Records of Genealogical
Value for

Hungary

Introduction

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

1. What types of records exist that will help identify ancestors?

2. What periods of time do the existing records **cover?**

3. What genealogical information do they contain?

4. Are these records available for searching?

The tables that follow answer the above questions for the major genealogical record sources of Hungary. The major sources are listed, together with the periods they cover, type of information they give, and their availability.

Table A shows the major record sources available for a research problem in a particular century. Table B provides more detailed information about the records available. One can quickly tell from table A what records exist for a pedigree problem in, for example, the seventeenth century. Table B will then show what information these records contain and where they can be found. The abbreviation Gen. Dept. in table B refers to the library of the Genealogical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The sources in table B are listed chronologically, beginning with the most recent.

Historical Background

At the end of World War I, some of the provinces, kingdoms, and principalities of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire were formed into new countries - Yugoslavia in the south and Czechoslovakia in the north. Other portions were ceded to neighboring countries such as Romania and Russia. Austria extended its borders eastward into Hungarian territory, adding to its province of Burgenland. As a result, the territory of the former Kingdom of Hungary was reduced considerably. Hungary is now a relatively small country, with a population of ten million people.*

Civil registration in Hungary, now the principal source of genealogical information, started in 1895. For earlier years, church records are the principal **source.**

"This paper refers only to those record sources found within the present boundaries of Hungary. The researcher needs to in mind that in cases where an ancestral line is said to extend into "Hungary" this could mean Hungary proper or one of the areas now belonging to Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria, or even Russia.
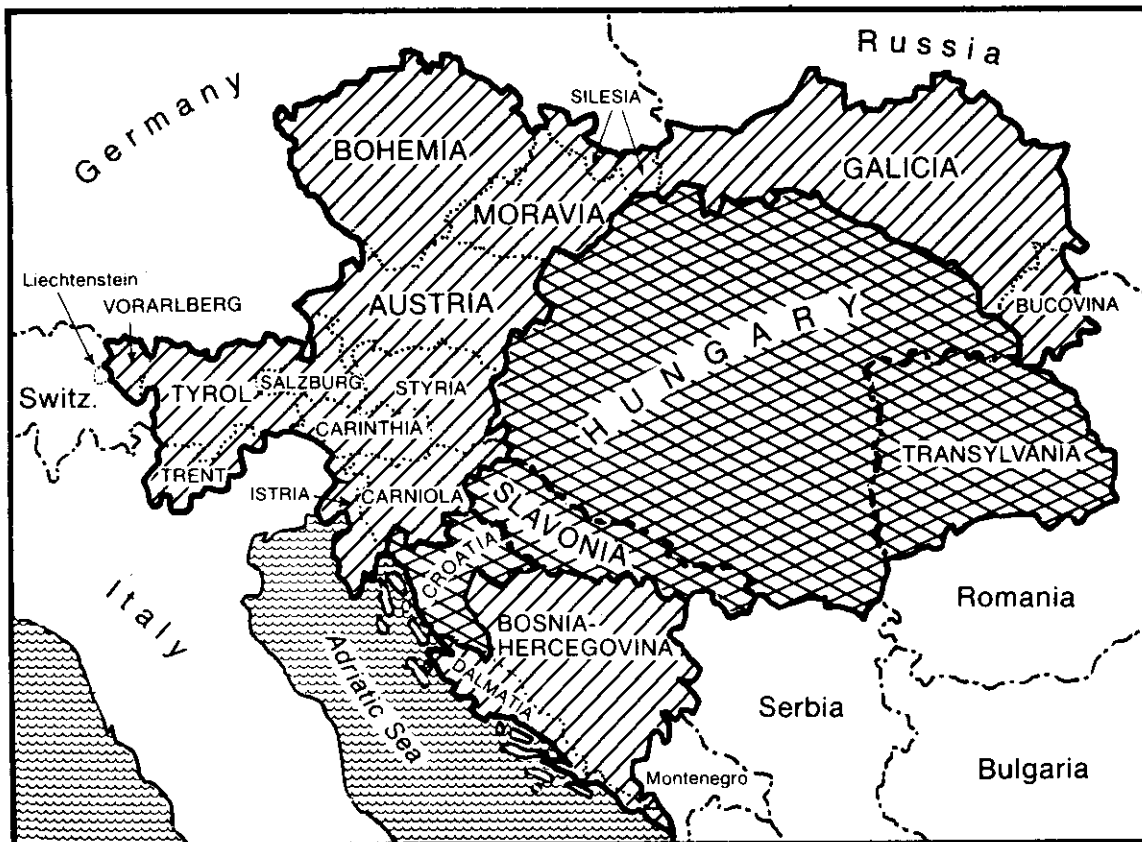
Map of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire before 1918, with emphasis on the relationship of the Kingdom of Hungary ⊠ to the Austrian Empire ▨
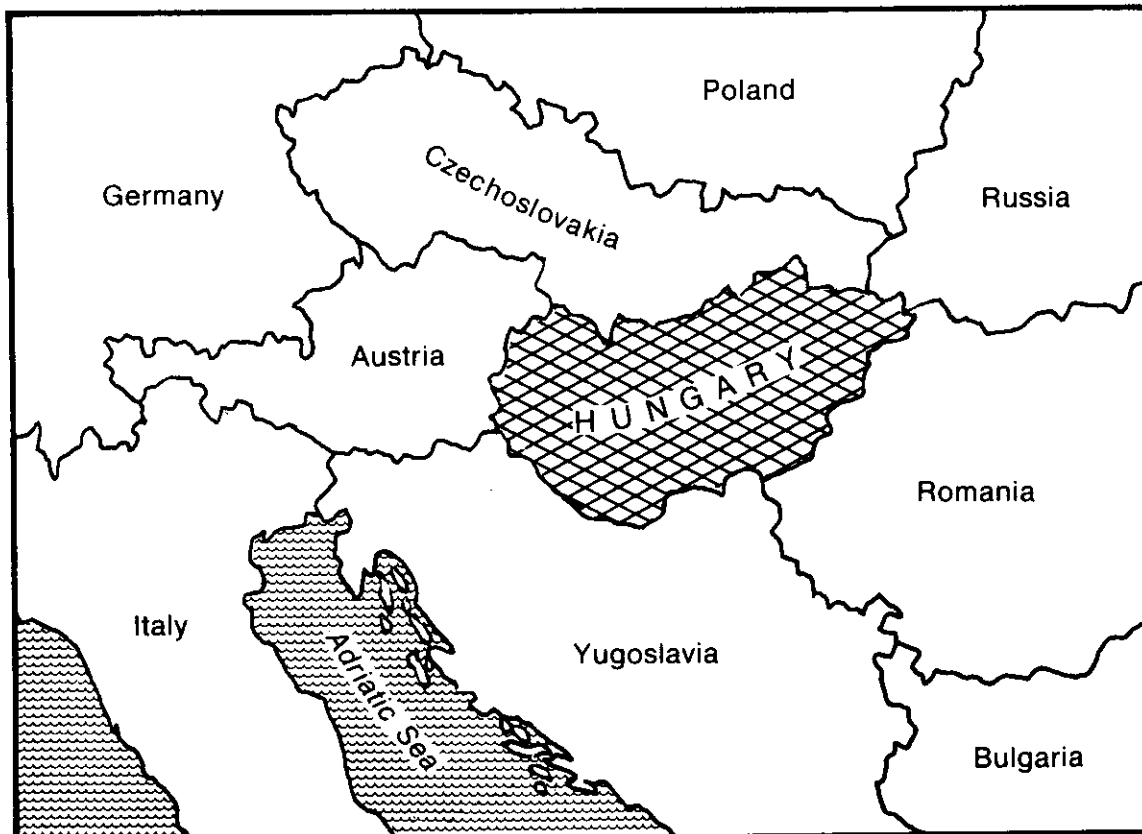
Map of the same area showing present-day Hungary and its relationship to neighboring countries formed from the old Austro-Hungarian Empire

| | CENTURY | | | | | |
TYPE OF RECORD	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1. Civil registration records					▓	▓
2. Poorhouse and hospital records					▓	
3. Land records and deeds				▓	▓	▓
4. Land registration records (tax appraisals)				▓	▓	
5. Tax books				▓	▓	▓
6. Parish registers				▓	▓	▓
7. Wills			▓	▓	▓	
8. Nobility records	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	

Table B: Major Sources for Genealogical Research

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. Civil registration records	1953 to present	BIRTHS: name and sex of child; place and date of birth; names, occupations, residence, and places of birth of parents MARRIAGES: date and place of marriage; names, occupations, dates and places of birth, residence, and prior marital status of couple; names of parents; names and residences of witnesses DEATHS: date and place of death; name, marital status, occupation, residence, date and place of birth, and date and place of marriage of the deceased; cause of death; names of surviving spouse and parents	At the civil registrars' offices in the town halls; duplicates in the local county archives
	1907-52	BIRTHS: name of child; date of entry; place and date of birth; names, ages, and residence of parents; until 1948, also the religion and places of birth of parents MARRIAGES: date and place of marriage; names, occupations, dates and places of birth, and residences of couple; names and residences of parents and witnesses; until 1948, also the religion DEATHS: name, occupation, residence, and age of the deceased; dates of death and entry; names of surviving spouse and parents; place and cause of death; until 1948, also the religion	
	1895-1906	BIRTHS: name and sex of child; place and date of birth; names, occupations, residence, ages, and places of birth of parents MARRIAGES: names, occupations, dates and places of birth of couple and their parents; date and place of marriage; names, occupations, residences, and ages of witnesses DEATHS: name, occupation, residence, place of birth, and age of the deceased; names, occupations, and residences of surviving spouse and parents; place, date, and cause of death	
2. Poorhouse and hospital records	1873-1920	Name, age, residence, and occupation of patient; names of parents; sometimes the records of acceptance are available; records not in usable order	Local county archives
3. Land records and deeds (*Intabulations-Bücher*)	Middle of 18th C. to 1945	Names of landowners and successors, location and description of property, date of document	18th C.-1850, state archives; since 1850, local county archives

4

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
4. Land registration records (tax appraisals)	1715-1945	Name of the property owner or head of family, sometimes names of family members	1715 to end of 19th C., state archives; 20th C., local county archives and courthouses
5. Tax books	About 1700 to present	Name, residence, description of property (real estate), amount of tax paid	About 1700-1900, state archives; since 1900, city and county archives
6. Parish registers		NOTE: Information listed represents the cases where records are available. In some cases the information is not complete and there are gaps in the records	Local parishes; on film (Gen. Dept.) to 1895
CATHOLIC	End of 17th C. to present	BIRTHS AND CHRISTENINGS: name of child; date of birth and christening; names, occupations, and residence of parents; names of witnesses	
		MARRIAGES: names, ages, places of origin, and prior marital status of couple; occupations of couple or parents	
		DEATHS: name, place of birth, and occupation of the deceased; date and place of death; cause of death; place of burial; names of survivors	
REFORMED CHURCH	Early 18th C. to present	Same as above	
GREEK ORTHO-DOX	Early 18th C. to present	Same as above	
LUTHERAN	Early 18th C. to present	Same as above	
JEWISH	Generally mid-19th C. to present	Same as above, except no christenings	
7. Wills	17th-19th C.	Name and age of testator, names of heirs (heirs in most cases are family members or close relatives), date and place of will, description of estate	State archives
8. Nobility records	15th-19th C.	Name, title, residence, office or position held	State archives; local archives

HUNGARIAN CENSUS RETURNS

Daniel M. Schlyter
European Reference, Gen.Libr.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire periodically took a census of its people. The earliest efforts were simply headcounts but later population counts were done by name. A number of census returns for Hungary are available at the Genealogical Department Library. These include the census of 1828, parts of the 1848 census of the Jews and parts of the 1857 and 1869 enumerations. Whereas vital records filmed in Hungary are almost entirely for areas within modern Hungary, these census records cover areas now in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and bits of Romania and Yugoslavia. A careful search of the card catalog can often uncover limited additional local census material for specific areas.

The 1828 Hungarian Census

This was a land and property census with conscription information. The Genealogical Department Library has returns for most of Hungary including part of Croatia. Film numbers are in the Library's Dictionary Card Catalog in the Hungary General section under Hungary - Census, 1828 (Microfilmed Card Catalog [MCC] Film no. 934,485).

This census, written in Latin, gives names only of property owners with very little information about the household.

The 1848 Hungarian Census of the Jews

This census gives a wealth of information about Jewish households. It gives not only the age of all members of the household but also the specific birthplace which can be extremely valuable in continuing research on a family which has moved in from another area. Many of those enumerated had moved in from different countries.

Jewish Census returns are available on microfilm for the following old counties:

Baranya	719,823	Krasso	719,824
Békés	719,823	Kraszna	719,824
Bihar	719,823	(later Szilágy)	
Csanád	719,824	Máramaros	719,825
Csongrád	719,824	Moson	719,825
Esztergom	719,824*	Szabolcs	719,825
Fejér	719,824	Tolna	719,825
Györ	719,824	Trencsén	719,826
Hajdú	719,824	Turóc	719,826*
Komárom	719,824	Ung	719,826
Közép-Szolnok	719,824	Vas	719,827
(later Szilágy)		Veszprém	719,827
		Zala	719,828

*A better filming of Turóc and Esztergom county returns are available on Film no. 754,368. These are the second items on the film, about half way through the roll.

These county census returns are not necessarily complete because many larger cities were enumerated separately from the county they were in. Census returns for the following free-cities are on film number 719,823.

Debreczen, Hajdú county
Eperjes, Saros county
Gyöngyös, Heves county
Györ, Györ county
Miskolcz, Borsod county
Modor, Pozsony county
Nagy-Szombat, Pozsony county

Pécs, Baranya county
Sopron, Sopron county
Szakolcza, Nyitra county
Újvidék, Bacs county
Temesvár, Temes (fragments)
Trencsén, Trencsén county
Zombor, Bacs county

The census is in Hungarian language. For some areas printed forms were used as shown in the example. In other areas the headings were handwritten versions of the official format which may vary slightly in wording from the printed version shown. Columns in the example shown are numbered for convenience in translation.

Several counties may be on one film. Counties are filmed alphabetically with the county [megye] name written at the center top of the page. The community name [Község neve] is given at the top right. The example shown is for Bés in Ung county.

Israeliták Névsora.

Törvényhatóság neve. *Ung Megye*   Község neve. *Bés*   4F

1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9
Sor-szám.	Neve (a család tajai sorban megnevezendők)	Életko-ra.	Születés helye.		Ha külföldi, van-e letelepe-dési engedélye.	Ha nincs letelepedési engedélye, mióta lakik		Kereset-módja.	Magavise-lete.	Észrevételek.
			a Ország.	b Közsíg		a Magyar-Or-szágban.	b községben.			
1.		49	magyar	Boros Ábány						
2.		98.	magyar	Zétény megye						

The census is in Hungarian language. For some areas printed forms were used as shown in the example. In other areas the headings were handwritten versions of the official format. These may vary slightly in wording from the printed version shown. Columns in the example shown are numbered for convenience in translation.

Translation of Headings on the 1848 Hungarian census of the Jews.

Column 1: Registration number.

Column 2: Name (family members listed in order) [neje - wife / gyermek - children / fia - son / lánya - daughter / szolgáló - servant]

Column 3: Age.

Column 4: Place of birth a) Country, b) Community. ·[Magyar - Hungary / Lengyel - Poland (may include Galicia, Austria) / Német - Germany / Orosz - Russia / Porosz - Prussia / Bajor - Bavaria / Cseh - Bohemia / Morva - Moravia / Szilésia - Silesia / Steria - Styria, Steiermark / Gács - Galicia / Románia - Romania / Erdély - Transylvania / Külföldi - foreigner]

Column 5: If foreigner, does he have a residency permit? [igen - yes / nincs - no]

Column 6: If he does not have a permit how long has he lived here? a) in Hungary, b) in this community [éve - years / esztendeje - years]

Column 7: How employed.

Column 8: Behavior [jó, jól - good / becsületes - honest / jámbor - meek / túrhető - bearable / rossz - bad / gyanús - suspicious / csaló - deceitful]

Column 9: Remarks.

The 1857 Hungarian Census

This was a census of complete households. It indicated all members of the household and gave the relationship to the head of the household. It provides data on birthdates, religion, and sometimes place of origin. There were two types of printed forms: one with headings with German and Hungarian; the other with headings in German only (see examples).

Census returns are microfilmed only for the old counties of Csanád, Esztergom and Zala. Film numbers are listed in the card catalog (MCC Film no. 934,485) in the Hungary General section under Hungary - Census, 1857.

1857 Hungarian Census with headings in German and Hungarian

1857 Census with headings in German

Translation of Headings on the 1857 Hungarian Census

- Hungarian - German (two page form)

Across the top:

House number and   Locality   1857 Census
Householders name

Column 1   Residence number
Column 2   Surname and Christian name with any titles
                      [Weib-wife/Sohn-son/Tochter-daughter]
Column 3   Year, month and day of birth

I. Religion

       1. Roman Catholic,   2. Greek Catholic
       3. Armenian Catholic   4. Greek Orthodox
       5. Armenian Orthodox   6. Lutheran
       7. Reformed   8. Unitarian
       9. Jewish   _____   10. Other

II. Occupation

III. Age

IV   Marital Status

V.   Whether present at the residence
         Columns 58 and 60 - present
         Columns 59 and 61 - absent

Last column   Remarks

- German (one page form)

Column 1   Consecutive count of persons
Column 2   Number of the house/of the residence
Column 3   Birth, years, month, day
Column 4   Religion
Column 5   Occupation
Column 6   Marital status
Column 7   Home town, county, country
Column 8   Passport, date of
Column 9   Remarks

1869 Hungarian Census

This census gives considerable information on all members of households
including birthplace and birthdate. Unfortunately census returns are
available only for the old Hungarian county of Zemplén and parts of Esztergom county.

Microfilm numbers for these census returns can be found in the dictionary
catalog of the Genealogical Library or on the microfilmed copy of the card
catalog (MCC) available at its branch libraries.

How to use the Catalog: Records are cataloged under Czechoslovakia (MCC film no. 934,411). Czechoslovakia is broken down into counties; you will want Vychodoslovenský Kraj [East Slovak Region]; towns are then listed alphabetically by the modern Czechoslovak place-name, if the town still exists; otherwise it is under the old Hungarian place-name. If you do not know the modern name you may check the card catalog for Hungary, Zemplén megye (MCC Film no 934,488); under the Hungarian place-name and find a "SEE" reference which refers you back to the Czechoslovakia entry.

Hungary, Zemplén megye, Zsalubina

SEE

Czechoslovakia, Východoslovenský Kraj, Žalobin

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, VÝCHODOSLOVENSKÝ KRAJ,
Film   ŽALÓBIN - CENSUS, 1869
719,804
        Hungary. Statisztikai Hivatal.
            Népszámlálás, 1869: Zubna, Zuella, Zsalu-
        bina; Zemplén megye.   Sátoraljaujhely,
        filmed by G. S. at Megyei Levéltár, 1969.
            1 roll, 35mm. handwritten.
            Census of Zubna now Zubné, Zuella now
        Zvala, Zsalubina now Žalóbin, Czechoslovakia.

            1. Czechoslovakia, Východoslovenský kraj,
        Zubné - Census, 1869. 2. Zubné, Czechoslo-
        vakia - Census, 1869. 3. Czechoslovakia,

        HNG 7052   2 Aug 1971 BA
                                    Card 1 of 2

LOVENSKÝ KRAJ,

                                    ala - Census, 1869.
                                    - Census, 1869. 5.
        Czechoslovakia, Východoslovenský kraj, Žalóbin
        - Census, 1869. 6. Žalóbin, Czechoslovakia -
        Census, 1869.

            HNG 7052   2 Aug 1971 BA
                                        Card 2 of 2

Column headings are in the Hungarian language. In some cases they are given also in Serbian or in German. (See illustration).

Translation of headings on the 1869 Hungarian census

Column 0: Consecutive number of residence.

Column 1: Consecutive number of individual.

Column 2: Surname, give name, title and rank of the resident
To be recorded in the following order;
1) head of household, 2) wife, 3) child, grandchildren according to age, 4) relatives, 5) guests, servants, apprentices, etc.
6) roomers and lodgers.

Column 3: Sex [férfi - male / nő - female]

Column 4: Year of birth.

Column 5: Religion [római-katholikus - Roman-catholic / görög-katholikus - Greek-catholic / örmény-katholikus - Armenian catholic / keleti egyházbeli - orthodox / helvét-evangelikus - Swiss evangelical, reformed / ágostai-evangelikus - Augsburg evangelical / unitárus - unitarian / mózes - Jewish].

Column 6: Marital status [nőtlen - single male / hajadon - single female / házas - married / nős - married man / férjezett - married woman / özvegy - widow, widower / elvált - divorced].

Column 7: Occupation or......

Column 8: Profession.

Column 9: Birthplace (country, county, town).

Column 10: Citizenship [helybeli - native / idegen - foreigner]

Column 11: Residency [innen ideiglen - temporary / túl huzamosan - prolonged]

Column 12: Absence [innen ideiglen - temporary / túl huzamosan - prolonged]

Column 13: literacy [olvasni - reading / irni - writing / tud - knows how / nem tud - doesn't know how]

Column 14: Remarks.

There may be more Hungarian census material available in the Hungarian National
Archives but details on additional census records have not been determined. You
may wish to try writing to the Hungarian archives with a specific request:

> Magyar Országos Levéltár
> (Hungarian National Archives)
> 1250 Budapest I
> Bécsikapu tér 2-4
> HUNGARY

Those wishing to inquire about further Jewish census records may benefit by contacting
the following:

> Magyar Zsidó Levéltár
> (Hungarian Jewish Archives)
> 1085 Budapest
> József Krt. 27
> HUNGARY

Or you may obtain the modern Czechoslovak place-name by using the gazetteer, Názvy obcí na Slovensku za ostatných dvesto rokov (Ref. 943.73 E2m, film no. 1,151,569 item 1). Instructions for using this gazetteer are given on the flyleaf of the book.

Localities in Zemplén megye which are still in Hungary can be looked up under Hungary; Borsod-Abauj-Zemplén; name of locality.

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│                                                                   │
│                    HUNGARY, BORSOD-ABAUJ-ZEMPLÉN, KESZNYÉTEN     │
│        Film             - CENSUS, 1869.                           │
│        722,716                                                    │
│               Hungary.  Statisztikai Hivatal.                     │
│                  Népszámlálás, 1869:  Kesznyéten; Zemplén         │
│               megye.    Sátoraljaujhely, filmed by G. S. at       │
│               Megyei Levéltár, 1969.                              │
│                  1 roll, 35mm.  handwritten.                      │
│                  Census of Kesznyéten, Hungary.                   │
│                                                                   │
│                                                                   │
│                  1. Hungary, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplén, Kesznyéten    │
│               - Census, 1869.  2. Kesznyéten, Hungary -          │
│               Census, 1869.                                       │
│                                                                   │
│               HNG 6970 .                         2 Aug 1971  A   │
│                                                                   │
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Localities in Esztergom megye are catalogued under Hungary - Census - 1869.

If the locality is too small to be listed in the catalog then you must check the old Hungarian gazetteer, Magyarország Helységnévtára (Ref. 943.9 E5d; vol. 1 on film no. 599,564, vol. 2 on film no. 973,041), to determine nearby larger localities under which the census returns may be catalogued.

The example shown on the following page is from Zsalubina.

1869 Census with headings in Hungarian and Serbian

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	_Weidner Mihály_		1824	r.kath.	nős		Bíró		1				
	2	„ Amália	1	1838	„	felesége		hartás		1				
	3	„ Éva	1	1856	„	hajadon		kertismal		1				
	4	„ Tévia	1	1859	„	„		segéd		1				
	5	„ Berta	1	1864	„	„				1				
	6	„ Herman	1	1869	„	nőtlen				1				
	7	_Wendler László_	1	1841	„	nős		béglőy		1				fiú
	8	„ Ester	1	1841	„	felesége				1				
	9	„ Mária	1	1868	„	nőtlen				1				
	10	_Herrgott Lia_	1	1851	r.g.	hajadon		eins polgo		1				
	11	„ Anna	1	1855	„	„				1				
	12	_Messer Róza_	1	1855	r.kath.	hajadon					1				
		Összesen	4	8						11	1				

Hungarian Genealogical Research

The Hungarian Kingdom was established in the year 1000 when the Magyar ruler, István, accepted Christianity and received his crown from the Roman Pope. In 1526, most of Hungary came under Turkish occupation and the remaining portion became the domain of the Habsburg dynasty of Austria. At the end of the seventeenth century, the Habsburgs drove out the Turks and all of Hungary came under Austrian rule. It was at this time that church records of christenings, marriages and deaths began to be kept. Until the first World War, Hungary was tied to Austria in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Thus persons said to be from Austria may actually be from Hungary. Following World War I, the area of the Hungarian Kingdom was reduced to one-third of its pre-war size; Hungarian territory was ceded to Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Part of Czechoslovakia's portion was taken by the Soviet Union (Ukraine) after World War II. Researchers must realize that when ancestral lines are said to extend into Hungary, it means the old historical Kingdom of Hungary. Thus research may involve any of the above mentioned countries.

Break-up of the Kingdom of Hungary after WWI

Locality Needed

To begin genealogical research in Hungary, you must know the exact place of birth or marriage since records were kept by individual communities. This can often be determined from family sources or old family documents. It may be necessary to seek the place of origin using death records, obituaries, passenger lists, naturalization applications, etc.

Sources for Genealogical Research

The primary source for genealogical research is parish and synagogue records of births, christenings, marriages and deaths. Civil registration of vital records began 1 October 1895. Other valuable sources are census records, military records and land records. For those of noble ancestry, there are also nobility records.

The Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has an excellent collection of records from Hungary. In 1957, the Library began a thirteen-year microfilming project in the national and county archives of Hungary. The Library now has some 10,600 microfilm rolls from Hungary.

These include:

1. Parish and synagogue records - About 8,000 rolls. These are almost entirely from present-day Hungary. Time period covered: Some records as early as 1633. For most parishes, records are available from the early 18th century to 1895 (Jewish records from the 1830's or 1850's to 1895). Records are in Hungarian, Latin and German.

2. Census records - The 1848 Jewish census for about one-fourth of the historical counties, 1857 census for several counties, the 1869 census returns for Zemplén county (mostly now in Czechoslovakia).

3. Military muster rolls - 18th century records were filmed in Hungary, 19th century records for Hungary are being filmed in Vienna. Unless your ancestor was an officer, these records are not usable unless you know the regiment to which the ancestor belonged.

4. Land and property census of 1828 - Available for most of old Hungary. These records cover only land owners (less than 20% of the population).

5. Nobility records - Available for most of old Hungary. Time period covered: 17th to 19th centuries.

These records are available at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City and through any of its branch libraries. NOTE: For lack of storage space, most Hungarian microfilms are not in the Library itself, but must be ordered which can take from a few hours to several weeks. Visitors to the Library in Salt Lake City should order microfilms at least a month before their visit.

Corresponding for Recent Records

Civil registration records after 1895 are not available at the Genealogical Library. The records are kept at local civil registrar's offices in town halls. Information can be obtained by writing to the Hungarian Embassy. The fee is $3.00 per certificate and it takes two to three months. Make check or money order payable to: The Embassy of the ~~People's~~ Republic of Hungary.

The Embassy of the ~~Hungarian People's Republic~~ Republic of Hungary
3910 Shoemaker Street N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Hungarian

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

This list contains Hungarian 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, consult a Hungarian-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section.)

Hungarian is unrelated to most European languages and only remotely related to Finnish and Estonian. Hungarian was used along with Latin and German in the records of all areas of the old kingdom of Hungary before 1918. This includes present-day Hungary, Slovakia, southwestern Ukraine, western Romania, Serbia, Croatia and the easternmost part of Austria. To read Hungarian records in these languages, use the *Latin Genealogical Word List* (34077) and *German Genealogical Word List* (34067). In addition, the Hungarian language may be found in the records of Hungarian communities in the United States, Canada, and other areas settled by Hungarians.

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Variant Forms of Words

In Hungarian, as in English, the forms of some words 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. This word list gives most words in the standard form, but some are given in the form most commonly seen in genealogical sources. Hungarian uses numerous word endings to express complex grammatical relationships. These suffixes can be combined to add additional meaning. For example:

gyermek = child (standard form)

gyermeke = his or her child

gyermekei = his or her children

gyermekeinek = of his or her children

As you read Hungarian records, be aware that most words vary with usage. The table on page two shows the various endings that can appear on Hungarian words with their meaning. Most endings have variant forms because the vowel in the ending must "harmonize" with the vowel in the root word.

Common Grammatical Endings

Plural forms of Hungarian words usually end with *-k*. This may be proceeded by one of the following vowels: *a, e, o,* or *ő*. Thus *könyv* (book) becomes *könyvek* (books); *nap* (day) becomes *napak* (days); *lány* (daughter) becomes *lányok* (daughters). The suffix *-i* is used instead of *-ek* when combined with possessive suffixes.

Possessive Endings

Possession is shown by the endings *-a, -e, -ja, -je,* (singular) or *-nak, -nek* (plural). These endings are attached to what is possessed. For example:

fi = son; *János fia* = son of János

nő = wife; *János neje* = wife of János

ház = house; *János háznak* = houses of János.

Prepositions and Postpositions

In many cases Hungarian word order is the opposite of English word order. For example, the English phrase "according to the book" in Hungarian is *könyve szerint,* "the book according to." The preposition is placed after the noun and becomes a postposition. Most Hungarian prepositions and postpositions are included in this word list. In addition, many word endings act as prepositions or postpositions.

Common Hungarian Endings
This table is in alphabetical order by the *last* letter of the ending.

Ending	Primary Meaning	Root	With Suffix
-a, -e	of, his/her	ház (house), apa (father)	János háza (the house of János) János apja (father of János)
-double consonant + á, é	into	ország (country)	országgá (into the country)
-ba, -be	into	város (city)	városba (into the city)
-ra, -re	onto	gyermek (child)	gyermekre (onto the child)
-vá, -vé	(expresses transition or change of state)	víz (water)	vízvé ([changed into] water)
-ig	until, to	dél (noon)	délig (before noon)
-i	(adjective)	város (town)	városi lány (town girl)
-k, -ak, -ek	(plural)	ház (house)	házak (houses)
-nak, -nek	(indirect object)	ruha (clothes) gép (machine)	ruhanak ([gave] clothes [to]) gépnek ([gave] the machine [to])
-uk, -ük	of them, their	ház (house)	házuk (their house)
-double consonant + al, el	with	lány férj	lánnyal (with the girl) férjjel (with the husband)
-nál, -nél	at, by	város (town)	városnál (at the town)
-val, -vel	with	anya (mother)	anyaval (with the mother)
-ból, -ből	out of	város (town)	városból (from the town)
-ról, -ről	concerning	család (family)	családról (about the family)
-tól, -től	from	város (town)	várostól (from the town)
-ul, -ül	-ly, as, for	rossz (bad) vitéz (valiant)	rosszul (badly) vitézül (valiantly)
-m, -am, -em, -öm	of me, my	ház (haz)	házam (my house)
-n , -en, -on, -ön	on	föld (land)	földön (on the land)
-ban, -ben	in	város (town)	városban (in the town)
-kor	at (hour, o'clock)	öt óra (5 o'clock)	öt órakor (at 5 o'clock)
-t	(direct object)	város (town)	várost ([I see the] town)
-t, -tt, -ett, -ott, -ött	(past tense)	születni, született	was born
-ért	for	lány, lányért	for the girl
-hoz, -hez, -höz	to, towards	város, városhoz	to the city

2

Alphabetical Order

The Hungarian alphabet is different from the English alphabet. Some letter combinations are considered as distinct letters. There are also two vowels not found in English: *ö* and *ü*.

Hungarian dictionaries and indexes use the following alphabetical order:

a b c cs d e f g gy h i j k l ly m n ny
o ö p q r s sz t ty u ü v w x y z zs

This word list follows the standard English alphabetical order. However, when working with a Hungarian dictionary or alphabetized Hungarian records, use the Hungarian alphabetical order. Vowels can include length marks *(á, é, í, ó, ő, ú, ű)* but these marks do not affect alphabetical order. The letters *q*, *w* and *x* are not used in Hungarian, but may appear in some foreign words.

Spelling and Pronunciation

Hungarian has several letter combinations that may be unfamiliar to English speakers and some letters are pronounced differently than in English (see the examples below). Because spelling rules were not standardized in earlier centuries, spelling varies in old records.

Spelling and Pronunciation		
Letter	**Pronounced**	**Example**
c (cz, tz)	ts	ha<u>ts</u>, roo<u>ts</u>
cs	ch	<u>ch</u>urch, <u>ch</u>air
gy	dj	French: a<u>di</u>eu
j, ly	y	<u>y</u>et, <u>y</u>ou
ny	nj	French: cog<u>n</u>ac
s	sh	<u>sh</u>ip, <u>sh</u>oe
sz	s	<u>s</u>ee, <u>s</u>low
ty	tj	similar to s<u>t</u>udio, French: É<u>ti</u>enne
zs	zsh	mea<u>s</u>ure, u<u>s</u>ual

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This word list includes only the words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a Hungarian-English dictionary. Several are available at the Family History Library in the European collection. The call numbers begin with 494.511321.

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

Bizonfy, Ferenc. *Angol-magyar szótár; Magyar-angol szótár* (English-Hungarian dictionary; Hungarian-English dictionary). Cleveland, Ohio: Liberty Pub., 1956. (FHL film 1045410; item 1.)

Additional dictionaries are listed in the subject or locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE—
    DICTIONARIES
HUNGARY—LANGUAGE AND
    LANGUAGES

KEY WORDS

In order to find and use specific types of Hungarian records, you will need to know some key words in Hungarian. This section gives key genealogical terms in English with Hungarian translations. Words that have a hyphen (-) before or after them are root words and occur with various prefixes and suffixes (endings) in actual usage.

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

English	Hungarian
baptism(s)	kereszteltek, keresztelés, keresztelő, elnevez, megkeresztel
birth(s)	születtek, születés, született, sz.
burial(s)	temet, temetés, elás, eltemetés, eltemetett, elföldelés,
census	népszámlálás
child(ren)	szülött, gyermek, gyerek, csecsemő
death(s)	halottak, elhalálozás, elhaláló-zott, elholt, elhunyt, halál, halva, holt, meghalt, megholt
father	apa, atya
husband	férj
index(es)	névmutató, index, névsor
marriage	házasultak, megházasodni, megházasult, esket, esketés, esküvő, férjhezmenni, megnősülni, házas, házasság, összeházasult
month	hó, hónap, hava
mother	anya

name, given	név, utónév, keresztnév
name, surname	családinév
parent(s)	szül, szülők
parish	paróchia, parókia
spouse	hitves, házastárs
wife	asszony, feleség, nő
year	év

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. Hungarian words are listed in alphabetical order.

In this list, optional versions of Hungarian words or variable endings (such as some plural or feminine endings), are given in parentheses. Words in parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

Some Hungarian words have both a male and female form, such as:

  polgár = male citizen
  polgárnő = female citizen

The words in the following list usually show only the male form of words:

Hungarian	English

A

a, az	the
ács	carpenter
adó	tax
adoptált	adopted
ág	branch, line
ág. = ágostai	Evangelical (Lutheran)
agglegény	bachelor
ágostai	Evangelical (Lutheran)
ágyból származó	legitimacy status
agyláz	brain fever
ágyrajáró	lodger
agyszélhűdés	stroke
agyvérzés	stroke, apoplexy
aki	who
alacsony	short
aláírás	signature
alapos	thorough
alatt	under, before, during
albérlő	subrenter
állami	civil, state
állandó	permanent
állapot	status, civil status, condition
állapota	status of

állapotos	pregnant
állás	occupation, condition
alsó	lower
alulirott	undersigned
angol	English
anya	mother
anyakönyv	register of births, marriages, and deaths; church book; parish register
anyós	mother-in-law
apa	father
após	father-in-law
április	April
árva	orphan
asszony	married woman, wife
aszkór	dehydration
asztalos	cabinet maker
asztalos	joiner
asztalos	joiner, woodworker
asztma	asthma
át	through
áttérés	conversion
áttértek	persons converted
atya	father
augusztus	August
az	the
azelőtt	formerly
azok	they
azonkívül	besides, in addition to

B

bába	midwife
bal	left (direction)
bányász	miner
bányamíves	miner
baptista	Baptist
barát	friend
barna	brown
báró	baron
bátya	elder brother
Bécs	Vienna
becsületes	honest
bejelent	declares, reports
bejelentő	informant
bélgyulladás	enteritis
belül	inside
béres	hired farmworker
bérlő	renter
bérmálás	confirmation (Catholic)
bérmálók	persons being confirmed
betegség	disease, illness
bevándorlás	immigration
bevándorló	immigrant
bibliográfia	bibliography
bíró	judge
birodalom	empire
bíróság	court

Hungarian	English
birtokos	landowning farmer
bitang	vagrant, vagabond
bizonyítvány	certificate, document
bizonyos	certain, sure
bizonyságok	testimonies, (witnesses)
bizonytalan	uncertain
bodnár	cooper, barrel maker
bognár	wheel maker
boldog	happy
boltos	shopkeeper
borbély	barber

C

Hungarian	English
cél	purpose
cigány	gypsy
cím	title, address
címer	coat of arms
címtár	directory
cinterem	burial ground
cipész	shoemaker
csak	only, but, just
család	family, clan
családfa	pedigree, family tree
családfő	head of household
családi állapota	marital status of
családikönyv	family book
családinév	family name, surname
családtag	family member
családtörténet	genealogy, family history
csecsemő	infant
cseh	czech
Csehország	Bohemia
cseléd	servant
cserzővarga	tanner
csikós	horseherder
csizmadia	bootmaker
csütörtök	Thursday

D

Hungarian	English
d.e. = délelőtt	a.m. (before noon)
d.u. = délután	p.m. (after noon)
daganat	tumor, swelling
de	but
december	December
dédnagyanya	great grandmother
dédnagyapa	great grandfather
dél	south, noon
délben	at noon
délelőtt	a.m. (before noon)
déli	at noon
délután	p.m. (after noon)
délután	in the afternoon
diák	schoolboy
dij	fee
dögvész	plague

Hungarian	English
dolgozó	worker
domb	hill
Dunántúl	western Hungary (beyond the Danube river)

E

Hungarian	English
e	this
e. = esküdött	they married
édestestvér	sibling
egy	one, a
egyén	individual
egyesület	society
egyház	church
egyházkerület	diocese
együtt	together
egyúttal	at the same time
éj	night
éjfél	midnight
éjjeli	at night
éjszaka	midnight, at night
ékszerész	jeweler
eladó	seller
elás	bury
elején	in the beginning of
élet	life
életkor	age
életleírás	biography
életrajz	biography
elföldelés	burial
elhagyott	surviving, left behind
elhalálozás	death
elhalálozott	the deceased
elholt	the deceased
elhunyt	deceased
eljegyez	to betrothe
eljegyzés	betrothal, engagement
elmaradott	surviving
elnevez	he names (christens)
élő	alive, living
előbb	before
előbbi	former
előbbi	previous, preceding
előnév	given name
előtt	in front of, before
első	first
élső	first, formost
elsőszülött	first born, eldest
élt	lived
eltemetés	burial
eltemetésihelye	place of burial
eltemetett	buried person
eltemető	one who performs the burial
eltemetve	buried
elvált	divorced
ember	man, human being
enekszóval	with singing (at funerals)

Hungarian	English
engedéllyel	by consent, with permission
engedély	consent
epeláz	bile fever
Erdély	Transylvania
erdész	forester
erdő	forest
eredet	origin
erről a helyről	of this place
érvényes	valid
és	and
esket	marry
esketés	marriage ceremony
eskető	one who performs the marriage
esküdött	they married
esküvő	wedding
este	evening, in the evening
észak	north
észrevételek	observations
esztendő	year
év	year
evangélikus	Evangelical, Lutheran, Protestant
éve	year of
évente	yearly
évfolyam	year volume
évkönyv	yearbook
evszázad	century
ez	this
ezelőt	ago
ezer	thousand

F

Hungarian	English
f. = fi, fiú, fia	son, male, son of
falu	village
fasz. = faszikul	group, folder
február	February
fehér	white
fej	head
fekete	black
fél	half
felés	half cropper
feleség	wife
feleséges ember	married man
felett	over, above
felmenő ágon	ancestry, in the ascending line
felső	upper
féltestvér	half-sibling
Felvidék	upper Hungary
fér. = férj, férje	husband, husband of
férfi	man, male
férj	husband
férje	husband of
férjes	married woman
férjezett	married woman

Hungarian	English
férjhezmeni	to marry, take a husband
fi	boy, male
fia	son, son of
fiacskája	little son of
fiatal	young
fiú	boy, son
fiútestvér	brother
fiúunoka	grandson
fivér	brother
fő	head, main person
foglalkozás	occupation
főjegyző	village clerk, town clerk
föld	land
földbérlő	tenant farmer
földbirtokos	land holder
földművelő	peasant, farmer
földműves	peasant, farmer
folyó	current
folyó	river
folyóirat	periodical, magazine
folyószám	entry number
Forint	Hungarian monetary unit
forróláz	high fever

G

Hungarian	English
g.k. = görög katolikus	Greek Catholic
Gácsország	Galicia
gazda	head of household, farmer, landlord
gazdasszony	housewife, housekeeper
gennyedés	abscess
gépészkovács	blacksmith
gondnok	guardian, manager
görcs	spasms
görög katolikus	Greek Catholic
görög keleti	Greek Orthodox
gróf	count
gutaütés	stroke
gyakran	often
gyalogság	infantry
gyám	guardian
gyarlóság	weakness
gyászjelentés	obituary
gyengeség	feebleness, weakness
gyerek	child
gyermek	child
gyermekágyiláz	childbed fever
gyermekek	children
gyomorfene	stomach illness
gyulladás	inflammation

H

Hungarian	English
ha	if
hadi	military
hagymáz	typhoid fever

Hungarian	English
hajadon	single, unmarried girl
hajdani	the late, deceased
hajnali	at dawn
hajós	river sailor
halál	death
halál neme	cause of death
halál oka	cause of death
halász	fisherman
haldoklók szentsége	last rites
halott	dead person
halottak	deaths, dead persons
halt meg	died
halva	dead
halva született	stillborn
hány	how much, how many
hányás	vomiting
harmadik	third
harmados	thirdcropper
harminc	thirty
három	three
hasmenés	dysentery, diarrhea
hat	six
határ	border, boundary
hatodik	sixth
hátrahagyott	surviving
hátramaradt	surviving person
hatvan	sixty
hava	month of
ház	house
házaló	peddler, begger
házas	married
házasság	marriage
házasságra léptek	to enter marriage
házasságtörő	adulterer
házastárs	spouse
házasultak	married persons, the ones getting married
háznépösszeírás	listing of residents
házszám	house number
haztartás	housewife
hegy	mountain
hektika	tuberculosis, consumption
helvét	Reformed, Calvinist protestant
helvétikus	Reformed, Calvinist protestant
hely	place
helybeli	local, of this place
helyes	correct
helyett	instead of
helység	place, locality
helységnévtár	gazetteer
helytörténet	local history
hentes	butcher
herceg	duke, prince
hét	week
hét	seven
hetedik	seventh

Hungarian	English
hetek	weeks
hetes	weeks old
hétfő	Monday
hetven	seventy
hiányzik	missing
hiba	mistake, error
híd	bridge
hideglelés	chills
hím	male
himlő	smallpox
hímnemű	male
hirdetés	proclamation, banns
hirdetve	announced
hitközség	congregation
hitvallása	his/her religion
hitves	spouse
hivatal	office, bureau; calling, occupation
hó	month
hogy	that
hogyan	how
hol	where
hold	measure of land area, .57 hectares, 1.42 acres
hölgy	lady
holnap	tomorrow
holtak	dead persons
hónap	month
honos	native
honossága	citizenship of
honpolgárság	citizenship
horvát	Croatian
hosszan	for a long time
hosszú	long
hova	where
húga	his/her younger sister
húsz	twenty
huszonegy	twenty-one
huzamosan	prolonged

I

Hungarian	English
id. = idősebb	sr. = senior
idegen	foreign
idegen	from elsewhere, foreign
idegláz	nerve fever
ideiglenes	temporary
idehaza	here, at home
ideiglenes	temporary
ideje	date of, time of
idétlen szülés	birth defect
idevaló	local, of the same place
idevalósi	local person
idő	time
időelőtti születés	premature birth
idősb. = idősebb	senior
idősebb	senior
ifj. = ifjabb	jr., junior

Hungarian	English	Hungarian	English
ifjabb	junior	katona	soldier
ifjú	young, young man, adolescent	katonai	military
igazolás	certificate	kb. = körölbelül	about, approximately
igazolvány	certificate	kedd	Tuesday
igen	yes	kék	blue
ikrek	twins	kelés	boils
-inas	apprentice-	kelet	east
ipa	father-in-law	keleti görög	eastern orthodox
iparos-tanuló	apprentice	kelevény	boils, carbuncles
írás	writing	kelmefestő	dyer
iratok	documents, records	keltje	date of
irodalom	literature	kereset-módja	how employed
írni	to write	kereskedő	merchant
irnok	clerk, scribe	keresztanya	godmother
is	also	keresztapa	godfather
iskola	school	keresztel	he christens, baptizes
ismeretlen	unknown	keresztelendő	person being christened
ismét	again	keresztelés	baptism, christening
itt	here	keresztelő	baptism, christening
itteni	of this place	keresztelő	one who performs the baptism
íz	generation		
izr. = izraelita	Jewish	keresztelt	baptized
izraelita	Jewish	keresztnév	christening name
		keresztszülő	godparent
		keresztül	through
J		kertész	gardener
		kerület	district
jámbor	meek	két	two
január	January	kettő	two
járás	district	kettős gyermek	twins
jegyes	betrothed, engaged	ki	who
jegyváltás	betrothal, engagement	kicsi	little
jegyzék	register, notes, remarks	kié	whose
jegyző	notary, scribe, town clerk	kihirdetés	public banns, proclamation
jelenlét	presence	kilenc	nine
jelenlétemben	in my presence	kilencedik	ninth
jelleg	characteristic, quality	kilencven	ninety
jó	good	kilométer	kilometer
jobb	right (direction), better	kinek	to whom
jobbágy	bondsman, serf	király	king
jószág	estate, property, animal	királyi	royal
jövő	next	királynő	queen
juhász	shepherd	királyság	kingdom
július	July	kis	little, small
június	June	kisasszony	unmarried woman, Miss
		kisfia	little son of
		kisházas	small householder
K		kiskorú	below legal age
		kislánya	little daughter of
k.a. = kereszt apa/ anya	godfather, godmother	kivándorlás	emigration
kádár	cooper, barrel maker	kivándorló	emigrant
kanász	swineherd	kivonat	extract
kanyaró	measles	kocsis	coachman
karácsony	Christmas	kocsmáros	innkeeper, tavernkeeper
kastély	castle	kőfaragó	stone mason
kataszter	property tax roll	köhögés	coughing
katólikus	Catholic	koldus	beggar
		köleshimlő	pox

Hungarian	English	Hungarian	English
koma	godfather, witness	lelkész	pastor, clergyman (protestant)
kőműves	mason, bricklayer	lemenő ágon	descendency, in the descending line
konfirmáció	confirmation		
konfirmáltak	persons being confirmed	lengyel	Polish
könyv	book	lenn	below
könyvészet	bibliography	lesz	will be
könyvtár	library	leszármazás	genealogy, origin
kor	age	levél	letter, certificate
kór	disease, sickness	levéltár	archives
koraszülés	premature birth	lovasság	cavalry
körül	around	luteránus	Lutheran
körülbelül	about, approximately		
körülmetél	he circumcizes		
körülmetélés	circumcision		
kötet	volume, book		
kovács	smith		
következő	next, the following		
következtében	in consequence of		
közepén	in the middle of		
közjegyző	notary		
közönséges	general, unspecified, common		
között	between		
közrendű	common		
község	town, community		
közül	of, from, one of, out of		
külföldi	foreigner		
kutatás	research		

L

Hungarian	English
l. = lány	daughter, female
l. = lásd	see
lajstrom	register, list
lakás	residence, dwelling
lakáscím	address, house number
lakások	dwelling
lakatos	locksmith
lakhely	place of residence
lakóházak	dwellings, houses
lakók jegyzéke	directory of residents
lakos	inhabitant, tenant
lakosság	inhabitants, population
lány	daughter, female
lánykája	little girl, daughter of
lányunoka	granddaughter
lap	page
lásd	see
láz	fever
leány	girl, daughter
leánykája	little girl, daughter of
leg-	(prefix for the most or best)
legény	young man, lad
legjobb	best
legöregebb	eldest, oldest
legtöbb	most
leirás	description

Hungarian	English
M	
m. = meghalt	died
m. = megye	county
ma	today
magánzó	private person, without occupation
magas	high
magaviselet	behavior
magyar	Hungarian
Magyország	Hungary
májbaj	liver disease
május	May
malom	mill
már, máris	already
március	March
más	other
másként	alias, called
másnap	the next day
másod-filmezés	another filming
második	second
másodpéldány	transcript, another copy
mások	others
mátka	bride
még	still
megesett	pregnant out of wedlock
megesketés helye	place of marriage, place of wedding
meghal	he/she dies
meghalt	deceased
megházasodni	to take a wife, marry
megházasult	married
megholt	deceased
megjelent	appeared
megkeresztel	he christens
megnősülni	to marry, take a wife
megye	county
mellbetegség	tuberculosis, consumption
mellett	next to
méltó	worthy
mennyi ideje	how much time
meny	daughter-in-law
menyasszony	bride, fiancée
merevgörcs	tetanus, lock-jaw
mérföld	mile
mérföldnyire	how many miles
mert	because
-mester	master-
mesterség	craft, trade
mészáros	butcher
mező	meadow
mezőőr	cropwarden
mezővaros	market-town
mfd. = mérföld	mile
miatt	because of
mind	all
minden	each, every
mindig	always

Hungarian	English
mindkettő	both
mint	like, as
mióta él itt	resides here since when
mivel	since
molnár	miller
Morvaország	Moravia
most	now
mostoha-	step-
mostohaanya	step-mother
mostohaapa	step-father
mostohagyerek	step-child
Mózes vallású	of Jewish religion
Mózes vallású	Jewish
múlt	past
munkás	worker
mutató	index
mv. = mezőváros	market town
N	
n. = nagyságos	Mr., Mrs., esquire
n. = nő	female (abbrev. of nő)
nagy	large, big, great
nagyanya	grandmother
nagyapa	grandfather
nagybácsi	uncle
nagybátya	his or her uncle
nagykorú	of legal age
nagynéni	aunt
nagyságos	esquire (male or female)
nagyszülők	grandparents
naj	hair
nap	day
napja	day of
napszámos	day laborer
-né	wife of [Kisné = Mrs. Kis]
négy	four
negyedik	fourth
negyven	forty
néhai	the late, deceased
neje	his wife, wife of
nélkül	without
nem	not
nem tudatik	unknown
neme	sex of
nemes	noble
nemesség	nobility
német	German
nemzedék	generation
nemzedékrend	genealogy
néne	elder sister
néni	aunt
népesség	population
népszámlálás	census
név	name
neve	name of, his or her name
nevek	names
névmutató	name index

Hungarian	English	Hungarian	English
névsora	name index of	összeházasult	married
névtelen	nameless	ősz	fall, autumn, grey
nevű	called	őszén	in the autumn of
nevük	their names	osztrák	Austrian
névváltoztatások	name changes	öt	five
nincs	is not	óta	since
nő	female, wife, woman	ötödik	fifth
női	female	ott	there
nőnemű	female	otthon	at home
nős	married man	ötven	fifty
nőtestvér	sister	övé	his/her
nőtlen	single, unmarried man	özvegy	widow, widower
november	November	özvegyasszony	widow
nővér	sister	özvegyember	widower
Ns. = nagyságos	Mr., Mrs., esquire		
ny. = nyugalmazott	retired		

P

Hungarian	English
pálankafőző	distiller
pap	priest, clergyman
pár	pair, couple
paraszt	farmer, peasant
páratlan oldal	odd numbered pages
paróchia	parish
parókia	parish
páros oldal	even numbered pages
Paroszország	Prussia
patak	stream
pék	baker
péntek	Friday
pénz	money
pestis	plague
piac	market
piros	red
pl. = például	for example, e.g.
plebánia	rectory
plebános	parish priest
polgár	citizen
polgári állása	occupation, civil status of
polgári anyakönyv	civil registration
polgári sorsa	status, condition
polgármester	mayor
porosz	Prussian
predikacióval	with preaching
puszta	estate, ranch, hamlet, group of houses

(continued, left column):

Hungarian	English
nyakdaganat	goiter
nyarán	in the summer of
nyavalyatörés	convulsions
nyelv	language
nyilatkozat	statement
nyilvános	public
nyolc	eight
nyolcadik	eighth
nyolcvan	eighty
nyugalmazott	retired
nyugat	west

O

Hungarian	English
ó	old
ő	he, she, it
öccse	his/her younger brother
ők	they
oka	cause of
okirat	document
okmány	document
október	October
oláh	Romanian
olasz	Italian
oldal	page, side
olvasni	to read
óra	hour
órakor	o'clock
órányira	how many hours distant
öreg	old
öregebb	elder, older
öregség	old age
örmény	Armenian
örökbefogadások	adoptions
örökség	inheritance
orosz	Russian
orr	nose
ország	country
országos	national
ortodox	orthodox
ős	ancestor, forefather
oskola mester	schoolteacher

R

Hungarian	English
rabi	rabbi
rác	Serb
rágóizomgörcs	tetanus, lock-jaw
rák	cancer
rángógörcs	epilepsy
ref. = református	Reformed, Calvinist protestant
református	Reformed, Calvinist protestant

Hungarian	English
reggel	in the morning
régi	old, ancient
rendes	regular
réssz	part
rokon	relative
római katolikus	Roman Catholic
rossz	bad
rutén	Ukrainian

S

Hungarian	English
s	and
sajat	[one's] own
-segéd	journeyman-
semmi	none, nothing
senyvedés	pneumonia
serfözö	brewer
sír	grave, burial site
skarlát	scarlet fever
skorbut	scurvy
sógor	brother-in-law
sógornő	sister-in-law
soha	never
sok	many, much
sorszám	registration number
sorvadás	consumption, wasting away
sötet	dark
stb. = és a tóbbi	and so forth, etc.
suszter	shoemaker
sz. = született	born, brought forth
szabó	tailor
szakasz	section, file
szám	number
szamárköhögés	whooping cough
szappanfőző	soapmaker
szárazbetegség	tuberculosis, consumption
származása	his/her birthplace, origin
száz	hundred
századik	hundredth
szegény	poor
szegesés	evil eye, cursed
szélhüdés	apoplexy, stroke
szélütés	stroke
személy	person
szemle	muster, review
szent	saint, holy
szeptember	September
szerb	Serbian
szerda	Wednesday
szerint	according to
szerződes	contract
szín	color
szívoham	heart attack
szívtágulás	heart disease
szlovén	Slovenian
szobatárs	roomer
szőke	blond
szolga	servant

Hungarian	English
szolgáló	servant girl
szombat	Saturday
szomszéd	neighbor
szótár	dictionary
szövő	weaver
szövőmunkás	weaver
szükségben	in emergency
szül	born as, née, maiden-named
szül	parent
szülék lakása	residence of the parents
szülés	childbirth
szülésben	in childbirth
szülésznő	midwife
születés	birth
születésihely	birthplace
született	was born
születtek	births
szülői	their parents, parental
szülők	parents
szülött	offspring
szürke	grey
szűz	virgin

T

Hungarian	English
táblázat	chart
tag	member
táján	about, approximately
takács	weaver
tanár	teacher
tanító	teacher
tanúk	witnesses
tanuló	student
tanya	hamlet, small village
tárgymutató	index of things
társaság	society
tartalom	contents
tavaszán	in the springtime of
távol	far
távollét	absence
távolság	distance
téglavető	brickmaker
tegnap	yesterday
tehenész	cowherd
tekintetes	the honorable, esquire
tél	winter
telén	in the winter of
telkes	landholder
telkes gazda	small landholder
temetés	burial, funeral
temető	cemetery
temetőőr	sexton
templom	church (building)
térkép	map
termete	height, stature
terület	area, territory
test	body
testvér	sibling, brother or sister

téves	wrong	útca	street
tífusz	typhus	útlevél	passport
timár	tanner	utolsó	last
Tiszáninnen	region north of the Tisza river	utónév	given name
Tiszántúl	region south of the Tisza river		

V

tíz	ten	vadász	hunter
tizedik	tenth	vagy	or
tizenegy	eleven	vagyon összeirások	property tax rolls
tizenhárom	thirteen	vak	blind
tizenhat	sixteen	vallás	religion
tizenhét	seventeen	vallástanító	religion teacher
tizenkettő	twelve	van	is, be
tizenkilenc	nineteen	vannak	are
tizennégy	fourteen	vár	fortress
tizennyolc	eighteen	varga	shoemaker
tizenöt	fifteen	vármegye	county
tó	lake	város	town, city
torok	throat	vasárnap	Sunday
török	Turkish	végelgyengülés	weakness of old age
torokgyík	diptheria, mumps	végén	at the end of
történelem	history	végrendelet	will, testament
törvény	law	vegyesházasságok	mixed religion marriages
törvényes	legitimate, legal	vele	with him, with her
törvénytelen	illegitimate	vendég	guest
tót, tóth	Slovak	vénkisassony	old maid, spinster
tud	knows how	vénség	old age
tüdőgyulladás	pneumonia	vérfolyás	hemorrhage, bleeding
tüdőkórság	tuberculosis, consumption	vérhas	dysentery, flux
túdősorvadás	consumption, tuberculosis	vérömlés	hemmorhage
tüdővész	tuberculosis, consumption	vétel	communions
túl	very, much	vezetéknév	surname, family name
tulajdonos	owner	vidék	area, region
tutajos	bargeman	vindus	Slovene
		viszony	relationship
		víz	water
		vizbefüllás	drowning
		vízibetegség	dropsy
		víziszony	hydrophopia, rabies
		vízkór	dropsy, edema
		vizsgálat	examination
		vm. = vármegye	county
		vő	son-in-law
		vőlegény	bridegroom
		völgy	valley
		vörheny	scarlet fever

U

ugyanaz	same
ugyanitt	at the same place
új	new
ujházasok	newlyweds
újmagyar	gypsy
újpolgár	gypsy
újra	again
újszülött	newborn
ukrán	Ukranian
un. = unitárius	Unitarian (Protestant)
unitárius	Unitarian (Protestant)
unoka	grandchild
unokafivér	male cousin
unokahug	niece
unokanőver	female cousin
unokaöccs	nephew
unokatestvér	cousin
úr	gentleman, master
úrvacsora-vétel	communions
út	street, road
után	after

Z

zöld	green
zsellér	cottager, cotter
zsidó	Jewish
zsinagóga	synagogue

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. Days of the month are written in ordinal form:

Cardinal		Ordinal	
1	egy	1st	első
2	kettő, két	2nd	második
3	három	3rd	harmadik
4	négy	4th	negyedik
5	öt	5th	ötödik
6	hat	6th	hatodik
7	hét	7th	hetedik
8	nyolc	8th	nyolcadik
9	kilenc	9th	kilencedik
10	tíz	10th	tizedik
11	tizenegy	11th	tizenegyedik
12	tizenkettő	12th	tizenkettedik
13	tizenhárom	13th	tizenharmadik
14	tizennégy	14th	tizennegyedik
15	tizenöt	15th	tizenötödik
16	tizenhat	16th	tizenhatodik
17	tizenhét	17th	tizenhetedik
18	tizennyolc	18th	tizennyolcadik
19	tizenkilenc	19th	tizenkilencedik
20	húsz	20th	huszadik
21	huszonegy	21th	huszonegyedik
22	huszonkettő	22th	huszonkettedik
23	huszonhárom	23th	huszonharmadik
24	huszonnégy	24th	huszonnegyedik
25	huszonöt	25th	huszonötödik
26	huszonhat	26th	huszonhatodik
27	huszonhét	27th	huszonhetedik
28	huszonnyolc	28th	huszonnyolcadik
29	huszonkilenc	29th	huszonkilencedik
30	harminc	30th	harmincadik
31	harmincegy	31st	harmincegyedik
40	negyven	40th	negyvenedik
50	ötven	50th	ötvenedik
60	hatvan	60th	hatvanadik
70	hetven	70th	hetvenedik
80	nyolcvan	80th	nyolcvanadik
90	kilencven	90th	kilencvenedik
100	száz	100th	századik
200	kétszáz	200th	kétszázadik
300	háromszáz	300th	háromszázadik
1000	ezer	1000th	ezredik

DATES

In Hungarian records, dates are sometimes written out:

július huszonötödikén Az Úrnak
ezernyolcszázharminchatodik esztendejében
= on the twenty-fifth of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty and six

To understand Hungarian dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section:

Months

	English	Hungarian	Archaic Form
I	January	január	Boldog Asszony hava
II	February	február	Böjtelő hava
III	March	március	Böjtmás hava
IV	April	április	Szent György hava
V	May	május	Pünkösd hava
VI	June	június	Szent Iván hava
VII	July	július	Szent Jakab hava
VIII	August	augusztus	Kis Asszony hava
IX	September	szeptember	Szent Mihály hava
X	October	október	Mindszent hava
XI	November	november	Szent András hava
XII	December	december	Karácsony hava

Days of the Week

English	Hungarian
Sunday	vasárnap
Monday	hétfő
Tuesday	kedd
Wednesday	szerda
Thursday	csütörtök
Friday	péntek
Saturday	szombat

English	Lithuanian	Latvian,	Albanian,	Greek	/// Hungarian	Estonian	Finnish	
January	sausio menuo	janvaris	Kallnuer or Januar	'Ιανουάριος Janoyarios	január boldog asszony hava	jaanuar näärikuu	tammikuu	
February	vasario menuo	februaris	Fruer or Shkurt	Φεβρουάριος Febroyarios	február böjtelő hava	veebruar kuunlakuu	helmikuu	
March	kovo menuo	marts	Mars	Μάρτιος Martios	március böjmás hava	märts paastukuu	maaliskuu	
April	balandžio menuo	aprilis	Prill	'Απρίλιος Aprilios	április szent György hava	aprill jürikuu	huhtikuu	
May	geguzes menuo	maijs	Maj	Μάϊος Maios	május pünkösd hava	mai lehekuu	toukokuu	
June	birželio menuo	junijs	Qershuer	'Ιούνιος Ioynios	június szent Ivan hava	juuni jaanikuu	kesäkuu	
July	liepos menuo	julijs	Korrik	'Ιούλιος Ioylios	július szent Jakob hava	juuli heinakuu	heinäkuu	
August	rugpiučio menuo	augusts	Gusht	Αΰγουστος Aygoystos	augusztus kis asszony hava	august lõikuskuu	elokuu	
September	rugsejo menuo	septembris	Shtatuer	Σεπτέμβριος Septembrios	szeptember szent Mihaly hava	september mihklikuu	syyskuu	
October	spalio menuo	oktobris	Tetuer	'Οκτώβριος Oktōbrios	október mindszent hava	oktoober viinakuu	lokakuu	
November	lapričio menuo	novembris	Nanduer	Νοέμβριος Noembrios	november szent András hava	november talvekuu	marraskuu	
December	gruodžio menuo	decembris	Dhietuer	Δεκέμβριος	december karacsony	detsember	joulukuu	

Hungary, historical map of counties & regions

Magyarország vármegyéi a századfordulón

Csehország

Morvaország

Felső-Ausztria

Alsó-Ausztria

Ausztria

Stájerország

Karintia

Krajna

OROSZ BIR.

Bukovina

ROMÁNIA

SZERBIA

BOSZNIA
(a Monarchia 1878-ban megszállta)

Legend:
- Budapest — székesfőváros
- megyeszékhely
- törvényhatósági jogú város
- megyeszékhely s egyben törvényhatósági jogú város
- Fiume — önálló kikötőváros

Counties and places:

ÁRVA — Alsókubin, Turócszentmárton
LIPTÓ — Liptószentmiklós
TRENCSÉN — Trencsén
TURÓC
SÁROS — Lőcse, Eperjes
SZEPES
ZEMPLÉN
ZÓLYOM — Besztercebánya
GÖMÖR ÉS KIS-HONT — Rimaszombat
ABAÚJ-TORNA — Kassa
UNG — Ungvár
BEREG — Beregszász
NYITRA — Nyitra
POZSONY — Pozsony, Bécs
BARS — Aranyosmarót
HONT — Ipolyság
NÓGRÁD — Balassagyarmat
UGOCSA — Nagyszőlős
MÁRAMAROS — Máramarossziget
SZABOLCS — Nyíregyháza
SZATMÁR — Szatmárnémeti, Nagykároly
BORSOD — Miskolc
HEVES — Eger
MOSON — Magyaróvár
KOMÁROM — Komárom
ESZTERGOM — Esztergom
GYŐR — Győr
SOPRON — Sopron
Budapest
HAJDÚ — Debrecen
SZILÁGY — Zilah
SZOLNOK-DOBOKA — Dés
BESZTERCE-NASZÓD — Beszterce
PEST-PILIS-SOLT-KISKUN — Szolnok, Kecskemét
JÁSZ-NAGYKUN-SZOLNOK
VESZPRÉM — Veszprém, Székesfehérvár
FEJÉR
VAS — Szombathely
ZALA — Zalaegerszeg
BIHAR — Nagyvárad
KOLOZS — Kolozsvár
MAROS-TORDA — Marosvásárhely
CSÍK — Csíkszereda
TORDA-ARANYOS — Torda
UDVARHELY — Székelyudvarhely
TOLNA — Szekszárd
SOMOGY — Kaposvár
BÉKÉS — Gyula
CSONGRÁD — Szentes, Hódmezővásárhely
KISKUN
ALSÓ-FEHÉR — Nagyenyed, Dicsőszentmárton
KIS-KÜKÜLLŐ — Segesvár
HÁROMSZÉK — Sepsiszentgyörgy
VARASD — Varasd
BARANYA — Pécs
CSANÁD — Makó
ARAD — Arad
NAGY-KÜKÜLLŐ
SZEBEN — Nagyszeben
FOGARAS — Fogaras
BRASSÓ — Brassó
BELOVÁR-KÖRÖS — Belovár
ZÁGRÁB — Zágráb
HORVÁT-SZLAVÓNORSZÁG
BÁCS-BODROG — Zombor, Szabadka, Újvidék
TORONTÁL — Nagybecskerek
TEMES — Temesvár, Lugos
HUNYAD — Déva
VERŐCE — Eszék
POZSEGA — Pozsega
SZERÉM — Vukovár
KRASSÓ-SZÖRÉNY — Versec, Pancsova
MODRUS — Ogulin
FIUME — Zengg, Károlyváros
LIKA-KRBAVA — Gospić

Partvidék — Dalmácia

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Map of Ethnic Groups in Austria-Hungary around 1911
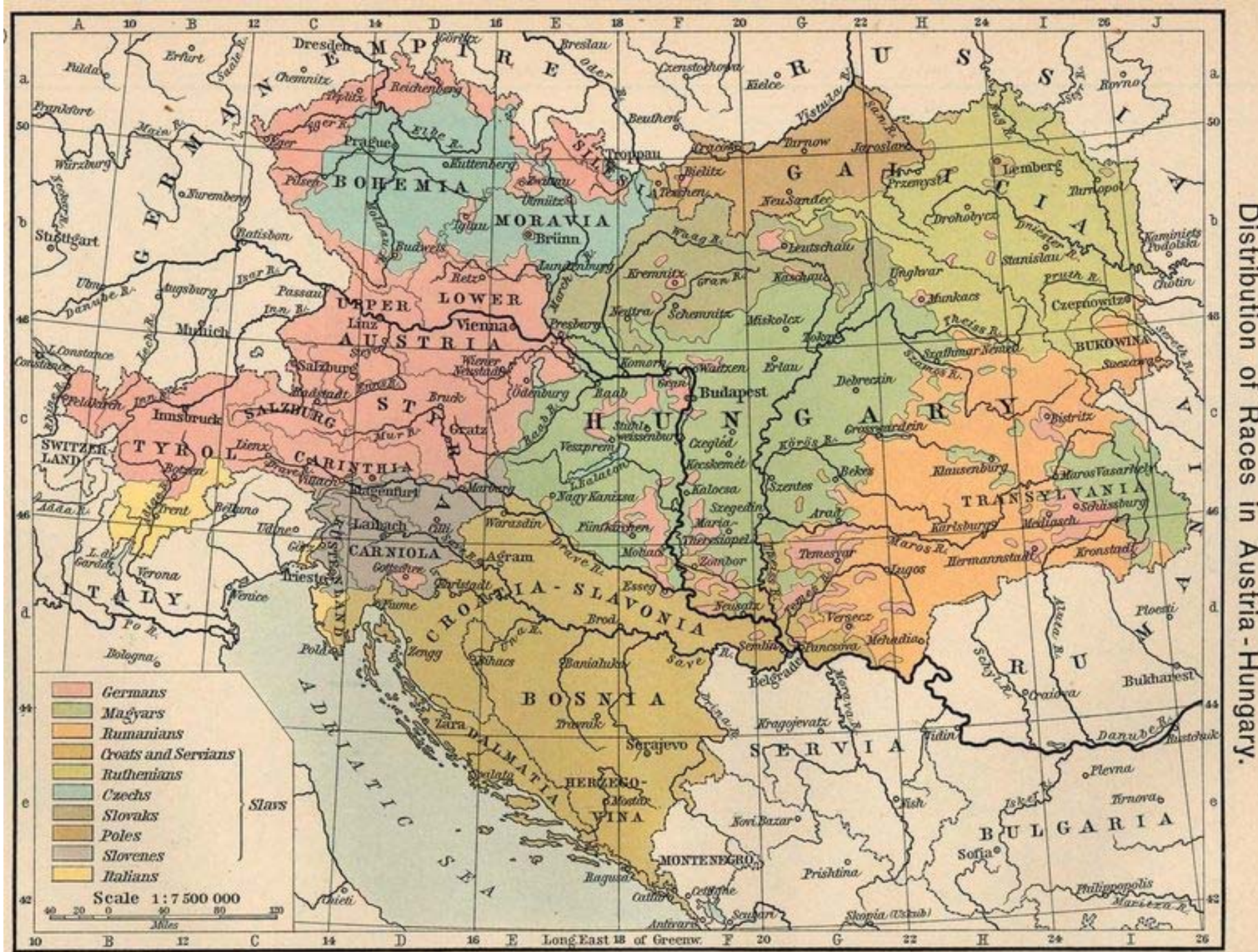
Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary.

Legend:
- Germans
- Magyars
- Rumanians
- Croats and Servians
- Ruthenians
- Czechs
- Slovaks
- Poles
- Slovenes
- Italians

Slavs

Scale 1 : 7 500 000
Miles

Long. East 18 of Greenw.

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 Slovaks, 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 Czechoslovakia, 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 Russia 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 Hungarian 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 of 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 published 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 historical background of the above provinces see the separate research paper *Historical, Social, Economical and Religious Background of Germany and Austria as it affects Genealogical Research*, 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.
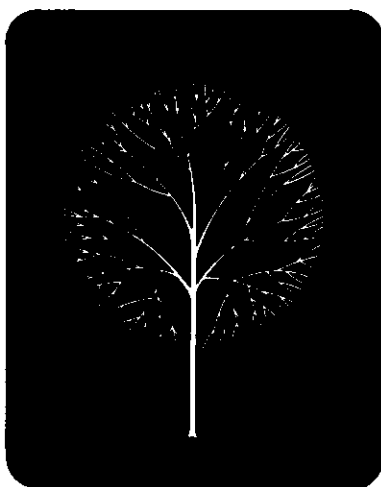
THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
107 SOUTH MAIN STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111
U.S.A.
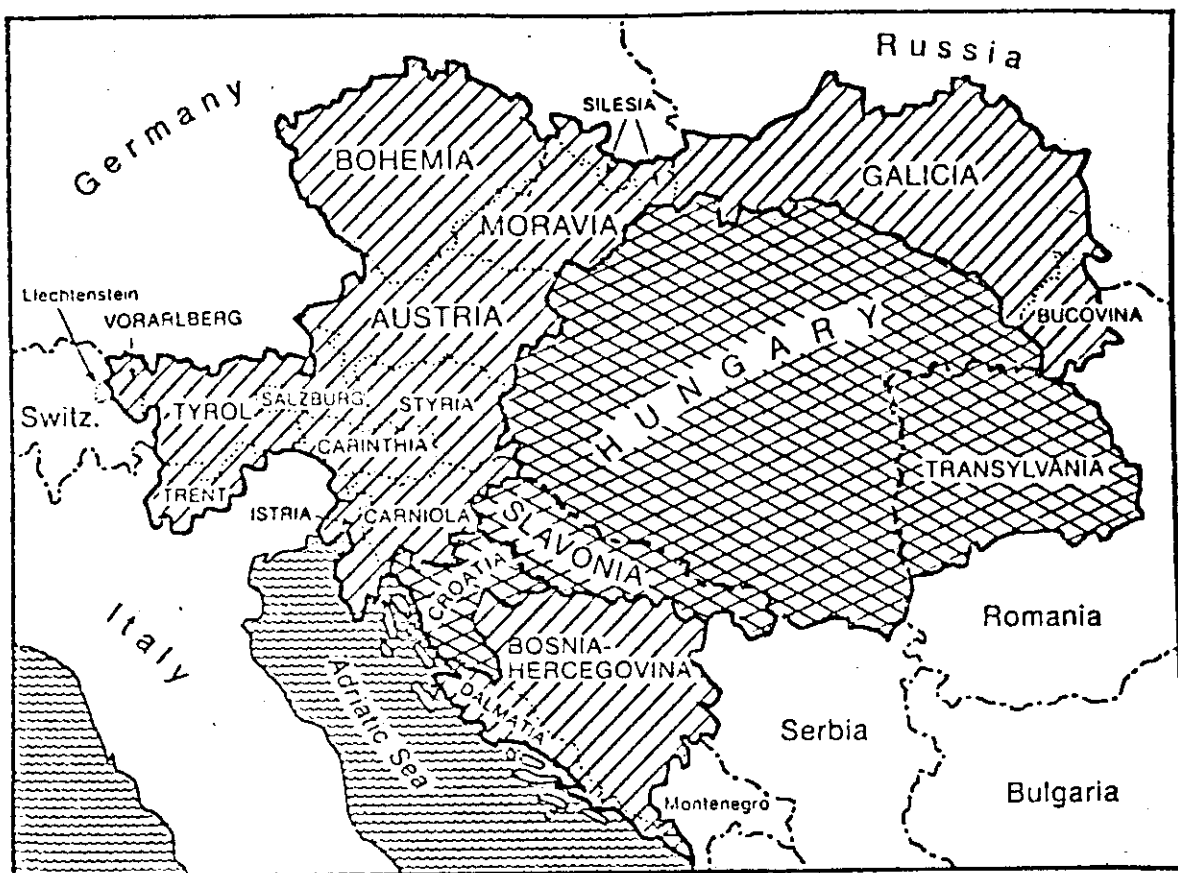
Map of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy before 1918 with emphasis on the relationship of the Kingdom of Hungary ▧ to the Austrian Empire ▨.
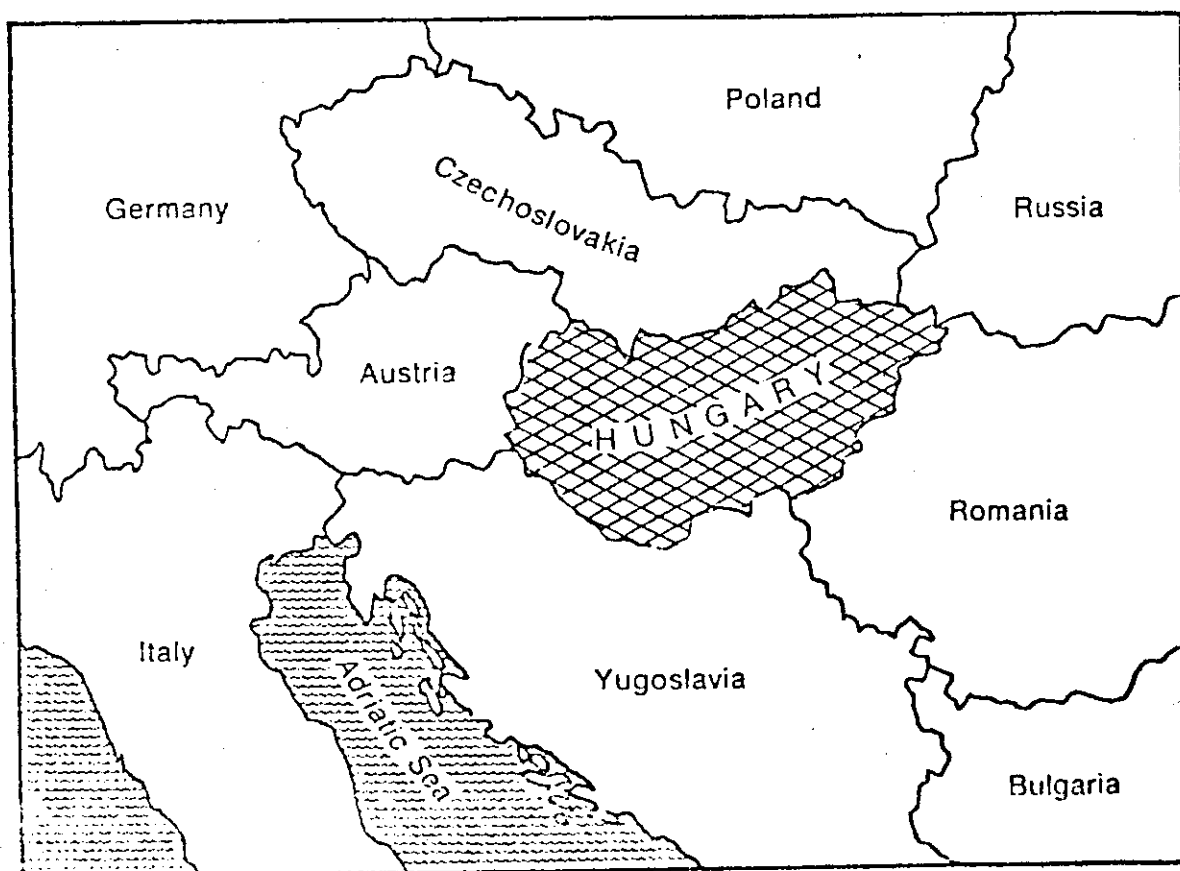
Map of the same area showing present day Hungary and its relationship to neighboring countries formed from the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

European Gazetteers

Record keeping in Europe was actually much better 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: **Ev⅌f.**
Catholic parish: **Kpf.**
Jewish synagogue: **Sn.**

Gazetteer of Prussia

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

Film Number	Volume	Place Name
1186701 item 3	1	*Ostpreussen*
1186701 item 4	2	*Westpreussen*
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 "**rhſpe.**" "**Evngeſh**" (Lutheran) in column 25 and "**toſh**" (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	II

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. <u>Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs- Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs</u> [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 <u>Meyers</u> 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:

<u>Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen</u> [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 <u>Ostpreussen</u>	(Film 1186701 item 3)	𝛽𝑦𝓊
Vol 2 <u>Westpreussen</u>	(Film 1186701 item 4)	″
Vol 3 <u>Brandenburg</u>	(Film 806635 item 1)	″
Vol 4 <u>Pommern</u>	(Film 806634 item 4)	″
Vol 5 <u>Posen</u>	(Film 806635 item 3)	″
Vol 6 <u>Schlesien</u>	(Film 806633 item 4)	″

> 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 słowiańskich</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:

𝛽𝑦𝓊	920,957	vol. 1	Aa-Derenecrna	𝛽𝑦𝓊 920,967	vol. 11	Sochaczew-Szlurbowska Wola
″	920,958	vol. 2	Derenek-Gżack	″ 920,968	vol. 12	Szlurpkiszki-Warłynka
″	920,959	vol. 3	Haag-Kepy	″ 920,969	vol. 13	Warmbrunn-Worowo
″	920,960	vol. 4	Kęs-Kutno	″ 920,970	vol. 14	Worowo-Żyżyn
″	920,961	vol. 5	Kutowa-Malczyce	″ 920,971	vol. 15	Ababi-Januszowo
″	920,962	vol. 6	Malczyce-Netreba			(addendum)
″	920,963	vol. 7	Netreba-Perepiat	″ 920,972	vol. 15	Januszpol-Sniatyn
″	920,964	vol. 8	Perepiatycha-Pożajście			(addendum)
″	920,965	vol. 9	Pożajście-Rukszenice			
″	920,966	vol. 10	Rukszenice-Sochaczew			

Arranged alphabetically with text in Polish.

<u>Russisches Geographisches Namenbuch</u> [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.

<u>Austro-Hungarian Empire</u>

<u>Allgemienes geographisches statistisches Lexikon aller österreichischen Staaten</u> [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	N-Serti -	1186710
H-M - 1186709	Serto-Z -	1186711

Gazetteer of Austria

<u>Gemeindelexikon der in Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder</u> [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 E5g; also on microfilm).

1187925 item 2	Vol. 1	Niederösterreich
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 11	Schlesien
1187928 item 1	Vol 12	Galizien
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

<u>Magyarország Helységnévtára</u> [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
gk. – Görög Katholikus – Greek Catholic   un. – Unitarius – Unitarian
kg. – Keleti Görög – Greek Orthodox   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. Názvy obcí na Slovensku za ostatných dvesto rokov [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.

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
gk.	– Görög Katholikus – Greek Catholic	un.	– Unitarius – Unitarian
kg.	– Keleti Görög – Greek Orthodox	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. Názvy obcí na Slovensku za ostatných dvesto rokov [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.

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
(Film no. 1187926 item 4)   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 trans-
lated 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).

Poděbrad: Nimburg, Poděbrad.

Bezirkshauptmannschaften, Gerichtsbezirke, Ortsgemeinden	Namerte der Schulen zu welchen die geschwisterchrades Ortsgemeinden gehören	Konatergemeinden bezw. Sanitätsbezirke zu welchen der geschwisterchraden Ortsgemeinden gehören	Standorte der röm.-kath. Matrikelstellen, an welchen die geschwisterchraden Ortsgemeinden gehören
H. GB. Nimburg	School	Sanitation district	Parish
Bohnics	Bohnics	Nimburg (SD.)	Click
Beerbin	Jheveranska (Gem. Bohnics)	Krasice	Beerbin
Bodimvrls	Beerbin	Nimburg (SD.)	Nimburg
Click	Bodimvrls	Nimburg (SD.)	Click
Brahtics	B'hieb	Nimburg (SD.)	Nimburg
	Bodimvrls	Nimburg (SD.)	Nimburg
	Nimburg, 3 C.	Nimburg (SD.)	Nimburg

FAMILY ORIGINS IN EASTERN EUROPE: USING THE RECORDS
OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
HUNGARY, HUNGARIANS, AND THEIR RECORDS

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A SHORT HISTORY OF HUNGARY

Hungary is located in east-central Europe in the middle of the Danube basin with an area of 35,875 square miles, bordered on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the northeast by the Soviet Union, on the southeast by Rumania, on the south and southwest by Yugoslavia, and on the west by Austria. The population of Hungary, according to the 1970 census, was 10,314,152. The country is divided into nineteen counties: Bacs-Bodrog, Baranya, Bekes, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Csongrad, Fejer, Gyor-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Komarom, Nograd, Pest, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmar, Szolnok, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem, and Zala. The Hungarians call themselves Magyars.

In the late 800s several tribes of Magyars, maybe a quarter million of people, swept from the east into the middle of the Danube basin, lead by their chief, Arpad, and there they began to establish a settlement, having taken the land from the scattered mostly Slavic population.

About 970 Geza, the great-grandson of Arpad, became the leader of the Magyars and began to organize the Magyar tribes into a united nation. He was succeeded by his son Istvan, who for the sake of his people, wished to establish a good relationship with the neighboring countries. Therefore he married a Bavarian princess, Gizella, and invited Catholic missionaries from Germany and Italy to convert his people to Christianity, and to establish and apply the culture and politics of western Europe. He made Roman Catholicism the country's official religion. Pope Sylvester II sent him a crown and gave him the title, "King of Hungary." He was crowned in 1000, and thus he became the first king of Hungary. After his death he was sainted and since he is commonly known as Szent Istvan (St. Stephen). During his reign he invited German traders and craftsmen to be settled in Hungary and help to build up the country.

The descendants of Arpad, the Arpad-House, ruled Hungary until 1301, when the last Arpad-House king died without an heir. During the rule of the Arpad-House, Hungary became a firmly established Christian state. After the extinction of the Arpad-House the Italian Anjou dynasty took over the reign, but Hungary still remained an independent kingdom for 225 years, which was a very successful period in the history of Hungary. Charles Robert and Louis I (or Louis the Great) strengthened the monarchy, and gained much land. Culture flourished, schools and libraries were established.

During the reign of King Mathias, 1458-1490, the country prospered and became a center of the Italian Renaissance. He was the founder of the world-famous Bibliotheca Corvina. King

Mathias, who came from a Hungarian noble family, had a great love for books and the arts, and he was helped by his wife to develop the western culture in Hungary. Beatrice, the former princess of Naples, was a very well-educated queen.

After the death of King Mathias the Hungarian Diet-an assembly of noble-men-gained much power, and caused conflicts and disorder in the country. In 1514 the peasants revolted against unjust treatment by their landlords. The nobles put down the uprising, and the peasants were condemned to lifelong serfdom. Meanwhile the Turks were advancing into Europe (actually since the mid 1300s), and because of the existing internal problems the country became weak and could not resist Turkish attacks. In 1526 the Hungarians suffered a total defeat in the Battle of Mohacs. On the battlefield not only did they lose their king (Louis II) and the flower of their men, but, worst of all, their national independence. The greater part of the country, some two-thirds of it, fell under Turkish occupation, which was to last for the next 150 years. The remaining one-third, unoccupied by the Turks (a long, narrow strip in the west and north) became a Hapsburg domain because the Hungarian crown, vacated by the death of the king passed through inheritance to Ferdinand I of Hapsburg (1526-1564).

At the end of the 1600s the Hapsburg forces drove the Turks out of Hungary, and thus the Hapsburgs gained complete control over the country. The Austrian rulers' rather consistent policy was to try to amalgamate their multinational Danubian lands into a supranational entity, and therefore it called not for the encouragement of the national aspirations and independence, and had a massive impact on all matters concerning the country's national minorities. The Hapsburg rule in Hungary lasted almost four hundred years.

The Hapsburgs governed Hungary harshly, especially the Protestant sections of it.

This caused a nationwide uprising in 1703, which was lead by France Rakoczy II. During this revolutionary war, Rakoczy with his armies recaptured almost the whole country, but the Hapsburgs put down the revolt and gained back their power. Afterward they began to treat Hungary better, improved its economic and political condition, extended the educational system, improved the lot of the serfs, and otherwise contributed to the betterment of Hungary.

During the reigns of Charles VI, Maria Theresia and Joseph II, in the years of 1718-1737, 1744-1772 and 1782-1787 the Great Swabian Migration took place. These rulers invited Germans from Swabia to inhabit those waste lands of Hungary which were, due to the Turkish attacks suffered in the previous centuries, desolated by the former Hungarian population. The Germans settled the Bacska-Banat region in the South, in Transdanubia, Tolna, and Baranya counties and the western environs of Buda itself. The first official census was taken at this time in Hungary, 1785-87.

In the 1840s Count Stephen Szechenyi led a movement to revive Hungary's culture and national pride, which later became Hungary's reform and independence movement, lead by Louis Kossuth. This resulted in the establishment of a Hungarian government and the freeing of the serfs in the spring of 1848. The continuing disagreements between the two countries (Hungary and Austria) finally led Hungary to fight for its independence. Kossuth became the head of the revolutionary Hungarian government and declared independence from Austria in April 1849. The Austrians aided by the Russians, defeated the Hungarian army in August 1849 and Hungary came again under Hapsburg rule.

In 1859 and 1866 Austria was defeated by France and Italy, then by Prussia and Italy. Thus the Hungarians, lead by Francis Deak, were able to force the emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph, to give Hungary equal status with Austria. As a result, the Austro-Hungarian dual

monarchy was established in 1867. The two countries conducted foreign, military, and certain financial affairs jointly but each had its own constitutional government to handle all other matters. This resulted in a period of peace (fifty years) between the two countries. During this time Hungary's economy system, and cultural life developed rapidly.

At the time of the compromise (1867) there were 15.5 million inhabitants. This figure had risen to 20.9 in 1910. Behind the population increase and statistics of cultural advance there was also the hopeless misery of the poor, and as a consequence large-scale emigration. Between the late 1870s and 1913 about two million people left Hungary. In 1879 the number of emigrants was 1,759 but rose to 17,520 in 1882. In the following years their number varied mostly between 10,000 and 25,000, rose to 35,125 in 1892, and fell to 8,044 in 1894. Toward the end of the century emigration revived and increased from 22,800 in 1898 to 209,169 in 1907. In the following year it fell to 49,365. It then rose again but continued at less than 130,000 up to 1913.[1] The overwhelming majority of the emigrants headed toward the United States. Of the close to two million people, some 600,000-700,000 were Hungarians, the rest were Slovak, Ukrainian, South Slavic, etc. The Hungarians settled down mainly in the New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Detroit areas where they found employment in mining and heavy industry and formed national communities. Although the majority were poor peasants and workers, the emigrants also included professional people who were to play a significant role in the economy and cultural life of the United States.[2]

In the late 1800s and early 1900s the nationalists began to demand self government, but the Hungarian politicians failed to heed the demands. In 1914 Southern Slav nationalists killed the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and Austro-Hungary declared war on Serbia, marking the start of World War I (1915-1918).

On 3 November 1918, Austro-Hungary signed the armistice. On 16 November 1918, with the leadership of Count Mihaly Karolyi, Hungary was declared a republic. In March of 1919 the communists took over the land, but very soon Rumania attacked Hungary, occupied most of it, and made an end of the communist coalition government. In 1919 Admiral Miklos Horthy came to power, drove out the Rumanians, and established a conservative government, which lasted for twenty-five years. Hungary became a monarchy again without a king with Admiral Horthy as regent.

In 1920 Hungary and the allies signed the Treaty of Trianon. As a consequence, Hungary lost two-thirds of its land and two-fifths of its population. Hungarian territories were alloted to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The area of the Pre-war Hungary—109,223 square miles (without Croatia)—shrank into 35,983 square miles and the 18,246,000 population into 7,900,000 people.[3]

In 1941 Hungary aided Hitler in an attack on Yugoslavia, and with this act Hungary entered World War II. In March 1944 Hitler seized Hungary, no longer considered a reliable ally, jailed the regent, Miklos Horthy, and set up a Nazi government. Now Hungary, a war-torn country, became the object of all the enemies of Hitler. During this time about 500,000 Jews were shipped to concentration camps. In the pursuit of the German-Hungarian armies, the Russians invaded Hungary at the end of 1944, the whole country became a battlefield and suffered terrible losses in both life and goods. Budapest, the capital, was 70 percent destroyed.

After the end of the war (April 1945), Hungary became a republic for a short while. During the years 1946 to 1948 the Germans were expelled (whose ancestors settled in Hungary 200 years ago) from Hungary and from the Bacska region

(Yugoslavia at that time) in 1943–44. In Hungary there were half a million Germans or Swabians and about half of them (250,000) were expelled. During this time Czechoslovakia exchanged for 60,000 Slovaks, 53,000 Hungarians and expelled 39,000 Hungarians. During the war about 17,000 Csangos (Hungarians, originally from Transylvania, who moved to Moldava and Bukovina in the 1760s) left Moldava and Bukovina and settled in the Bacska region.[4] In the fall of 1944 they had to leave their new homes—the Bacska region became Yugoslavian territory again—and settled in Tolna and Baranya counties of Hungary.

In 1949 the communists came to power, and Mathias Rakosi, the first secretary of the communist party, became the head of the Hungarian government. Under his dictatorship the people suffered and the country's economic condition worsened.

In 1953 Imre Nagy became the prime minister and gave more freedom to the people. But in 1955 Rakosi forced him out of the government and the party, and in 1956 Rakosi became the leader. His policies remained unchanged and the Hungarians revolted against him. The 1956 October revolution brought Nagy back. He became the premier and declared Hungary a neutral country like Austria. Soviet forces put down the uprising in November, and Nagy was executed. At this time about 200,000 Hungarians fled the country and found refuge in the different Western countries. About 35,000 came to the United States.

In 1956 Janos Kadar became the premier of Hungary. The Soviet still controlled Hungary, but its control was much lighter. Under the leadership of Janos Kadar the political and economic conditions of the country improved tremendously, and it is the best of the eastern european communist countries.

HUNGARIAN GENEALOGICAL SOURCES IN THE GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

The Genealogical Society Library holds a large collection of Hungarian source materials. About 11,000 microfilm rolls contain original Hungarian records such as parish registers, nobility records, muster rolls, census records, pedigree charts, land and property registration records, and LDS records from Hungary. Besides this there are about 350 books on Hungary and Hungarians, such as history books of the nation, local histories, family histories, genealogical-heraldical aid books, books on noble families, gazetteers, atlases and maps.

Most of the microfilms, about 8,000 rolls of it, contain the parish registers of the different faiths: Roman and Greek Catholic, Reformed, Evangelical, Jewish, and some small denominations. The records are primarily from towns that are located in present-day Hungary, however, there are a few communities now in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia that were Hungarian territory before 1919 that are included also.

The years these records cover is mostly the early 1700s to 1895 for the Catholic, Reformed, and Evangelical churches, but there are several parish records from the 1600s. The earliest Reformed church record is from 1624 (Kiskomarom), the Evangelical is also from 1624 (Sopron); and the Catholic is from 1633 (Koszeg). The Jewish parish records started in the 1830s, 1850s, or even later. The last year for the parish records is 1895 because in this year the church was separated from the state and parish registration was replaced by civil registration. The Genealogical Society, with the exception of the Burgenland civil registers (1895-1920), was able to film only the parish registers.

The earlier records are written mostly in Latin and in the later years in Hungarian. Only those records existing where the population was German and the earlier Jewish records are written in German.

We can say that the library holds almost all the Catholic, Reformed, and Evangelical records at present located

for the last century. Unfortunately, during World War II many Jewish registers were lost.

The nobility records contain patents of nobility and lawsuits of nobility documents from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. They are from the counties of the old historical counties, but not all the counties are included. The records are arranged mainly by counties.

The muster-rolls represent the data of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries' draft years and give birth information from 1820 to 1890. The records are arranged by military districts and covers all of present-day Hungary.

The 1828 land and property census covers all places of historical Hungary with the exception of the counties in Transylvania. The records are arranged by counties and within the counties the places in alphabetical order.

The 1869 census of Zemplen county covers about 400 places. Beside the Zemplen census the library holds only a very few census records from other places.

The 1848 census of the Jews covers quite a number of localities from present-day and historical Hungary.

The genealogical charts of noble families cover several centuries.

The LDS membership records of Hungary are from 1910-1920.

NOTES

[1] Ferenczi: International Migrations, p. 91.

[2] Pamleny: A History of Hungary, p. 359.

[3] Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia, vol. 13, p. 68.

[4] Paikert: The Danube Swabians, pp. 204-211.

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Carpatho-Ruthenians

IN NORTH AMERICA BY DR. PAUL R. MAGOCSI

Paul Lengyel had just finished building a roof for a new house in his native Carpathian Mountain village in northeastern Hungary. His two-year old daughter was healthy, and his wife was carrying another child. Things seemed to be going so well. Even if he were in debt for the house, he felt confident about being able to pay it off. But this was the spring of 1914, and Lengyel soon received official notice that he would be drafted into the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Army. This news could not have come at a worse time. How was he to pay off his mortgage? How was he to support his young, growing family?

There was only one answer to his dilemma. Like his older relatives and friends had done before, he would go work in America to make enough money to set things straight at home. Lengyel was joined by seven other young men who began the several-hundred-mile walk south through Transylvania across the arc of the Carpathian mountain range into Romania. The group was forced to travel at night, since Hungarian police were rounding up all able-bodied men for service in the army. Finally, they reached the Black Sea port of Constantia, and from there they boarded a ship to Greece and then to America.

From Constantia, things moved fast: the Mediterranean and Atlantic voyages, the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Lengyel's first job in a mill in Manville, New Jersey. Soon he went further west to join the thousands of other Carpatho-Ruthenians who worked in the steel mills of Pittsburgh. Industrial work was strange to Lengyel, the peasant farmer, but he adapted quickly and soon had some money saved to send back home. However, it was to be four years before he could even write to his family, for the disruptions of the First World War cut off all communication with the homeland.

Temporarily separated from the Old World, Lengyel became immersed in Carpatho-Ruthenian life in America. At the local Greek Catholic (Byzantine Rite) Church, he met fellow Ruthenians from the neighboring Hungarian counties of Spiš, Šariš, Zemplin and Bereg, as well as from the Lemko region in southern Galicia. He also joined the large Carpatho-Ruthenian fraternal organization, the Greek Catholic Union, and received its newspaper, the <u>Amerikanskii Russkii Viestnik</u>.

But if these contacts with other Carpatho-Ruthenians brought some psychological solace, they also caused deep concern. Lengyel's initial relationship to American society was clear: as an immigrant alien he would work in this country as long as it would take to make enough money to return home. Whether he was tolerated or scorned by the American boss (who sometimes disparagingly called Carpatho-Ruthenians, Polaks or Hunkies) really made no difference. On the other hand, it was very disconcerting to witness the development of an American Carpatho-Ruthenian community whose various factions progressively became more and more alienated from each other.

These divisions came about for reasons that were both external and internal. Agents of the Hungarian government tried to convince Lengyel and his people that they should be loyal Hungarians and return to fight for the homeland. After the war, local Czech and Slovak politicians urged them to support the incorporation of their homeland, now called Subcarpathian Ruthenia, into the new state of Czechoslovakia. At the same time, editors of the various ethnic newspapers would argue that Carpatho-Ruthenians were Russians, Ukrainians, Slovaks or Hungarians of the Greek Catholic (Byzantine) Rite. But Lengyel and his friends knew what they were: Rusins, Carpatho-Ruthenians. Religion also became a divisive force as Orthodox priests urged them to give up their Greek Catholic faith and join the "true" Russian Orthodox Church. Soon friends turned into enemies, and the same people who spoke related Carpatho-Ruthenian dialects became fragmented into several "nationalities" and antagonistic religious groups.

Lengyel tried to stay out of all this "politicking," which became worse during the 1920s and 1930s. He had more important things to do. Even before the war ended, he had decided to stay in America, and by 1923 he succeeded in bringing his wife and two daughters to this country. In a few years he had his own home and plot of land for a garden.

Paul Lengyel still lives in his first "American" home. His wife died a few years ago, and his children and grandchildren live far away in the suburbs of other states. In his old age Lengyel has really only one regret. From the beginning, he knew what he was—a poor Carpatho-Ruthenian immigrant who managed to make a living for himself and his family in the New World. Yet now many of the old folk are gone and the close-knit ethnic neighborhoods have been destroyed. Perhaps worst of all, his younger grandchildren and those of his friends have lost all effective contact with the past and have no sense at all of their rich ancestral heritage.

SECONDARY SCHOOL AND UNDERGRADUATE
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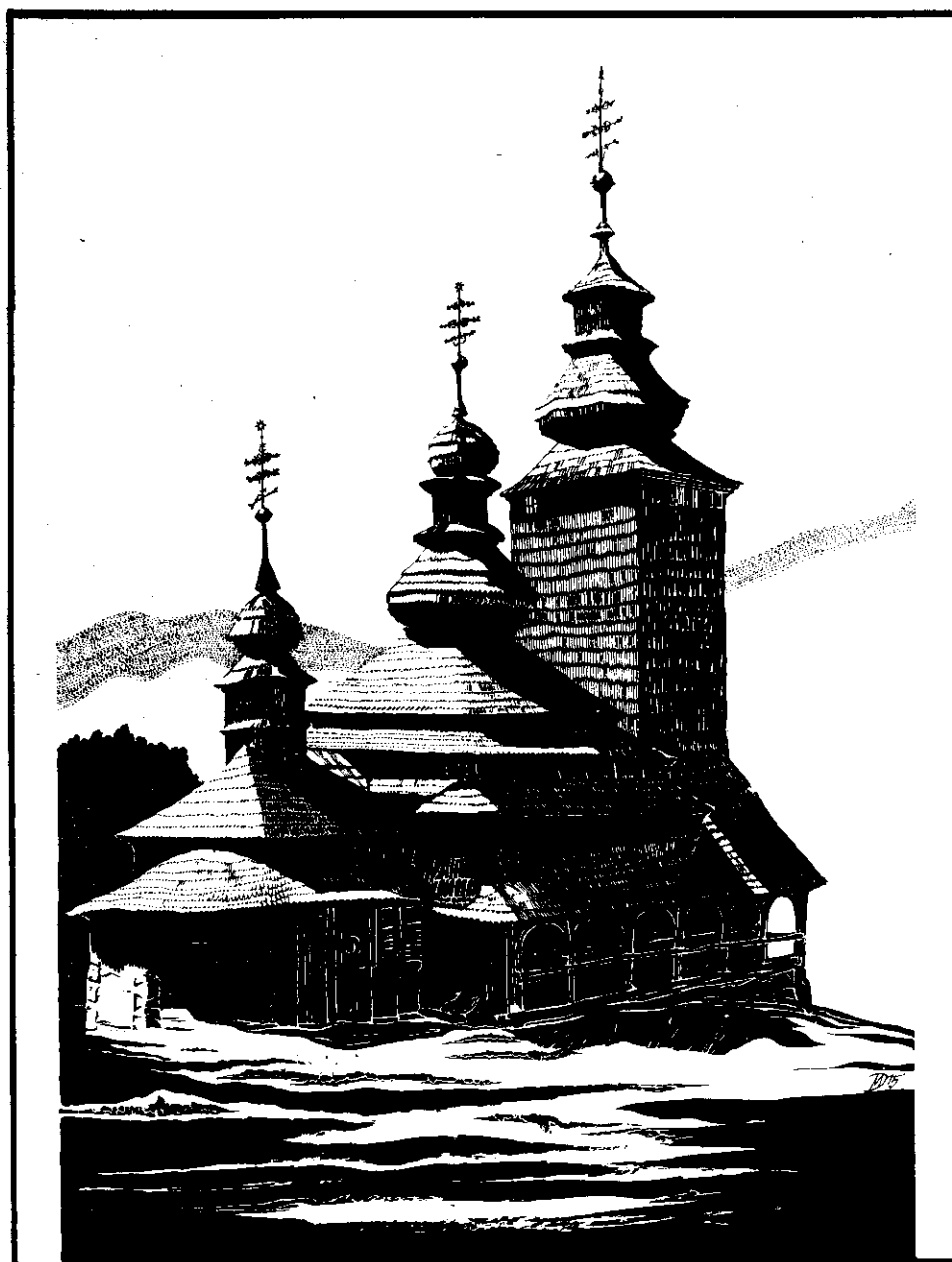
An eighteenth century Carpatho-Ruthenian wooden church. Drawing by Miloš Janovsky.

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