famous	svatební oznámení	wedding announcement
šlechta	nobility	svátek	holiday
šlechtic	nobleman	svatý	holy
slečna	miss	švec	shoemaker
slezský	Silesian	svědek	witness
slovenský	Slovak	svobodný	unmarried, single
slovník	dictionary	svolení	consent
sluha	servant (male)	svůj, svá, své	his own, her own
služba	service	syn, synové	son, sons
služka (služebná)	servant (female)	synagóga	synagogue
smlouva	contract, agreement	synovec	nephew
smrt	death		
snacha	daughter-in-law	T, Ě	
snad	perhaps		
sňatek, sňatky	marriage, marriages	tady	here
snoubenec	fiancé, betrothed, groom	tak zvaný	so called
snoubenka	fiancée, betrothed, bride	také	also
sobota	Saturday	tam	there
souchotiny	consumption	tamější	of that place
soud	court	táta (tatík, taťka, tatínek)	father
soudce	judge	tchán	father-in-law
souhlas	consent	tchýně	mother-in-law
sourozenci	siblings; brothers and sisters	těhotenství	pregnancy
soused, sousedé	neighbor, neighbors	těhotná	pregnant
spála	scarlet fever	tesař	carpenter
spalničky	measles	teta	aunt
společně	together	tisíc(í)	one thousand (one thousandth)
společnost	society	titul	title
srpen	August	tkadlec	weaver
stará panna	old maid, spinster	to	it, this
staroba	old age	tohoto roku	of the current year
starosta	mayor	tolik	so much, as much
starší	older, elder, senior	tovaryš	journeymen
starý	old	třetí	third
starý mládenec	bachelor	trh (tržiště)	market
stát	state	tři	three
statek	farm	třicátý	thirtieth
státní matriky	civil registry	třicet	thirty
stav	marital status, condition	třináct(ý)	thirteen (thirteenth)
sto	hundred	tři sta	three hundred
stolař	cabinet maker	třístý	three hundredth
století	century	truhlář	cabinetmaker
str. (strana)	page, side		

tu	here
tuberkulóza	tuberculosis
týden	week
týdny	weeks
tyfus břišní	typhoid fever

U

u	at, in
ubohý	poor
učedník (učeň)	apprentice
učitel	teacher
údaj	information
údolí	valley
uherský	Hungarian
uhlář	coal man
ukrajinský	Ukrainian
ul. (ulice)	street, road
uložený	deposited
úmluva	contract, agreement
umřel	died
umřít	to die
úmrtí	death
úmrtní list	death certificate
úmrtní matrika	death register
únor	February
úplavice	dysentery
úřad	office
úředník	clerk, officer
urozený	of noble birth
usedlík	settler
ústní	verbal, oral
úterý	Tuesday
uveden	known
už	already
už ne	no longer
uzavření	contracting (of marriage)

V

v, ve	in, on, at
valach	ethnic identity, shepherd
Vás	you
Váš	your
včera	yesterday
včerejší	yesterday's
vdala se	married a man
vdaná	married (woman)
vdova	widow
vdova po Jozefovi	widow of Jozef
vdovec	widower
večer	in the evening
vedle	next to

věk	age
velký	big, great, large
velmožný	magnate
ves	village
vesnice	village
vévodství	duchy
viz	see
vlast	homeland
vlastní	own, real, natural, self
vlastní jméno	surname
vnučka	granddaughter
vnuk	grandson
voda	water
voják	soldier
vojenský	military
vojsko	military
vrchní	upper
všechno	all
vůbec ne	not at all
východ	east
vydaný	published
vykonal	performed, did, accomplished
výměnkář	pensioner
výpis	extract
výročí	anniversary
vysoký	high, tall
vyšší	upper
vývod	pedigree
vyznání	religion
vždy	always

Z, Ž

z, ze	from, of (a place)
žadný	no, none
žádost	request
zahradník	gardener
zákonný	lawful, legal, legitimate
zámečník	locksmith
zámek	palace
zaměstnání	employment
západ	west
zápal plic	pneumonia
září	September
záškrť	diphtheria
zasnoubení	engagement (to marry)
zasnoubený	betrothed, engaged
zasnoubit se	to become engaged
závěť	will, testament
zde	here
zdejší	of this place
žebrák	beggar
zedník	bricklayer

zelený	green	15	patnáct	15th	patnáctý, -ého
země	earth	16	šestnáct	16th	šestnáctý, -ého
zemědělec	peasant	17	sedmnáct	17th	sedmnáctý, -ého
zemřel	died	18	osmnáct	18th	osmnáctý, -ého
zemské desky	land tablets	19	devatenáct	19th	devatenáctý, -ého
žena	woman, wife	20	dvacet	20th	dvacátý, -ého
ženatý	married (man)	21	dvacet jeden, -jedna,-jedno	21st	dvacátý první, dvacátého prvního
ženich	bridegroom	22	dvacet dva	22nd	dvacátý druhý, dvacátého druhého
ženský	female	23	dvacet tři	23rd	dvacátý třetí, dvacátého třetího
zesnul	died	24	dvacet čtyři	24th	dvacátý čtvrtý, dvacátého čtvrtého
zeť	son-in-law	25	dvacet pět	25th	dvacátý pátý, dvacátého pátého
žid, židové	Jew, Jewish	26	dvacet šest	26th	dvacátý šestý, dvacátého šestého
židovský	Jewish	27	dvacet sedm	27th	dvacátý sedmý, dvacátého sedmého
žijící	living	28	dvacet osm	28th	dvacátý osmý, dvacátého osmého
zítra	tomorrow	29	dvacet devět	29th	dvacátý devátý, dvacátého devátého
život	life	30	třicet	30th	třicátý, třicátého
životopis	biography	40	čtyřicet	40th	čtyřicátý, -ého
žloutenka	jaundice	50	padesát	50th	padesátý, -ého
zničení	destruction	60	šedesát	60th	šedesátý, -ého
znovu	again	70	sedmdesát	70th	sedmdesátý, -ého
zvaný	called, also known as, alias, named	80	osmdesát	80th	osmdesátý, -ého
		90	devadesát	90th	devadesátý, -ého
		100	sto	100th	stý, -ého
		200	dvěstě	200th	dvoustý, -ého
		300	třista	300th	třístý, -ého
		400	čtyřista	400th	čtyřístý, -ého
		500	pětset	500th	pětistý, -ého
		600	šestset	600th	šestistý, -ého
		700	sedmset	700th	sedmistý, -ého
		800	osmset	800th	osmistý, -ého
		900	devětset	900th	devítistý, -ého
		1000	tisíc	1000th	tisící, -ího

NUMBERS

In some genealogical records, numbers are spelled out. This is especially true with dates. The following list gives the cardinal (1, 2, 3) and the ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd) versions of each number. In actual usage, days of the month are written in ordinal form with a possessive grammatical ending. In the following list, the ordinal number in its standard form is given first, followed by the possessive form (in some cases only the possessive ending is listed):

pátý the fifth
pátého on the fifth (of the month)

Cardinal		Ordinal	
1	jeden, jedna, jedno	1st	první, prvního
2	dva, dvě	2nd	druhý, druhého
3	tři	3rd	třetí, třetího
4	čtyři	4th	čtvrtý, čtvrtého
5	pět	5th	pátý, pátého
6	šest	6th	šestý, šestého
7	sedm	7th	sedmý, sedmého
8	osm	8th	osmý, osmého
9	devět	9th	devátý, devátého
10	deset	10th	desátý, desátého
11	jedenáct	11th	jedenáctý, -ého
12	dvanáct	12th	dvanáctý, -ého
13	třináct	13th	třináctý, -ého
14	čtrnáct	14th	čtrnáctý, -ého

DATE AND TIME

To understand Czech dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section.

In Czech records, dates are occasionally spelled out. Dates are usually given with possessive grammatical endings:

dvacátého osmého srpna jeden tisíc osm set padesát dva [on the twenty-eighth of August one thousand eight hundred fifty and two (28 August 1852)]

Months of the Year

Czech dates are always given in day-month-year order. Months are often abbreviated using a Roman numeral. For example, 25 February 1848 could be written:

25. února 1848
25. 2. 1848
25. II. 1848

The months listed below are shown in their standard form and in the possessive form used in writing dates:

	Czech	English
I	leden, ledna	January
II	únor, února	February
III	březen, března	March
IV	duben, dubna	April
V	květen, května	May
VI	červen, června	June
VII	červenec, července	July
VIII	srpen, srpna	August
IX	září	September
X	říjen, října	October
XI	listopad, listopadu	November
XII	prosinec, prosince	December

Days of the Week

Czech	English
neděle	Sunday
pondělí	Monday
úterý	Tuesday
středa	Wednesday
čtvrtek	Thursday
pátek	Friday
sobota	Saturday

Times of the Day

Czech records may indicate the exact time when the birth, marriage, or death occurred. This is usually spelled out.

Czech	English
v deset hodin	at 10 o'clock
ráno	in the morning
dopoledne	forenoon
poledne / v poledne	noon
odpoledne	afternoon
večer	in the evening
v noci	at night
půlnoc / o půlnoci	midnight

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50 E. North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
USA
Fax: 1-801-240-2494

34032

Czech and Slovak

INTRODUCTION

This guide is for researchers who do not speak Czech or Slovak but must write to the Czech Republic or Slovakia (two countries formerly united as Czechoslovakia) for genealogical records. It includes a form for requesting genealogical records.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia was created in 1918 from parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. From Austria it included the Czech provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and most of Austrian Silesia. From Hungary it included the northern area, which was inhabited primarily by Slovaks. The original union also included the northeastern corner of Hungary, which was inhabited mainly by Ukrainians (also called Ruthenians), but this area, called Sub-Carpathian Russia, was ceded to the Soviet Republic of Ukraine in 1945. Since 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia have been two independent republics with their own governments.



Czechoslovakia, 1918

Prior to 1918 the regions of Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia were part of the Austrian empire and now make up the Czech Republic. The region of Slovakia was part of the Hungarian empire and is now the Slovak Republic.

The best sources of genealogical information in the Czech Republic and Slovakia are the church records kept by the local parishes. The Family History Library has microfilmed copies of these records for much of Slovakia. From the Czech

Republic, the library has vital records from only a few German-speaking communities. Use the Family History Library Catalog to determine what records are available through the Family History Library and the Family History Centers. If records are available from the library, it is usually faster and more productive to search these first.

If the records you want are not available through the Family History Library, you can use this guide to help you write to an archive to obtain information.

BEFORE YOU WRITE

Before you write a letter to the Czech Republic or Slovakia to obtain family history information, you should do three things:

- **Determine exactly where your ancestor was born, was married, resided, or died.** Because most genealogical records were kept locally, you will need to know the specific locality where your ancestor was born, was married, resided for a given time, or died. Because there are often many localities with same place-names, we advise you to provide additional information. See the library's publication *Tracing Immigrant Origins* (34111) for help in finding hometowns. If your research concerns the capital of the Czech Republic, Praha (Prague), it is necessary to know in what part of the city the person was born, was married, resided, or died. Praha was divided into many subdivisions, each with several parishes. The most important sections of the city were Staré Město, Nové Město, Malá Strana, Hradčany, Vyšehrad, Vinohrady, and Josefov. If your research concerns Bratislava, which is the capital of the Slovak Republic, or any bigger city in the Czech Republic or Slovakia, we recommend that you specify the part of the city in which the person was born, was married, resided, or died.
- **Determine when your ancestor was born, was married, or died.** If you cannot find an exact date, indicate a close approximation—preferably within three years.

- **Determine your ancestor's religion.** Until the 1900s, vital records were kept by church parishes or Jewish congregations. The records of different religions were kept separately. If you are not sure of your ancestor's religion, start by searching Catholic records. Catholicism was the dominant religion in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

When you send your request, it might be helpful to send copies of personal documents, such as birth certificates, passports, or residency certificates issued in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire or Czechoslovakia.

RESEARCH BY MAIL

The government of former Czechoslovakia consolidated all records of genealogical value in 1951. Most records more than 100 years old are now kept in the state regional archives. Records that are more recent are maintained at the vital records sections of local city offices. Genealogical records are accessible for research by writing or by personally visiting the archives or local city offices there.

Records Created before 1900

If you wish to obtain birth, marriage, or death records created before 1900, send a request to the Czech or Slovak Administration of Archives of the Ministry of Interior. These agencies are responsible for processing genealogical research requests and arranging for searches of records deposited in the state regional archives. Your request for research will be sent to the appropriate archive in the Czech or Slovak Republic. You should make a copy of your letter for your own records prior to sending it. Make sure to mark the envelope *Air Mail*.

Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia. If your ancestor was from the area formerly governed by Austria (Bohemia, Moravia, or Austrian Silesia), send your application directly to the Czech Administration of Archives of the Ministry of Interior:

Archivní správa
ministerstva vnitra ČR
Míldy Horákové 133
166 21 Praha 6
Czech Republic

Slovakia. If your ancestor was from the area formerly governed by Hungary (Slovakia), send your application directly to the Slovak Administration of Archives of the Ministry of Interior:

Ministerstvo vnútra SR
odbor archivníctva a spisovej služby
Križkova 7
811 04 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

Records from 1900 to the Present

If you wish to obtain birth, marriage, or death records from the year 1900 to the present, send a request to the Czech or Slovak Republic Embassy:

Embassy of the Czech Republic
3900 Spring of Freedom St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

Embassy of the Slovak Republic
2201 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20007

You will be sent application forms.

How to Send Payments

Do not send money with the initial request. *In your application, specify your limit on research charges.* When the research is completed, you will be notified directly by the archival administration or from a firm authorized to collect a payment (in the Czech Republic it is a company called Archivex). In the notification you will be advised about a research fee and asked to make a payment. You will also be instructed on how to make your payment. The report will be sent to you upon the receipt of your payment.

WHAT TO EXPECT

It may take up to six months to receive a reply to your request for information.

When you receive a reply, send the requested payment. If you need to request further information, refer to your earlier letters and their return letters by date. There will usually be a reference number (indicated by either *naše značka* or *č.j.*). Include that number as well.

Use Czech-English or Slovak-English dictionaries to help you understand the reply. Sometimes you can hire an accredited genealogist or someone else who is fluent in the language to translate for you. The Family History Library has published the *Czech Genealogical Word List* (34032), which also may be helpful.

If you do not receive an answer within six months, write again, attaching a copy of your first letter.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER IN CZECH OR SLOVAK

The archival administration prefers that all genealogical requests be submitted on an application form. Following are Czech and Slovak forms, with English translations in brackets.

Make a copy of the form for each request. Use a separate form for spouse and child when requesting detailed information.

1. Request only one ancestral line at a time.
2. Fill in the appropriate blanks, providing all information necessary to start the research.
3. Type or print neatly.
4. If you know of diacritical marks and special characters (such as *á, ě, ď, ō, or ů*), make sure they are included.

The archival administrations in the Czech Republic and Slovakia are accustomed to mail inquiries. If the form does not meet your needs, you may write a letter in English instead. For example, if you

want to request permission to do research in the archives yourself or if you have questions about heraldry, you will need to write a letter rather than send a form. Your letter should include:

- The name and address of the addressee.
- Specific information about your relative, including birth date, birthplace, and other biographical data.
- A short, specific, genealogical request.
- An assurance that you are willing to pay for the services.
- The date and your signature.
- Your return address (including your country).

Be brief and simple. Write short sentences, and make clear requests. Do not ask for too much at one time.

Writing dates. Write dates as numerals in the European style: day, month, year. For example, for December 10, 1989, you would write *10.12.1989*.

ŽÁDOST O GENEALOGICKÝ VÝZKUM V ČESKÉ REPUBLICĚ

[Request for Genealogical Research in the Czech Republic]

For Bohemian and Moravian ancestors, send to:

Archivní správa
ministerstva vnitra ČR
Míldy Horákové 133
166 21 Praha 6
Czech Republic

Žádám o poskytnutí genealogických informací o této osobě [I am requesting genealogical information about the following person]:

- Příjmení [Last name]: _____
- Jméno [Given name]: _____
- Datum narození [Birth date]: _____
- Místo narození [Birthplace]: _____
- Bližší určení místa narození (pošta, farní úřad, okres, větší město poblíž) [Further details about the birthplace, such as the post office, parish, county, or nearest larger city]: _____

- Náboženství [Religion]: _____
- Jméno otce [Father's name]: _____
- Jméno matky za svobodna [Mother's maiden name]: _____
- Další informace (není nutné) [Other information (optional)]: _____

Příbuzní osoby, která je předmětem výzkumu (není nutné, ale často velmi užitečné) [Relatives of the person being researched (this is optional but often very helpful)]:

Manžel nebo manželka [Husband or wife]:

- Jméno [Name]: _____ Náboženství [Religion]: _____
- Datum narození [Birth date]: _____ Místo narození [Birthplace]: _____
- Datum sňatku [Date of marriage]: _____ Místo sňatku [Place of marriage]: _____

Děti narozené před vystěhováním [Children born before emigration]: _____

Jméno [Name]	Datum narození [Birth date]	Místo narození [Birthplace]

Bratři a sestry [Brothers and sisters]:

Jméno [Name]	Datum narození [Birth date]	Místo narození [Birthplace]

Také žádám informace o následujících osobách [I am also requesting information about the following persons]:

- Všichni předci přímé linie [All direct-line ancestors]
- Pouze předci mužské linie (stejně příjmení) [Paternal-line (surname) ancestors only]
- Sourozenci předků přímé linie [Siblings of the direct-line ancestors]
- Manžel/manželka [Spouse(s)]

Rozsah zprávy [Scope of research]:

- Prosím, zaznamenejte informace získané výzkumem podrobně s vysvětlivkami a údaji o použitých pramenech. [Please report the information you find in detailed narrative style.]
- Prosím, zaznamenejte informace získané výzkumem na genealogických formulářích. [Please report the information you find on the genealogical forms.]
- Žádám doslovné opisy záznamů s udáním použitých pramenů. [I request complete transcriptions of the original records.]
- Žádám fotokopie záznamů s udáním použitých pramenů. [I request photocopies of the documents pertaining to my ancestors.] *This option may involve extensive cost.*
- Žádám výpisy z matrik na matričních formulářích s udáním použitých pramenů. [I request extracts from records on modern vital statistics forms.] *This option may involve extensive cost.*

Nejvyšší částka, kterou zaplatím za genealogický výzkum je \$ _____. Zavazuji se zaplatit všechny poplatky spojené s genealogickým výzkumem. Beru na vědomí, že zpráva mi bude doručena až po zaplacení.

[My limit on research fees is \$ _____. I am obliged to pay the applicable costs for the genealogical information, for which the archival administration will bill me in connection with the reply. I understand that the genealogical report will be sent only upon the receipt of my payment.]

Žadatel [Person requesting the information]:

- Značka předchozí korespondence [Reference number of any previous correspondence]: _____
- Jméno [Name]: _____
- Bydliště [Address]: _____

Datum [Date]: _____ Podpis [Signature]: _____

ŽIADOSŤ O GENEALOGICKÝ VÝSKUM V SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKE

[Request for Genealogical Research in the Slovak Republic]

For Slovak ancestors, send to:

Ministerstvo vnútra SR
odbor archívnickva a spisovej služby
Križkova 7
811 04 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

Žiadam o poskytnutie genealogických informácií o tejto osobe [I am requesting genealogical information about the following person]:

- Priezvisko [Last name]: _____
- Meno [Given name]: _____
- Dátum narodenia [Birth date]: _____
- Miesto narodenia [Birthplace]: _____
- Bližšie určenie miesta narodenia (pošta, farský úrad, okres, blízke väčšie mesto) [Further details about the birthplace, such as the post office, parish, county, or nearest larger city]: _____

- Vierovyznanie [Religion]: _____
- Meno otca [Father's name]: _____
- Meno matky za slobodna [Mother's maiden name]: _____
- Ďalšie informácie (nie je záväzná) [Other information (optional)]: _____

Príbuzní osoby, ktorá je predmetom výskumu (je nezáväzná, ale často veľmi užitočná) [Relatives of the person being researched (this is optional but often very helpful)]:

Manžel alebo manželka [Husband or wife]:

- Meno [Name]: _____ Vierovyznanie [Religion]: _____
Dátum narodenia [Birth date]: _____ Miesto narodenia [Birthplace]: _____
- Dátum sobáša [Date of marriage]: _____ Miesto sobáša [Place of marriage]: _____

Deti narodené pred vystaňovaním [Children born before emigration]:

Meno [Name]:	Dátum narodenia [Birth date]	Miesto narodenia [Birthplace]

Bratia a sestry [Brothers and sisters]:

Meno [Name]:	Dátum narodenia [Birth date]	Miesto narodenia [Birthplace]

Tiež žiadam informácie o nasledujúcich osobách [I am also requesting information about the following persons]:

- Všetci predkovia priamej línie [All direct-line ancestors]
- Iba predkovia mužskej línie (rovnaké priezvisko)[Paternal-line ancestors only]
- Súrodenci predkov priamej línie [Siblings of the direct-line ancestors]
- Manžel/manželka [Spouse(s)]

Rozsah správy [Scope of research]:

- Prosím, zaznamenajte informácie získané výskumom na genealogických formulároch. [Please report the information you find on the genealogical forms.]
- Žiadam doslovné opisy záznamov s udaním použitých prameňov. [I request complete transcriptions of the original records.]
- Žiadam fotokopie záznamov s udaním použitých prameňov. [I request photocopies of the documents pertaining to my ancestors.] *This option may involve extensive cost.*
- Žiadam výpisy z matrik na matričných formulároch s udaním použitých prameňov. [I request extracts from records on modern vital statistics forms.] *This option may involve extensive cost.*

Najvyššia čiastka, ktorú zaplatím za genealogický výskum je \$_____. Zaväzujem sa zaplatiť všetky poplatky spojené s genealogickým výskumom. Beriem na vedomie, že správa mi bude doručená po prijatí úhrady.

[My limit on research fees is \$_____. I am obliged to pay the applicable costs for the genealogical information, for which the archival administration will bill me in connection with the reply. I understand that the genealogical report will be sent only upon the receipt of my payment.]

Žiadateľ [Person requesting the information]:

- Značka predchádzajúcej korešpondencie [Reference number of any previous correspondence]: _____
- Meno [Name]: _____
- Adresa [Address]: _____

Dátum [Date]: _____ Podpis [Signature]: _____

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

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

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USA
Fax: 1-801-240-2494

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Other Resources Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia Genealogical Society International

<http://www.cgsi.org/>

Slovak and Carpatho-Rusyn Genealogy Research Pages

<http://www.iarerelative.com/slovakia.htm>

Slovak Heritage Live Newsletter

<http://www.slovakheritage.org/SHLnewsletter/shl.htm>

Czech Mail List on Rootsweb: For help contacting Czech sources through Mail, also contains other useful links for Czech and/or Slovak Research

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~elainetmaddox/czgenealogy.htm>

Cyndi's List Links on the Czech Republic & Slovakia: Including Bohemia, Moravia, Carpatho-Rusyn & the Sudetenlands

<http://www.cyndislist.com/czech.htm>

The Embassy of the Slovak Republic: Genealogical research done by the State Archives

<http://www.iarerelative.com/embassy.htm>