

GERMAN

**Parish Inventories on Microfilm at the Harold B. Lee Library**

<u>Kingdom or Duchy</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>BYU Microfilm No.</u>
Anhalt	Statistisches Handbuch der Landwirthschaft und Geographisches Ortslexikon vom Herzogthum Anhalt	496,846 Item 5
Baden	Die Kirchenbuecher in Baden	492,889
Bayern (Bavaria)	Ortschaften-Verzeichnis fuer den Freistaat Bayern	924,721
Brandenburg	See Preussen	
Braunschweig (Brunswick)	The Genealogical Library does not have any references that list the Parishes for the Duchy of Braunschweig.	
Elsass -Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine)	Die Kirchenbuecher von Elsass-Lothringen (Vol. 9, pp. 14-61)	492,890
	Die Kirchenbuecher des Reichlandes Elsass Lothringen (Vol. 10, pp. 8-52)	492,892
	Mitteilungen der Zentralstellen fuer Deutsche Personerumd Familien-Geschichte	
Hannover	See Preussen	
Hessen	Kirchenbuecher und Standesregister fuer alle Wohnplaetze im Land Hessen	496,714 Item 2
Hessen-Nassau	See Preussen	
Hohenzollern	See Preussen	
Lippe	Not microfilmed.	
Mecklenburg	Mecklenburgs familiengeschichtliche Quellen	496,473 Item 8
Oldenburg	Ortschaftsverzeichnis des Grossherzogtum Oldenburg	806,633 Item 1
Ostpreussen (East Prussia)	See Preussen	
Pfalz	See Bayern	
Pommern	See Preussen	
Posen	See Preussen	

Preussen (Prussia)	<u>Gemeindelexikon fuer das Koenigreich Preussen</u> <u>10 Bände., 1908</u>	
	Brandenburg, Vol. 3	806,635 Item 1
	Hannover, Vol. 9	806,634 Item 2
	Hohenzollern, Vol. 8	806,635 Item 2
	Pommern, Vol. 4 (Pomerania)	806,634 Item 4
	Posen, Vol. 5	806,634 Item 5
	Sachsen, Vol. 7 (Saxony)	806,634 Item 3
	Schlesien, Vol. 6 (Silesia)	806,633 Item 2
	Schleswig-Holstein, Vol. 8	806,635 Item 3
	Westfalen, Vol. 10 (Westphalia)	492,042
	<u>Gemeindelexikon fuer den Freistaat Preussen</u> <u>(14 Bände., 1931-1932)</u>	
	Brandenburg and Berlin, Vols. 2,3	806,636 Item 2
	Grenzmark, Posen and Westpreussen, Vol. 5	806,636 Item 4
	Hannover, Vol. 10	806,637 Item 4
	Hessen-Nassau, Vol. 12	806,637 Item 6
	Hohenzollern, Vol. 14	475,862 Item 1
	Niederschlesien, Vol. 6 (Lower Silesia)	806,636 Item 5

Oberschlesien, Vol. 7 (Upper Silesia)		806,637 Item 1
Ostpreussen, Vol. 1 (East Prussia)		806,636 Item 1
Pommern, Vol. 4 (Pomerania)		806,636 Item 3
Rheinland, Vol. 13 (Rhineland)		475,862 Item 2
Sachsen (Saxony), Vol. 8 (Province)		806,637 Item 2
Schleswig-Holstein, Vol. 9		806,637 Item 3
Westfalen, Vol. 11 (Westphalia)		806,637 Item 5
Westpreussen (Westprussia)		1,186,701 Item 4
Reuss-Greiz (Thuringen)	See Kingdom of Sachsen	
Reuss-Schleiz- Gera (Thuringen)	See Kingdom of Sachsen	
Rheinland (Rhineland)	See Preussen	
Sachsen Province (Saxony)	See Preussen	
Sachsen Kingdom (Saxony)	<u>Vollstaendiges Staats-Post-und Zeitungs Lexikon von Sachsen (13 vols.)</u>	
	Vol. A-Orebach	824,319 Item 1
	Vol. 2 Orebach-Friderrichsthal	824,319 Item 2
	Vol. 3 Friedrrichwalde-Herlachsgruen	824,320 Item 1
	Vol. 4 Herlegruen-Koenigstein	824,320 Item 2
	Vol. 5 Koenigstein-Lohman	824,321 Item 1

	Vol. 6	Lohman-Neudorfschen	824,321 Item 2
	Vol. 7	Neudorfel-Orteisdorf	824,322 Item 1
	Vol. 8	Ortmansdorf-Rathsfeld	824,322 Item 2
	Vol. 9	Rehbocksberg-Sachsen	824,323 Item 1
	Vol. 10	Sachsen-Schweinsdorf	824,324 Item 1
	Vol. 11	Schweitz-Trebishayn	824,324 Item 2
	Vol. 12	Trebitz-Wiesenbrunn	824,325 Item 1
	Vol. 13	Wiesenburg-Zwutzsch	824,325 Item 2
Sachsen Altenburg (Thueringen)	See	Sachsen Ki ngdom	
Sachsen Coburg Gotha (Thueringen)	See	Sachsen Kingdom	
Sachsen Weimar- Eisenach (Thueri ngen)	See	Sachsen Kingdom	
Schaumburg-Lippe	Not	Filmed	
Schlesien (Silesia)	See	Preussen	
Schleswig-Holstein	See	Preussen	
Schwarz burg- Rudolstadt (Thueringen)	See	Sachsen Kingdom	
Schwarz burg- Sondershausen (Thueringen)	See	Sachsen Kingdom	
Thueringen (Thueringia)	See	Sachsen Kingdom	
Waldeck	See	Preussen (Westfalen)	

Westfalen (Westphalia)	See Preussen	
Westpreussen (Westphalia)	See Preussen	
Westpreussen (West Prussia)	See Preussen	
Wuerttemberg	Ortschaftsverzeichnis des Koenigreichs Wuerttemberg	806,633 Item 3

For further information on gazetteers and how to use them, see A Genealogical Handbook of German Research by Larry O. Jensen, pp. 55-70. (BYU CS 613 .J46x, 1978)

### Germany Civil Registration Jurisdictions

[http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/fhlcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=aut\\_hordetails&authorno=170875&name=Hoeke%2DNishimoto%2C+Sonja&columns=\\*,0,0](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/fhlcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=aut_hordetails&authorno=170875&name=Hoeke%2DNishimoto%2C+Sonja&columns=*,0,0)

Name	Hoeke-Nishimoto, Sonja
Titles	Berlin civil registration jurisdictions Berlin Evangelical parish jurisdictions Breslau parish jurisdictions (1869-1936) Halle parish jurisdictions, 1936 Leipzig parish and civil registration jurisdictions, 1936 Magdeburg parish and civil registration jurisdictions, 1936 Stettin parish and civil registration jurisdictions, 1936-1945

## Maps of the German Empire of 1871

**Personal Author:** Jensen, Larry O.

**Title:** Maps of the German Empire of 1871 / [Larry O. Jensen and Norman J. Storrer].

**Edition:** Rev. ed. 1987.

**Mathematic map data:** Scales vary.

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**Physical description:** 1 atlas (iv, 54 p.) : 22 col. maps ; 28 cm.

**General Note:** Rev. ed. of: The German Empire of 1871. Pleasant Grove, Utah, 1975.

**Geographic term:** Germany--History--Maps.

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**Added author:** Storrer, Norman J.

**Added author:** Jensen, Larry O. German Empire of 1871.

## Holdings

**HBLL**

### Copy Material Location

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**Library Copies Status Parts**

**HBLL** 1 ON-ORDER: ASK AT REFERENCE DESK

# BOUNDARY CHANGES OF THE FORMER GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE EFFECT UPON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

The structure of the boundaries in Germanic areas of Europe has changed so often during the past few centuries that it is difficult to refer to a particular area as part of a specific country throughout the course of extending a pedigree. This applies in particular to Germany, with its former kingdoms, principalities, electorates, duchies, provinces, earldoms, etc. It was only in the second half of the 19th century that the German Chancellor Bismarck succeeded in uniting Prussia with the rest of Germany, creating in 1871 the First German Reich. Since the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Germany has consisted of 39 different states, of which three are the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Luebeck. All states, with the exception of these three free cities, had monarchical constitutions. Following is a listing of the larger states in Germany at the end of the 19th century:

STATE	AFTER WORLD WAR II PART OF:
ANHALT	East Germany
BADEN	West Germany
BAVARIA	West Germany
BRUNSWICK ( <i>Braunschweig</i> )	West Germany
LIPPE-DETMOLD	Hanover-West Germany
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN	East Germany
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ	East Germany
OLDENBURG	West Germany
PRUSSIA	
Brandenburg	Eastern Part: Poland Western Part: East Germany
East Prussia	Eastern Part: Russia Western Part: Poland
Hanover	West Germany
Hessen (Hesse)	West Germany
Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony)	West Germany
Pomerania ( <i>Pommern = Vorpommern</i> )	Poland <i>East Germany</i>
Posen	<i>Hinterpommern</i> Poland



Province of Sachsen-Anhalt	East Germany
The Rhine Province	West Germany
Saxony	East Germany
Schleswig-Holstein	South of and including Flensburg: West Germany North of Flensburg: Denmark
Silesia	Poland
Westphalia	West Germany
West Prussia	Poland
REUSS	East Germany (Thuringia)
SACHSEN-ALTENBURG	East Germany
SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA	Southern Edges with City of Coburg: West Germany (Bavaria) Northern part: East Germany
SACHSEN-MEININGEN	East Germany
SACHSEN-WEIMAR	East Germany
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE	Westfalen-West Germany
SCHWARZENBURG-RUDOLSTADT	East Germany (Thuringia)
SCHWARZENBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN	East Germany (Thuringia)
WALDECK	Hessen-West Germany
WUERTTEMBERG	West Germany
<b>FREE CITIES</b>	
BREMEN	West Germany
HAMBURG	West Germany
LUEBECK	West Germany

### Historic Events Affecting

### Genealogical Research in Germanic Areas

Before undertaking genealogical research in Germanic areas, it is of importance to learn several facts about the historical changes in boundaries that have taken place during the past two hundred years.

#### ALSACE-LORRAINE (*Elsass - Lothringen*)

As a result of the Franco-Prussian War (1871-1872), the territory of Alsace-Lorraine was annexed to the German Empire but was returned to France after World War I in 1919.

#### POLAND

Large areas of the provinces now known as Pomerania, West Prussia, East Prussia, and Posen have been at one time or other during the past several hundred years a part of Poland as it was before the three divisions in 1772, 1793, and 1795. During the course of these divisions Poland was gradually absorbed by her mighty neighbors, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

In the course of the first division of Poland in 1772, Russia took the territories east of the Dvina and the Dnieper Rivers; Austria obtained the Zips (Szepes) which today is in Czechoslovakia, South-

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ern Poland Minor, Red Russia, and West Podolia; and Prussia obtained West Prussia with the exception of the city of Danzig.

The second division took place in 1793 when Russia obtained large areas (up to about the borders of 1921), including the remaining part of Ukraine, East Podolia, East Wolhynia, and White Russia. In this division Prussia obtained the city of Danzig, the city of Thorn, and main Poland.

In the third division in 1795, Russia took for itself Kurland, which is the area north of East Prussia; Lithuania, the area around the city of Brest-Litowsk; and the remaining part of Wolhynia. Austria obtained Poland Minor up to the Bug River, and Prussia annexed the rest of Masowia.

Thus in 1795 Poland was divided and entirely absorbed by her three neighbors and was not to obtain independency again until 1918, after World War I. The researcher must bear in mind that Prussia's neighbor to the east after 1795 was not Poland, but Russia.

As already mentioned, Poland was re-established as an independent nation after the first World War and obtained from Prussia an area between West and East Prussia which gave Poland access to the Baltic Sea. This change in boundaries was, as far as genealogical research is concerned, of minor significance in comparison to the changes that took place after the second World War in 1945.

During the Potsdam Conference in 1945 preliminary details of the administration of Germany were determined and were to be in effect until a peace treaty was signed. However the nations involved, Russia, Poland, and East Germany, consider their present borders as definite and final.

At the end of World War II East Prussia was divided, and the northern part was absorbed by Russia. The western part and the rest of Prussia up to the Oder River, were given to Poland, the border being the Oder and the Neisse Rivers. The area west of the Oder and the Neisse, and Brandenburg west of the Oder River, including Mecklenburg, province of Saxony, Thuringia, and the former kingdom of Saxony, are now known as East Germany, divided from West Germany by the "Iron Curtain."

It is suggested that patrons submit their problems on East German genealogical research to the Genealogical Society for the purpose of receiving individual recommendations on how to go about obtaining results from that part of Germany. The parish records in East Germany are still found in the individual parishes, but requests for information from the parishes are seldom answered.

## **PRUSSIA**

The changes in boundaries and the cession of large areas of Prussian territories to Poland and Russia have a great effect on the availability of records and genealogical research possibilities with regard to them. These are explained following under the headings "East Prussia" and "West Prussia."

### **EAST PRUSSIA**

Shortly before the end of World War II, large numbers of parish records from East and West Prussia were saved and transferred to archives in West Germany. Many of these records are stored in the State Archives of West Berlin. They have been microfilmed and are available in the Genealogical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. The other part of the records brought to Berlin were stored in the State Archives of Potsdam near Berlin. This archive, being under East German administration, has not been available or open to the public and the records have therefore not been available for research up to this time. According to the latest information received from East Germany, these records of East Prussia have been removed from Potsdam and deposited in the State Archives of Leipzig.

### **WEST PRUSSIA**

The above information for East Prussia also largely applies to parish records of West Prussia. Many of these parish records have been microfilmed in West Berlin and are available on film in the Genealogical Society Library.

## **MECKLENBURG**

The original parish records of the Province of Mecklenburg are stored in the Cathedral Archives of Ratzeburg, Schleswig-Holstein. Copies of these records are stored in the Mecklenburg Church Archives, Schwerin, East Germany. These parish records also have been microfilmed and are available in the Genealogical Society Library. All other records of that part of Prussia which is now under Polish administration are stored in the various state archives of Poland and are not available for public research. However, the Genealogical Society has commenced a microfilming program in Poland which will include these archives.

## **RHINELAND**

In 1798, after the annexation of the territory west of the Rhine River by France in 1797, the French authorities introduced civil registration. Civil registration was continued in this area even after it was returned to Germany in 1815. Civil registers west of the Rhine River are therefore available in Germany since 1798.

## **SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN**

The territory north of Flensburg up to south of Kolding and Ribe was part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein until after the first World War when it was ceded to Denmark.

If genealogical research is to be conducted in northern Schleswig-Holstein, the researcher must keep in mind that research in Danish records might also have to be taken into consideration due to the change of boundaries as mentioned above. The patronymic naming system was abolished in Schleswig-Holstein in 1771 when a law was introduced that each person had to assume a fixed surname. However, it took about another half a century before the patronymic system disappeared completely from the records.

## **SILESIA**

Silesia belonged to Austria until 1748 when it was acquired by act of war through King Frederick the Great and incorporated into Prussia as a province. It remained a province of Germany until the end of World War II, when it was placed under Polish administration.

### **Earldoms, Kingdoms, Dukedoms, etc.**

Earldoms, kingdoms, and dukedoms in Germany were dissolved after World War I and were absorbed by the state in which they were located.

### **Maps**

The following maps illustrate the changes which have taken place during the past 50 years and will assist in locating a particular place and state or province to which it presently belongs.

MAP A Modern boundaries, states only

MAP B Boundaries before 1918 showing kingdoms, principalities, electorates, duchies, provinces, earldoms, etc., of the former German empire

MAP C Boundaries before 1918, states only