

Lecture No. 2 Narration

Advanced German Reference and Research Tools

Slide No. 1.

Welcome to the second in the series of ten lectures on German Genealogical Research. In this lecture I will be talking about various types of printed reference and research tools.

Slide No. 2.

And I will be focusing on the following topics

Archives & Inventories - 5

Biographies & Biographical Indexes - 20

Chronology Resources - 50

Encyclopedias - 59

Given Names - 71

Handbooks and Guides - 74

Handwriting - 76

Locality Histories - 78

Locality Name Changes - 81

Maps and Atlases - 95

Occupations – 101

Periodicals & Periodical Indexes - 103

Surname Sources - 106

Terminology and Abbreviations - 114

Terminology / Dictionaries - 122

Slide No. 3.

The records and resources covered in this presentation will be given as they are listed in this handout titled “*Advanced German Reference and Research Tools*” This handout is an annotated bibliography that provides additional information on the sources being cited.

Several resources are listed under each topic. The contents and use of some are more helpful than others and are marked with an asterisk.

For example, under the topic of “*Archives and Repositories,” of the ten resources listed only five have an *asterisk. That is because the five with an asterisk provide more information about the records and resources found in archives.

Slide No. 4.

In this example, the *first resource listed here, is written in German but does not give archive holdings.

*The second one does give some information on archive holdings. It is written in German and has instructions in English

*The third one covers eastern and western Europe, it's written in German, and it gives archive holdings.

Slide No. 5.

So, let us talk about Archives and Archive inventories.

Because of lecture time restraints I will focus on some of those record and resources I have found to be especially helpful and important.

Slide No. 6.

Archive inventories help to answer five important questions about record availability. These questions are:

1. *What Records Exist?
2. *What Time Periods They Cover?
3. *What Information They Contain?
4. *Where are they Housed?
5. *How to Use Them in Doing Genealogical and Historical Research?

Slide No. 7.

This is *Minerva Handbücher Archive im Deutschsprachigen Raum*. Archives in German speaking areas.

This is one of the best resources for identifying archives and their holdings. It even includes areas of Germany that were lost to other countries after World Wars I and II.

Slide No. 8.

At the beginning of the book there is a table of contents. First it gives a *list of Abkürzungen or abbreviations.

Next is a *list of archives in alphabetical order by locality name.

This is followed by a *Systematic register.

And then a *Geographical register.

In the back of the resource is an *alphabetical locality index.

Slide No. 9.

A list *of Kreisarchive or district archives is found in the **Systematic Register**. The first district on the list *is Ahrweiler.

Slide No. 10.

When looking up Ahrweiler in the Family History Library Catalog, the first subject heading is ***Archives and libraries – Inventories, registers, catalogs**. It shows that Ahrweiler has a *city archive that has records that cover the time period from *1228-1795.

Slide No. 11.

Under the Geographical Register there are various government and nobility geographical areas. Within those areas are other locality archives. For example, the city of

*Ratzeburg has:

- *District archive
- *City archive
- *Land archive of the superintendent of the Lutheran churches of Lauenburg
- *Church archive

Slide No. 12.

Next is a list of archives found in modern German states. Under the *state of Saarland, the free city *of Saarbrücken is found with six types of archives including a Land archive, district archive, city archive, upper post office archive, an industrial archive, and a broadcasting and sound archive. This shows that if a town has any kind of an archive, it will be listed in this resource.

Slide No.13.

The most important part of this resource book is the section with the alphabetical list of localities and their archive holdings. This part pertains to *the Lower Saxony Main State Archive of Hannover. This is the largest archive in the Hannover area.

*The first paragraph provides information about the archive, *the address, phone number, *the use of the archive and the *days and hours it is open.

The next *section provides a Geschichte or history of the archive.

Slide No. 14.

This section is the Bestände or Holdings. It lists the records and resources for nobility and government areas kept in this archive. For example, in *the Fürstentum (principality) of Celle there *are 13,600 records and resources dating from

956-1850. This archive also kept the records of Hannover when it was *a Kurfürstentum (electorate), *a Königreich (kingdom) and *a Prussian province).

The Holdings also show there were three Government districts called Regierungs Bezirks, abbreviated *(Reg.Bez). These *were Hildesheim, *Hannover, and *Lüneburg. Every town in the province of Hannover belonged to one of these three government districts. And it was on this government level that the Immigration and emigration records were kept for each Prussian province.

Slide No. 15.

The next archive listed for Hannover is the Stadtarchiv (city archive).

Again, it provides information concerning the archive, its *history, and it's *holdings.

Slide No. 16.

This is followed by the Hannover Lutheran Land Church Archive, with its *history and *holdings.

Slide No. 17.

The next resource is *Ancestors in German Archives*. This excellent book covers the German Federal Republic before the unification of the German Democratic Republic or East Germany.

Slide No. 18.

An alphabetical list of localities with archives is in the back of the book. If your town is listed or if the government district to which your town belonged is listed, it gives the page it is listed on.

In this example the town of *Linden, in Hessen, is listed on page 409.

Slide No. 19.

Turning to page 409, the entry provides contact information along with *emigration information *and church resources. Linden belonged to the Kreis or district of Giessen. If we looked up its district archive it may provide additional information on Linden as well.

Slide No. 20.

These next Resources are Biographies & biographical indexes.

Slide No. 21

This is the *pedigree of a *Gertrude Berliner Sanders. Her middle name was taken from her mother's maiden name Berliner.

Slide No. 22.

Gertrude's mother's name was Hannah Berliner.

Slide No. 23.

She was the daughter of *Emile Berliner and his wife Cora Adler. To look up a biography for Emile Berliner...

Slide No. 24.

I will talk about two important biographical collections. The first is the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*. I will refer to it as the ADB. It is a 56-volume collection of German biographies and the most complete list of published biographies. The last volume *is the General register or index of all the volumes. This work was published *in 1912.

The second is a set of 25 volumes of compiled biographies and is *titled *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, published *in 2010. I will refer to it as the NDB. *Both are available online.

Slide No. 25.

To search these two compiled biographies, search on: Harold B. Lee Library – BYU
On *this page click *on “Databases”

Slide No. 26.

In the search field, type * “Allgemeine” and click on “*search.”

Slide No. 27.

This will bring up the title: *Allgemeine/Neue Deutsche Biographie (ADB/NDB Digitales Register)* To search both collections, click on *the blue printed title.

Slide No. 28.

There are two ways this compilation of German biographies can be searched.
The first one is when you enter just a surname in the search box under Deutsche Biographie.

Slide No. 29.

When the surname Berliner is entered in the search box, it brings up an alphabetical list of every given name of those with that surname, making it easy to go to it and *click on it.

Slide No. 30.

When the surname Berliner is entered with the given name Emile, by clicking on it...

Slide No. 31.

it goes right to that individual.

On this page you can choose to bring up the *[“übersicht”](#) (overview) or a *[biography](#) article in the NDB.

With Emile Berliner We will start with the overview.

Slide No. 32.

By clicking on the overview, it gives us a synopsis of his life. He was born in Hannover, Germany and died in Washington D.C. He was an electrical engineer and inventor. By clicking on the *[NDB](#) tab

Slide No. 33.

It takes us to his very short biography.

Slide No. 34.

It was mentioned that he was an inventor. This tells us that he was the one who invented *[the Gramophone](#).

Slide No. 35.

Sometimes the NDB and the ADB will contain information on the same individual. This is Jacob Grimm who with his brother Wilhelm compiled the German fairytales.

Slide No. 36.

First, we'll look him up in the *[NDB](#).

Slide No. 37.

This is all of the information that is given on him.

Slide No. 38.

Now we'll will look him up in the *[ADB](#).

Slide No. 39.

Where there was only a small amount of information on Jacob Grimm, in the NDB there are twelve pages of information on him in the ADB.

The ADB on the BYU website is written in Roman print. If we went to the original 56 volumes of this resource, the printing is different. Instead of being in Roman print, it is in old German *Fraktur print. This shows the importance of searching both the NDB and the ADB because they may contain different information.

Slide No. 40.

The further back you trace a line the greater the possibility you may trace back to an ancestor who has a biography. This is Eberhard Anckelmann who was born in *1641.

Slide No. 41.

Under the NDB it provides his *genealogical background showing the line has been traced back to *1469. It gives the names of his parents, grandparents, and a brother and *a brief life history. *At the bottom is a reference to an article about the Anckelmann family published in the periodical *Zeitschrift der Zentralstelle für niedersächsische Familiengeschichte* or periodical of the center for lower saxony family history.

Slide No. 42.

We have talked about these two compiled biographies. But there are many more.

Slide No. 43.

So, what are some of the additional biographical collections

Slide No. 44.

This is the *Deutsches Biographisches Archiv*.

This resource is *on 1,447 microfiches. It contains *264 of the most important German language biographical reference works published between 1700 and 1910. It contains *480,000 biographical entries covering 213,006 individuals. *It is not indexed or alphabetical, but it is indexed in a different resource called *the *Deutscher Biographischer Index*. What is the *Deutscher Biographischer Index*?

Slide No. 45.

It is a four-volume work that lists people alphabetically who have a biography. And it identifies the compiled biography or biographies that they are in.

Slide No. 46.

At the beginning of the volumes is an alphabetical list of the abbreviation of compiled biographies *with the name of each abbreviated source.

Slide No. 47.

This is followed by an alphabetical list by surname of people with a biography, giving *the source abbreviation for each.

Slide No. 48.

This next resource is a four-volume work called the Historisch-Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz or Historical-biographical Encyclopedia of Switzerland. I showed how to use this resource in the first lecture on determining the place of origin of immigrant ancestors. I showed how a county history identified a group of people that arrived in Orangeburg County, South Carolina in 1737 but it did not say where they were from. It did identify the minister, the Rev. John Ulrick Giessendanner who brought them.

Slide No. 49.

By looking up his name in the Historical-biographical Encyclopedia, it *showed he was from the town of *Wattwil, Switzerland and it was determined that the people he brought were from the same place.

Slide No. 50.

Next, I will talk about a resource that can help with chronology problems. I will not go into much detail on this because this is one of the things, I will be covering in lecture No. five on the cultural aspects of German research.

Slide No. 51.

This is a christening record from 1622.

*Translated it says “Year 1622, on Fasnacht a child of *Thomæ (Thomas) Lotsch was christened and called Johan. What is the date of Fasnacht?”

Slide No. 52.

This book, *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung* *or Pocketbook for Determining Chronology. can tell us what Fasnacht means.

Slide No. 53.

The title page indicates that it covers the chronology from *the German Middle Ages to the present. It identifies the names of special dates (called feast dates) including Sundays, weekdays and other times of the year as established primarily by the Catholic and Protestant churches. These terms are listed alphabetically.

Slide No. 54.

Here it says that *Fasnacht occurs on *Dienstag (Tuesday) nach (after) Estomihi. Estomihi is a feast date that is the seventh Sunday before Easter. Because Fasnacht occurs on a specific weekday, namely Tuesday and not a specific calendar

date, it is described as a movable feast date. In other words, the date that it occurs on, changes from year to year.

Slide No. 55.

This is the first page of the handout on deciphering Feast Dates.

Slide No. 56.

In lecture No. 5 I will talk about various aspects of understanding German cultural background and will explain how to use this chart to change a feast date to the actual calendar date.

Slide No. 57.

If your ancestor was Protestant you will learn to use the Julian Calendar in this chart. The protestants continued to use it up until 1700 when they changed to the Gregorian Calendar. So, for Protestants Fasnacht was *on March 5, 1622. Catholics began using the Gregorian Calendar in 1582. So, for them, the chart would show Fasnacht *was February 8, 1622.

Slide No. 58.

Concerning Dictionaries, I will talk about them, but I have listed them under Terminology/Abbreviations and Terminology/Dictionaries.

Slide No. 59.

Encyclopedias

Slide No. 60.

My 2nd great grandparents were from Schleswig-Holstein Germany from an area called Dänisher Wohld. This place is not listed in a German gazetteer that lists the names of towns.

So, it could be either a cultural or topographical area. To find out I went to an old German encyclopedia.

Slide No. 61.

The best German encyclopedia that I have found is the *Meyers Konversations-Lexikon* or the Meyers Conversation Encyclopedia. When you look it up in the Family History Library catalog there *are two sets by that name. One was published in *the 1970s and has 25 volumes. The other was published in the *1880s. The one in the *1880s is best. It is a *16-volume work, written in German in the old German fraktur. *A digitized copy of this is available on Ancestry. If I wanted to look up Dänischer Wohld in this encyclopedia...

Slide No. 62.

I would log on to Ancestry, *click on Search and then click *on Card Catalog.

Slide No. 63.

Under Keyword(s) type * Germany Encyclopedia and *click search.

Two entries come up. The one I want is the **Meyers Konversations-Lexikon* (in German)".

Slide No. 64.

Under "Browse this collection, click on *Band (Volume) 04 China bis (to) Distanz.

*On page 527, at the bottom of the left column *is Dänischwohld.

Slide No. 65.

The entry *says the Dänischwohld was a peninsula *in Schleswig-Holstein, *between Eckernförde and Kiel as shown on this general map.

Slide No. 66.

On this enlargement there *is Eckernförde at the top and there*is Kiel at the bottom and there is *the Dänischer Wohld. As it turned out, my ancestor was from the town *of Gettorf, right in the middle of the Dänischer Wohld.

Slide No. 67.

Gazetteers are a major resource in German research.

Slide No. 68.

A knowledge of German gazetteers is critical in determining what records exist and where the record offices are *for parish, vital, court and military records as well as the record offices *for government district, county, and regional records.

*The next lecture will be on Understanding German Records and Jurisdictions. The use of gazetteers will be discussed in detail in that lecture.

Slide No. 69.

Genealogies and genealogical Collections should be one of the first things a researcher checks to prevent duplicating research already done. The importance and use of compiled genealogies and genealogical collections will be covered in lecture number 7.

Slide No. 70.

Among the resources that will be covered in that lecture are

- Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes (5-6 million names)
- *Mappenstücke (30,000 envelopes with family documents)

- **Deutsche Geschlechterbücher* with over 215 volumes of compiled genealogies.
- **Deutsches Familienarchiv* (156 volumes)
- *Locality & Family Lineage Books
 - Dorfsippenbücher Salt Lake FHL
 - Ortssippenbücher Salt Lake FHL
 - Ortsfamilienbücher Genwiki (online)

Slide No. 71.

The next resource pertains to Vornamen or Given Names. The spelling and form of a given name can often identify the area of Germany it is found in. When I talk about Understanding the German Culture in lecture No. 5, I will talk about Germanic/Slavic and High and Low German and their effect on names.

Slide No. 72.

In looking up Vornamen or given names, one of the best books to use is "*Hans und Grete*".

Slide No. 73.

The book is in two parts, with *male names listed together, and female names listed separately. The book gives the etymology and variation of given names. This example shows two forms of the given names *of Gandulf and Gangolph with the same origin *as the name Werwolf. This also includes the given name of Wolfgang.

Slide No. 74.

Handbooks and Guides

Slide No. 75.

In the handout, several different handbooks and guides have been listed. The Family History Library catalog lists *over

200 handbooks on German Research. In addition, it shows there are Handbooks for nearly *every nobility and provincial area.

Slide No. 76. German Handwriting

There are several very good, published works listed on the handout on reading and deciphering German handwriting.

Slide No. 77.

This one, *Deciphering Handwriting in German Documents*, by Roger Minert, is one of them.

Slide No. 78.

Historical Changes in Areas. We are talking about resources that identify when changes occurred in nobility and provincial areas.

Slide No. 79.

From the title *Historisches Lexikon der deutschen Länder* or Historical Encyclopedia of German Lands, the term Lands can pertain to nobility, provincial and to the modern government areas that they became. It describes how these areas changed over time.

Slide No. 80.

Using the nobility area of Nassau as an example, right after its name, it begins by listing the different *types of nobility and government areas that it became, namely a Grafschaft (County) and Herzogtum (duchy).

After this it shows historically that it became *a Grafschaft when the ruler assumed the title of Graf (count) between 1159/1160.

It became *a Herzogtum (duchy) ruled by a duke in 1816. And in 1866, it became *a part of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau.

The importance of understanding these changes will be explained in the next lecture on Understanding German Records and Jurisdictions.

Slide No. 81.

Locality name changes, as a result of two world wars, Germany lost several areas of the German Empire to other countries.

Slide No. 82.

This map shows the areas of Germany that were lost after World War I.

- *Northern part of Schleswig-Holstein went to Denmark
- *The Eupen-Malmedy area in western Rheinland went to Belgium
- *Elsass-Lothringen area went to France
- *Part of the Prussian province of Schlesien went to the Czech Republic
- *Other parts of Schlesien along with most of Posen and Westpreussen went to Poland
- *The northeast part of Ostpreussen went to Lithuania

These changes resulted in the change of a town's name in almost all of these areas.

To look up one of these towns on a modern map or if you need to write for the records of one of these towns, you will need to know the new foreign name of it.

Slide No. 83.

After World War I, the gazetteer to use to determine a town's modern name is *the *Deutsch-fremdsprachiges Ortsnamenverzeichnis* or the German-Foreign locality name register. It is arranged by country. *For each country, the first section lists the German town alphabetically followed by its foreign name. In the second section it lists the foreign town alphabetically followed by its German name.

Slide No. 84.

This gazetteer is digitized on the *FHL microfilm no. 590387. The following is a list of the areas that Germany lost after World War I and the countries to which they now belong. The page number that is given pertains to the page of the gazetteer where the towns for each country are listed alphabetically. The image no. will take you to that beginning page number on the microfilm for each area.

Slide No. 85.

Using the town of Albrechtshof as an example, the Meyers gazetteer entry shows that it was in the Prussian province of *Posen, which is now in Poland.

Slide No. 86.

On the right is the title page of the Deutsch-fremd gazetteer.

Slide No. 87.

We see that there are *two Albrechtshofs listed. So, which one is the one we need? Looking at the *Meyers entry right above it, it shows that the Albrechtshof we are looking for belongs to

the district of *Samter. The Deutsch-fremd shows that the first Albrechtshof belonged to the district of *Samter. From this we now know *this is the Polish name of this town.

Slide No. 88.

After World War II, the light purple colored area went *to Poland and the *orange area of Ostpreussen in the upper right went to Russia.

Slide No. 89.

The gazetteer, **Amtliches Gemeinde- und Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Deutschen Ostgebiete unter Fremder Verwaltung*, is a gazetteer that provides the German to the Polish name after World War II.

It has been microfilmed and digitized on the FHL *microfilm number 824243, item No. 2. This book begins on microfilm image No. 124.

Slide No. 90.

This part of the book is an alphabetical list of towns that went to Poland after World War II.

Slide No. 91.

In order to show the comprehensiveness of this resource, I am using the small locality of Tingen, shown in this Meyers gazetteer entry. It is so small that after its name, it gives a see reference to the next larger town of *Gallingen that is close to it as shown on *this map.

Slide No. 92.

In this entry,

- *The first column of this register identifies the name of the German town and there you can see Tingen.
- *The third column says Gemeinde (parish or church) and shows that the parish for Tingen is at Gallingen.
- *The fourth column says Kreis (district) and shows that Tingen belonged to the district of Bartenstein
- *The sixth column shows that the foreign name for Tingen is Tynga.
- *The last column gives the foreign name of the district that Tynga belongs to, which is the Polish name for Bartenstein.

Slide No. 93.

The last resource for determining foreign locality names, pertains to an area in the *Prussian province of Ostpreussen that went to Russia after World War II.

There is a U.S. resource called *the U.S. Office of Geography, U.S.S.R. and Certain Neighboring Areas; Official Standard Names Approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

*It is a seven-volume work that is digitized on the following FHL microfilms.

The towns are listed *alphabetically followed by the word

*“see” followed by the *Russian name of the town. The

*POPL is the abbreviation for a town or populated area.

This is given because this gazetteer identifies more than just towns. *It also identifies topographical areas and features as can be seen by this partial list. It then gives *the latitude and longitude of the town or topographical feature.

I remember when a patron came into the Salt Lake Family History Library with what they thought was the name of the town that their German ancestor was from. They had not been able to find the place on any German map. Using the U.S.

Board on Geographic Names for Germany, it turned out that the name was not a town but the name of a small lake that was in the area where the ancestor lived. By using the latitude and longitude that was given in this gazetteer, the lake was located on a detailed map and the surrounding parishes were identified and checked and the ancestor was found.

Slide No. 94.

There are additional U.S. Board on Geographic Name gazetteers for nearly every country in the world. The following are ones that pertain to Germany or to the countries that were former German areas, with their FHL microfilm numbers.

Slide No. 95.

Having a good knowledge and understanding of the use of German maps and atlases is necessary to be effective in German genealogical research.

Slide No. 96.

In lecture No. 6 on Maps and Atlases I will go into more detail on the use of different maps.

Among the maps I will talk about is this Auto Atlas, published in the early 1990s. It pertains to modern Germany and has a map scale of 1:200,000 [1 centimeter = 2 kilometers]

Slide No. 97.

This is "*Der Grosse ADAC Jubiläums-Atlas*. It also pertains to modern Germany, but it has a scale of 1:100,000 [1 centimeter = 1 kilometer]. It is twice as detailed as the previous Auto Atlas.

Slide No. 98.

Maps of the German Empire of 1871

This includes a separate general map and brief history of each nobility and provincial area. A free digitized copy of this book of maps will be made available to you as one of the handouts for this lecture.

Slide No. 99.

Karte des deutschen Reiches or Maps of the 1871 German Empire, this is a detailed set of 674 maps with a map scale of 1:100,000. It is accessible on Ancestry.com and its use will be explained in lecture 6.

Slide No. 100.

The *Westermann Grosser Atlas zur Weltgeschichte* is one of the best world history atlases. . The current publication is just called *Grosser Atlas zur Weltgeschichte*. It identifies historically the changes that occurred worldwide. It is especially helpful in showing the changes that occurred in the German nobility and provincial areas. Although written in German it is easy to use.

Slide No. 101.

Occupations

Slide No. 102.

This book *Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der Berufs-und Standesbezeichnungen* is an alphabetical listing of German occupations. It covers a period *from the Middle Ages to the present time.

The example on the right gives the occupation *of Holzmenger with an additional name of “Holzhändler” for the occupation. It then provides *the Latin name “lignarius” for it. It is written in German and Latin. Using a German – English dictionary it shows that the terms Holzmenger and “Holzhändler mean a wood or timber merchant.

Slide No. 103.

Periodicals & Periodical Indexes are some of the least known, least understood, and least used resources. They include family histories, compiled genealogies, pedigree charts, record extractions and instructions on solving research problems.

Slide No. 104.

The following are instructions on how to access, online, four webinar lectures on using German periodicals and periodical indexes.

1. *Click on the following website:

[Webinar Library | BYU Family History Library | BYU Library ...](http://www.fh.lib.byu.edu)
[fh.lib.byu.edu > online-webinars > webinar-recording-index](http://www.fh.lib.byu.edu/online-webinars/webinar-recording-index)

2. *Click on:

Webinar Categories

3. *Click on:

Foreign Country Webinars

4. *Near the bottom of the list are the four lectures on

Using German Periodicals and Periodical Indexes.

In these lectures, handouts, and instructions are provided to teach you how to access an online database that lists over 600 German periodicals.

Slide No. 105.

There are three periodical indexes.

They are **Der Schlüssel* – The Key, it is a nine-volume work that has a locality index, a subject index, and a surname index. The surname index, indexes only the surnames that appear in the title of an article. If an article included an extracted copy of a town census record, the names in the census would not be included in the surname index.

**The Familiengeschichtliche *Quellen* – Family History Sources, is a nineteen-volume work. It has only a surname index, but it indexes every surname in every article and resource.

**The Quellenschau für Familienforscher* – Show of Sources for Family Researchers. These are the three gray volumes shown in this slide. This resource has two locality indexes. The first is an index of towns and the second is an index districts, nobility, and other areas. It also has subject and surname indexes.

The use of these three indexes is also explained in the lectures.

Slide No. 106. Surname Sources

Slide No. 107.

There are several surname books.

Slide No. 108.

The one that is the most detailed and complete is the two-volume work titled *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen* or Etymology dictionary of German surnames.

Slide No. 109.

This title page shows that this two-volume work was published between *1957 and 1960.

Slide No. 110.

This example shows an individual by the name of Friedrich Holzschuh(er), whose surname was first recorded *in 1376 in the city of Nürnberg, Bavaria.

Slide No. 111.

It also shows an individual in *1324 by the name of Heinrich of Holzschuhere from Mainz, Hessen.

Slide No. 112.

The abbreviation of the sources for each of these is *VDR vol. 2 p. 660 for Friedrich Holzschuh(er) and *BHU vol. 5 p. 244 for Heinrich Holzschuhere.

Slide No. 113.

In the front of the volume, the *source abbreviations are listed alphabetically, giving the complete information for each source.

Slide No. 114.

The next topic is on German terminology, beginning with abbreviations.

Slide No. 115.

This next resource is the *Schlüssel zu Alten und Neuen Abkürzungen*. Translated it means, key to old and new abbreviations.

Slide No. 116.

The title page indicates it covers from *the late Middle Ages to the present.

Slide No. 117.

This section of the book includes printed Latin abbreviations.

Slide No. 118.

The next section of the book includes printed German Gothic Fraktur abbreviations.

Slide No. 119.

The last section of the book includes Latin script abbreviations.

Slide No. 120.

If you see the abbreviation *Lpr. or L. Pr. Written in a death entry it means that a *Leichenpredigt (funeral sermon) was given. Many of these were published.

Slide No. 121.

This copy of a funeral sermon shows the type of information that may be found in a printed funeral sermon.

It is for a 17-month-old child by the name of Wilhelm Moritz Hacken. It gives the name of his father and mother, the names of the father's father and mother, the names of the mother's father and mother, the names of the father's grandfather and

grandmother, and the names of the mother's grandfather and grandmother. There are four generations identified in this document.

Slide No. 122.

Next, I want to talk about terminology dictionaries

Slide No. 123.

As you can see from these entries taken from the FHL Catalog, there are many German dictionaries of various subjects.

Slide No. 124.

The Dictionaries that we will talk about include antiquated terms.

Slide No. 125.

This is the *Deutsches Rechtswörterbuch*. It is a 10-volume online dictionary that includes old German legal terms including occupations. It is not a German/English dictionary. So, you may need a German/English dictionary to use this.

Slide No. 126.

If you were searching an old church record and the entry identified the ancestor's occupation as a Dämmer, this dictionary indicates that a Dämmer was *a Pflasterarbeiter which, in checking a German/English dictionary, was *a street worker. As you get back into the mid to early seventeenth centuries, ministers often identified only the father's name in the christening records. When there are two or more fathers with the same given and surname, having children being

christened about the same time, their occupation may be the only way of identifying which children belong to each family.

Slide No. 127.

In this marriage record, the months *of Brachmonat and *Häumonat are listed.

Slide No. 128.

This 6-volume work is called *Duden das Grosse Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache*. [Duden the large dictionary of the German language]

Slide No. 129.

Brachmonat is a form of the term “Brachet”, that is listed in Duden where it says it is *the “veraltet”, (antiquated or archaic) term for the month *of June.

Slide No. 130.

These two months pertained to the Old Mittel High German calendar, which was often used in early church records.

Slide No. 131.

This is the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* or German dictionary. It is a 33-volume work.

Slide No. 132.

The authors of this dictionary were Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm. This dictionary can be accessed online by clicking on the following *web site.

Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob Grimm und Wilhelm Grimm

Slide No. 133.

On this web page, click on *the blue tab to make a search. Next, type in the word you want to search for. Here I have entered the word “bergpfleger” then *click enter.

Slide No. 134.

The Grimm’s dictionary is not a German/English dictionary. The entry shows that the *word Bergpfleger is a Schichtmeister. By searching the *word Schichtmeister in a German/English dictionary it says it is an overseer or foreman of those who worked in a mine.

Slide No. 135.

Sometimes you come across a record where the title describes the record as meaning one thing, but the record turns out to mean something else. This is a *Türkensteuer, a Turkish tax. *But it was not a tax on Turks

Slide No. 136.

It was a tax on the German people to defend against a Turkish invasion.

This book is about the Turkish tax levied on the people in the duchy of Prussia in 1540.

Slide No. 137.

This record is called a Fräulein Steuer. A literal translation *is “a tax on unmarried women.”

That is how one German/English dictionary actually defined it.

Slide No. 138.

This term was found in this nobility tax record. It states that the *Graf (Count) and Herren (Lord) of Wernigerode levied a tax *on 12 September 1670.

Slide No. 139. To know the actual meaning of Fräulein Steuer we need to use the *Hilfswörterbuch für Historiker* or Help dictionary for historians. It covers *from the Middle Ages to the present.

Slide No. 140.

In looking up *Fräuleinsteuer there is a reference *to Prinzessinnensteuer (princess tax).

Slide No. 141.

When we look up Prinzessinnensteuer, It shows that it was not only called a Prinzessinnensteuer and Fräuleinsteuer but also *a Brautsteuer or bride tax.

Slide No. 142.

The document says that it is *a ausserordentliche Steuer a special tax.

And that it *occurred “bei Verheiratung der Tochter des Landesherrn” by the marriage of the daughter of the manor lord.

It says that it *was “von allen Untertanen erhoben” levied on all his serfs. So, it shows that the manor lord levied a tax on his serfs to provide a dowery for his daughter.

Slide No. 143.

This *Central European Genealogical Terminology* book by Jared Suess is especially important in Swiss research.

Slide No. 144.

In this document you have two months whose names are different than the standard months. The first is *called “Wintermonat” and the second is “Wolffmonats”.

Wintermonat *is November and Wolffmonat is December. As winter got worse, Wolves came closer to the towns to find food.

Slide No. 145.

Ernest Thode’s “*German English Genealogical Dictionary*” is one of the best and thorough German English dictionaries.

Slide No. 146.

The term “Fragner is not listed in every German/English dictionary. In Thode’s book, the *word “Fragner is listed, as an antiquated term for merchant.

Slide No. 147.

The last resource I will talk about is *Latein II für den Sippenforscher* [Latin II for lineage or family researchers. This resource is very helpful when dealing with Latin in vital, church, and other records. It is a Latin/German dictionary.

Slide No. 148.

It includes a section on Latin forms of German Surnames This shows that *Aulaeander is the Latin form of the surname *Hofmann.

Next is a section on Latin forms of German occupations. Here it shows that *Sartor is the Latin name of the occupation *Schneider, which is tailor in English.

The last section is on Latin forms of German localities. This shows *Hamela is the Latin locality name for *Hameln, where the Pied Piper was from.

Slide No. 149.

This concludes the second lecture in the series. The next lecture will be on Understanding German Records and Jurisdictions.