The Russian Alphabet
(with English, Polish, and German Equivalents)

Printed Russian	Handwritten Russian	English	Polish	German
А а	*Аа*	a	a	a
Б б	*Бб*	b	b	b
В в	*Вв*	v	w	w,v
Г г	*Гг*	g(h)	g(h)	g(h)

• Used for h in non-Russian words, pronounced as v in the genitive ending -го.

Д д	*Дд*	d	d	d
Е е	*Ее*	ye,e	ie,je,e	je,e

• Pronounced as ye (Pol./Ger. as je) initially, after vowels, and after ъ.

Ж ж	*Жж*	zh	ż,rz	zh,sh

• Polish rz is often written in old Russian as ДЖ.

З з	*Зз*	z	z	z,s
И и	*Ии*	i	i	i

• German eu is usually written in Russian as ей.

І і	*Іі*	i	i	i

• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.

Й й	*Йй*	y	j	j
К к	*Кк*	k	k	k
Л л	*Лл*	l	l	l
М м	*Мм*	m	m	m
Н н	*Нн*	n	n	n
О о	*Оо*	o	o	o
П п	*Пп*	p	p	p
Р р	*Рр*	r	r	r
С с	*Сс*	s	s	s
Т т	*Тт*	t	t	t

Printed Russian	Handwritten Russian	English	Polish	German
У у	*Уу*	u	u,ó	u
Ф ф	*Фф*	f	f	f
Х х	*Хх*	kh	ch	ch
Ц ц	*Цц*	ts	c	z,tz
Ч ч	*Чч*	ch	cz	tsch
Ш ш	*Шш*	sh	sz	sch
Щ щ	*Щщ*	shch	szcz	schtsch
Ъ ъ	*Ъъ*	"	no equivalent	"

• Has no sound, indicates that the previous consonant is "hard"; represented in English as ". Prior to the 1918 spelling reforms ъ was used at the end of all words ending in a consonant unless the consonant was "soft".

Ы ы	*Ыы*	y	y	y
Ь ь	*Ьь*	'	no equivalent	'

• Has no sound, indicates that the previous consonant is "soft"; represented in English as '.

Ѣ ѣ	*Ѣѣ*	ye	ie,je	je

• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.

Э э	*Ээ*	e	e	e
Ю ю	*Юю*	yu	ju,jó	ju
Я я	*Яя*	ya	ja	ja
Ѳ ѳ	*Ѳѳ*	f,th	f,th	f,th

• Used in words of Greek origin, equivalent to the Greek theta (th) but pronounced and represented in English as f.

• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.

Ѵ ѵ	*Ѵѵ*	y	y	y

• Used in words of Greek origin, equivalent to the Greek upsilon (u,y) replaced by и after 1918 spelling reforms; represented in English as y.

• This letter was eliminated in the 1918 spelling reforms.

Русский

The Russian Alphabet

Printed	Cursive	English
А а	*A a*	a
Б б	*Б б*	b
В в	*B в*	v
Г г	*Г г*	g
Д д	*D g*	d
Е е	*E e*	ye
Ё ё	*Ё ё*	yo
Ж ж	*Ж ж*	zh
З з	*З з*	z
И и	*И и*	i
Й й	*Й й*	y
К к	*К к*	k
Л л	*Л л*	l
М м	*М м*	m
Н н	*Н н*	n
О о	*О о*	o
П п	*П п*	p
Р р	*Р р*	r
С с	*С с*	s
Т т	*Т т*	t
У у	*У у*	u
Ф ф	*Ф ф*	f
Х х	*Х х*	kh
Ц ц	*Ц ц*	ts
Ч ч	*Ч ч*	ch

Printed	Cursive	English	Printed	Cursive	English
Ш ш	*Ш ш*	sh	- Ь	*- ь*	—
Щ щ	*Щ щ*	shch	Э э	*Э э*	e
- Ъ	*- ъ*	—	Ю ю	*Ю ю*	yu
- Ы	*- ы*	—	Я я	*Я я*	ya

Russian is one of several Slavic languages that use a form of the Cyrillic alphabet (others include Belarussian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, and Ukrainian). There are minor variations in the forms of Cyrillic used in the Slavic languages; the alphabet shown here is that used in modern Russian. Pre-1917 Russian documents also used the characters i and v, equivalent to modern и; the character ѣ, equivalent to modern е; and ѳ, equivalent to modern ф.

Even a superficial glance at the Cyrillic alphabet reveals that it is not totally foreign. When St. Cyril (traditionally regarded as the author of this alphabet) undertook devising a way to write Slavic sounds, he borrowed extensively from the Greek alphabet, and also modified some characters to represent distinctively Slavic phonemes. A few sounds were so foreign to Greek that he borrowed characters from other sources, e. g., ש and צ from Hebrew to make ш and ц, representing the *sh* and *ts* sounds.

Besides the printed and cursive forms, italic letters appear in documents. A few italic forms can be puzzling, e. g., *г, д, т*, but the answer is simple: some italic forms are derived from their cursive equivalents. So *m* = т, *д* = д (*д* and *g* are both acceptable cursive forms of д), *г* = г, and so on. Alternate cursive forms of т or *m* include *т* and what looks like an *i* with a line over it, rather than a dot.

Russian vowels are roughly similar to those of other European languages: a = *a* as in "father," э = *e* as in "let," и = *i* as in "machine," о = a sound somewhere between the *o*'s in "October," and у = *u* as in "rude" — but а, э, ы, о and у follow what are termed "hard" consonants, while the forms я, е, и, ё and ю follow consonants that are "softened" or palatalized. The basic distinction is illustrated by the word нет ("no"), pronounced "nyet" because the *e* vowel follows a palatalized *n* — a word pronounced like English "net," with a hard *n*, would be spelled нэт. This is why one often sees я transcribed as *ya*, ё as *yo*, and so on; the vowels are written differently to reflect the hard or soft quality of the consonants they follow. Standard Russian pronunciation gives full value only to vowels in accented syllables, and the farther the vowel is from the stress the less distinctly it is pronounced: молоко ("milk"), accented on the last syllable, is not pronounced like "mo-lo-ko´" but more like "muh-lah-ko´."

The table at left shows approximate English equivalents of the sounds represented by Russian consonants, but more must be said. The letter г does generally sound like the English *g* in "go," but at the end of words it can sound like *k*, and in the declensional suffixes -ого, -его, and archaic -яго and -аго it sounds like English *v*. The letter ж (often rendered in English as "zh") sounds like *s* in English "pleasure." The ч sounds like the *ch* in "church," the х is pronounced like *ch* in German "Bach" or Scottish "loch," the ш sounds like the *sh* in "sheet," and щ is *sh* and *ch* run together, as in the name "Khrushchev."

Of the letters with no English equivalents given, ъ signifies that the preceding consonant is not softened or palatalized, ь shows that it is softened or palatalized, and ы represents a unique sound somewhat like the *y* in "very."

Source: Shea, Jonathan D., and William F. Hoffman. *Following the Paper Trail: A Multilingual Translation Guide.* Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1994.

Український   The Ukrainian Alphabet

Printed	Cursive	English
А а	*A a*	a
Б б	*Б б*	b
В в	*В в*	v
Г г	*Г г*	g
Ґ ґ	*Ґ ґ*	h
Д д	*D д*	d
Е е	*Е е*	e
Є є	*Є є*	ye
Ж ж	*Ж ж*	zh
З з	*З з*	z
И и	*И и*	y
І і	*І і*	i
Ї ї	*Ї ї*	yi
Й й	*Й й*	y
К к	*К к*	k
Л л	*Л л*	l
М м	*М м*	m
Н н	*Н н*	n
О о	*О о*	o
П п	*П п*	p
Р р	*Р р*	r
С с	*С с*	s
Т т	*Т т*	t
У у	*У у*	u
Ф ф	*Ф ф*	f
Х х	*Х х*	kh

Printed	Cursive	English	Printed	Cursive	English
Ц ц	*Ц ц*	ts	Ю ю	*Ю ю*	yu
Ч ч	*Ч ч*	ch	Я я	*Я я*	ya
Ш ш	*Ш ш*	sh	Ь ь	*ь ь*	'
Щ щ	*Щ щ*	shch	–	–	–

Ukrainian is one of several Slavic languages that use a form of the Cyrillic alphabet (others include Belarussian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, and Russian). The alphabet shown here is that used in standard modern Ukrainian. Under Soviet influence there was a tendency to replace the г, which sounds like a hard g as in English "go," with г, which sounds somewhat like h in English; but г should be included in any chart of the alphabet, as one certainly may see it in records. Ukrainian words are almost always pronounced just as they are spelled.

Even a superficial glance at the Cyrillic alphabet reveals that it is not totally foreign. When St. Cyril (traditionally regarded as the author of this alphabet) undertook devising a way to write Slavic sounds, he borrowed extensively from the Greek alphabet, and also modified some characters to represent distinctively Slavic phonemes. A few sounds were so foreign to Greek that he borrowed characters from other sources, e. g., ש and צ from Hebrew to make ш and ц, representing the *sh* and *ts* sounds.

Besides the printed and cursive forms, italic letters appear in documents. Even after one becomes familiar with the normal printed forms, a few italic forms can be puzzling, e. g., *m, д, г*, but the answer is simple: some italic forms are derived from their cursive equivalents. So *m* = т, *д* = д (*д* and *g* are both forms of д one may encounter), *г* = г, and so on.

The basic sounds of Ukrainian vowels are comparable to those of other European languages. They roughly approximate the following English sounds: **a** = *a* as in "father," **e** = *e* as in "let," **и** = *i* as in "sit," **o** = the *o* in English "more," and **y** = *u* as in "rude." The vowels **я, є, і,** and **ю** have the same sounds as **a, e, и,** and **y** (though **i** sounds more like the *i* in English "machine"), but are considered "soft" versions of them. These soft vowels, except for **i**, are preceded with a slight *y* sound; when **i** is preceded by that *y* sound, it is spelled **ї** —the name for "Ukraine," Україна, is pronounced roughly "oo-krah-yee´-nah." This is why one often sees **я** transcribed as *ya*, **є** as *ye*, **ї** as *yi*, and so on; the vowels are written differently to reflect the hard or soft quality of their pronunciation (or of the consonants preceding them). The combination "yo" is spelled **йо** if it does not follow a consonant, or **ьо** if it does (e. g., його vs. нього).

The table at left shows approximate English equivalents of the sounds represented by Ukrainian consonants, but more must be said. The letter **ж** (often rendered in English as "zh") sounds like *s* in English "pleasure." The **ц** sounds like *ts* in English "cats," the **ч** sounds like the *ch* in "church," the **ш** like the *sh* in "sheet," and **щ** is *sh* and *ch* run together, as in the word щастя ("fortune, fate"), pronounced "shchástya." The **х** can be misleading because it is not pronounced like English *x*, but rather like guttural *ch* in German "Bach" or Scottish "loch." The **ь** indicates that the preceding consonant is palatalized; an apostrophe ' indicates that the preceding consonant is not palatalized (e. g., об'ява, "revelation, announcement"). Palatalization affects the pronunciation of consonants, but this feature is best studied by imitating native speakers. Note that **й** is a consonantal *y* in English "yacht," not like the vowel sound in "very."

Source: Hoffman, William F., and George W. Helon. *First Names of the Polish Commonwealth: Origins and Meanings.* Chicago: The Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1998.

MONTHS

The months in Russian are all masculine nouns and are not usually capitalized:

январь	January	май	May	сентябрь	September
февраль	February	июнь	June	октябрь	October
март	March	июль	July	ноябрь	November
апрель	April	август	August	декабрь	December

From *In Their Words. . .vol. II: Russian* by J.D. Shea & W.F. Hoffman

	Cardinal	Genitive	Ordinal	Genitive
1	один, одна, одно	одного, одной	первый	первого † перваго
2	два, две	двух	второй	второго
3	три	трёх	третий	третьего †третьяго
4	четыре	четырёх	четвёртый	четвёртого
5	пять	пяти	пятый	пятого
6	шесть	шести	шестой	шестого
7	семь	семи	седьмой	седьмого
8	восемь	восьми	восьмой	восьмого
9	девятъ	девяти	девятый	девятого
10	десятъ	десяти	десятый	десятого
11	одиннадцать	одиннадцати	одиннадцатый	одиннадцатого
12	двенадцать	двенадцати	двенадцатый	двенадцатого
13	тринадцать	тринадцати	тринадцатый	тринадцатого
14	четырнадцать	четырнадцати	четырнадцатый	четырнадцатого
15	пятнадцать	пятнадцати	пятнадцатый	пятнадцатого
16	шестнадцать	шестнадцати	шестнадцатый	шестнадцатого
17	семнадцать	семнадцати	семнадцатый	семнадцатого
18	восемнадцать	восемнадцати	восемнадцатый	восемнадцатого
19	девятнадцать	девятнадцати	девятнадцатый	девятнадцатого
20	двадцать	двадцати	двадцатый	двадцатого
21	двадцать один	двадцати одного	двадцать первый	двадцать первого
22	двадцать два	двадцати двух	двадцать второй	двадцать второго
23	двадцать три	двадцати трёх	двадцать третий	двадцать третьего
24	двадцать четыре	двадцати четырёх	двадцать четвёртый	двадцать четвёртаг
25	двадцать пять	двадцати пяти	двадцать пятый	двадцать пятого
26	двадцать шесть	двадцати шести	двадцать шестой	двадцать шестого
27	двадцать семь	двадцати семи	двадцать седьмой	двадцать седьтого
28	двадцать восемь	двадцати восьми	двадцать восьмой	двадцать восьтого
29	двадцать девять	двадцати девяти	двадцать девятый	двадцать девятого
30	тридцать	тридцати	тридцатый	тридцатого
40	сорок	сорока	сороковой	сорокового
50	пятьдесят	пятидесяти	пятидесятый	пятидесятого
60	шестьдесят	шестидесяти	шестидесятый	шестидесятого
70	семьдесят	семидесяти	семидесятый	семидесятого
80	восемьдесят	восьмидесяти	восьмидесятый	восьмидесятого
90	девяносто	девяноста	девяностый	девяностого
100	сто	ста	сотый	сотого
200	двести	двухсот	двухсотый	двухсотого
300	триста	трёхсот	трёхсотый	трёхсотого
400	четыреста	четырёхсот	четырёхсотый	четырёхсотого
500	пятьсот	пятисот	пятисотый	пятисотого
600	шестьсот	шестисот	шестисотый	шестисотого
700	семьсот	семисот	семисотый	семисотого
800	восемьсот	восьмисот	восьмисотый	восьмисотого
900	девятьсот	девятисот	девятисотый	девятисотого
1000	тысяча	тысячи	тысячный	тысячного

Я н в а р я January / Januar	Ф е Б р а л я February / Februar
М а р т а March / März	А п р(je)л я April
М а я May / Mai	И ю н ь И ю н я June / Juni
И ю л я И ю л я July / Juli	А вгу ста August
С е н (ъ)тя бря September	О к т я бря October / Oktober
Н о я б р я November	Д е к а бря December / Dezember

И ю н ь — June / Juni

И ю л я — July / Juli

Cardinal Numbers	Ordinal Numbers
one / einz о д н о г о	first / erste п е р в а г о
five / fünf п я т ъ	second / zweite в м о р а г о
21 двадцати одного	14th ч е т ы р н а д ц а т а г о
30 тридцати	20th двынадцатаго
47 сорока семи	24th двадцатъчетыртаго
52 п я т і де ся т и д в у х ъ	
60 ш е с т и де с я т и	Note: The ending of the genitive form may also be written as аго as well as ого.

SURNAMES

Leman

Koch

Fitz

Gentzler

Schmidt

Nikel

Herzog

Jantz

[J]eske

Zielke

Lauber

Schultz

Arndt

Duesterhoeft

Grams

Maier

Wudke

Schwartz

Klatt

родился
*was born **

уроженной
born / maiden name

дочерья
born
* daughter of *

сынъ
* Son of

покойныхъ
* deceased *

скончался
**died **

женскаго пола
**female ** sex

бывшихъ супруговъ
former spouses

законной его жены
****legal his **wife **

мужескаго пола
male ** sex

otok **yesterday's **

родила не живое дитя
* gave birth ***** stillborn ****** infant ***male

двухъ сыновъ и двѣ дочери
two ******sons and two ***daughters

third year at ele-
**** unknown ***** father

незамужней
** unmarried *****

widow after death * *
** widow after death **

years **from * birth

yesterday's date
****

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Кристофъ Фридрихъ / Krystof Friedrich /

ен онъ законной его жены Анны Семеновны урож
денной Гесс / Anna Elżbieta urodzona Hess / урожд

Михаилъ Комке / Michał Kottke /

въ три часа дня Анны Вильгельмъ Мартинъ (Wil
helm Martin) оъ же Марцинковски / vel Marcinkowski /

Иваннъ Нейманъ

Кородины урожденной Нейманъ (Maryanna z Neimanów)

ой его жены Каролины урожденной Шуберте (Karolina
z Schubertów) тридцати четырехъ лѣтъ отъ роду Мюндсв

Емилиею Шульцъ (Emilia Schultz)

да въ четыре часа по полудни Михаилъ Карлъ Шуманъ /
Karol Schumann/ земледѣлецъ жительствующий въ Ва

скончалась Паулина Штейнбахеръ / Paulina Stein-
bacher /. Пятнадцати лѣтъ отъ роду Дочь Абрама и Лео-

Кристьянъ Вейнертъ / Krystyan Neinert /

Recommended resources:
Books from Language and Lineage Press (http://www.langline.com/index.htm)
In their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin and Russian Documents. Volume II: Russian by Jonathan D. Shea and William F. Hoffman

Books on Polish documents are available and books on Latin and German documents are in process.

Shea, Jonathan. *Russian Language Documents from Russian Poland - A Translation Manual for Genealogists*, 1989. (out of print)

SGGEE translation resources: http://www.sggee.org/research/translation_aids
Russian translation aids: http://www.sggee.org/research/rus_translate/general_intro.html

General Comments on Records
In the margin the place of residence is specified along with its administrative affiliations.
> * Endings differ within the text
> * All spellings are in phonetic Russian or Polish—"use your ears not your eyes"
> * Check both places; errors are not uncommon

The date at the beginning of the record is usually given in Julian/Gregorian format, a separation of 12 days until 1900 when it becomes 13 days. Other dates given may only be Julian calendar format. Individuals may use either date as a birth date in other records, so be aware of this difference

Birth / Baptism Records

1. Father, age, occupation, residence
   * Normally the father's name is written with Latin letters.
   * In rare instances the father may not be present, e.g. death (stated on the record), military service or other absence, name is unknown and birth is illegitimate
2. First Witness, age, occupation, residence
3. Second Witness, age, occupation, residence
   * Occupation and residence of the two witnesses may be combined if they are the same.
4. Sex of child, town of birth, date and time of birth
   * Most often the phrase "yesterday's date" is given. If the child was born before "yesterday" then the full Julian / Gregorian date is given.
5. Mother (with maiden name), age
   * Normally the mother's name is also written with Latin letters.
6. Child's given name
   * Normally the child's name is also written with Latin letters.
7. Indication of godparents (usually one or both witnesses) and godmother's name with descriptor and residence.
8. Closing statement of reading and signing the document.

Death Records

1. First Witness, age, occupation, residence
2. Second Witness, age, occupation, residence
3. Date, time, place of death (often "yesterday" is used)
4. Deceased person, age
    * Normally the deceased's name is also written with Latin letters.
5. Relationship(s) of the deceased (usually with at least one witness)
    * may include parents' names, spouse(s), and number of children living if an adult
6. Closing statement of reading and signing the document.

Marriage Records

1. First Witness, age, occupation, residence
2. Second Witness, age, occupation, residence
3. Groom, marital status prior to this wedding, faith, place of birth
    * Normally the groom's name is written with Latin letters.
    * Name of previous spouse and often date of death is given
4. Groom's parents including mother's maiden name (and indications if either parent has died)
5. Groom's age, residence (usually this information is also given in the margin)
6. Bride, marital status prior to this wedding, faith, place of birth
    * Normally the bride's name is also written with Latin letters.
    * Name of previous spouse and often date of death is given
7. Bride's parents including mother's maiden name (and indications if either parent has died)
8. Bride's age, residence
9. Text stating that this planned wedding was announced for three weeks.
10. Statements on parent's approval and whether a prenuptial agreement was made.
11. Statement indicating the pastor who performed the wedding.
12. Closing statement of reading and signing the document.

It happened in town of Lublin seventeenth twenty ninth January thousand eight hundred seventy- first year at ten o'clock morning. Appeared Julius Beier (Julius Beier) twenty four years **from *birth* settler from Wojciechow in presence of Eduard Siewert twenty- five years and Julius Busler twenty- six years **from *birth both settlers from Wojciechowa and showed us child **female** sex declaring that she *was born ** in town- -of Wojciechow ***yesterday's* date at four o'clock morning ****legal his **wife** Wilhelmine (from) born (Polish) maiden name twenty- two Busler years *from **birth. This child at holy christening performed on this date given name Emma Mathilde and godparents [were besides] above mentioned witnesses and Ekaterina Zedewitz **wife of settler from Wojciechowa. This document announced and witnesses read they because illiterate not signed.

N 37.

Wojciechow G(H)ansk Wlodawski

Note: Russian substitutes the letter *geh* for an H in this case.

Mother & Wife

age

Baptism

Child's name

Godmother

BIRTH RECORDS

A 340.

Malinowka Berezin~ Cho(e)lm~

Note: August is spelled like Awgust.

Mother/Wife

Child

Godmother

It happened in town of Lublin twenty- fourth May fifth June thousand eight hundred seventy fifth year, at eight o'clock morning. Appeared August Krueger colonist from Mali- -nowka thirty years, in presence of Gottfried Meger twenty- five years, and Erdman Sch??ing twenty colo- -nists from Malinowka and showed us *child* female sex, declaring that she *was born * in Malinowka **yesterday's * date, at four o'clock morning, from *legal * his *wife * Julianna maiden name Kropp twenty- eight years. Child christening performed on this date given name Ottilie (Otylia) and godparents [were besides] above mentioned witnesses and Wilhelmine Krueger from Ma- -linowka. Document this announced and witnesses read- them by us only and ? because illiteracy of signed.

For Military Obligation or

губернія **province**

уѣздъ **city**

Люблинскіе Еванг. Приходъ

Lubelskie **Evang. parish**

Для воинской повинности или книгъ народонаселенія

Book of Permanent Population

СВИДѢТЕЛЬСТВО О РОЖДЕНІИ.

Certificate **of** **Birth**

Сіе дано въ томъ, что *Матильда Лиске*

[This is to certify] **Mathilde** **Liske [Lieske]**

сынъ дочь *Готлиба* **Gottlieb**

daughter

и жены его *Емиліи Августины* урожденной *Пинковской*

& wife his **Emilie** **Augustine** **born** **Pinkowski**

родил*ась* въ *Богданкѣ Октября (Ноября)* м-ца 21/2 дня

born **in** **Bogdanka** **October/November** **21/2**

тысяча *восемьсотъ деваносто девятаго*

1*899* г. и окрещенъ.

Гор. Люблинъ *Іюня* м-ца 20 дня 1906 г.

city **Lublin** **June** **20**

Пасторъ и Чиновникъ Гражданскаго Состоянія

Pastor & **Official of the Civil Registry**

Собственноручность подписи Чиновника Гражданскаго Состоянія свидѣтельствую

Certified by the signature of the official of the Civil Registry in his own hand" with signature and seal of office

No 96.

Potok~
Modliborzyce
Janow~

It happened in town of Lublin fifteenth / twenty seventh / March thousand eight hundred eighty- third year at eleven o'clock morning. Appeared instead of ****unknown **** father Wilhelm Schmidt fifty years, colonist from Potoka in presence of Ivan = Johann Schweitzer fifty- one years and Philip Flat forty- six years colonists from Potoka, and showed us child- ****male ***** sex declaring that he **was born **** in Potok **yesterday's ** date at eleven o'clock night from **unmarried ***** Ekaterina maiden name Habich (Katarzyna Habich) twenty years. Child- - this at holy christening performed on this date given name Friedrich [were besides] above mentioned wit- and godparents Barbara Schweitzer from Potoka. -nesses and witnesses read Document this announced them by us only- and ? because illiteracy of signed.

BIRTH TO AN UNMARRIED MOTHER

No 220.

Majdan Kra-
sieninski
Samokleski
Lubartow

It happened in town of Lublin third / fifteenth / June thousand- eight hundred eighty- first year at four in the afternoon. Ap- peared Friedrich Kelm thirty- nine years and Ivan=Johann Bitner forty years colonists from Majdan Krasieninski and declared that in Majdan Krasieninski **yesterday's ** date at seven o'clock evening *wife of ** Friedrich Kelm Amalie *maiden- -name * Fitz *gave birth ***** stillborn ***** infant ***male ***** sex. In absentia evidence of ***still- ******** -born infant document this announced them by us only signed- and ? because illiteracy of was read

STILLBORN INFANT

№ 100.

Janowiec Nadr.
Cycow
Cholm

Note: Ivan is the Russian equivalent of Johann in German

It happened in town of Lublin 13th / 25th April thousand eight hundred seventieth year at first hour afternoon. Appeared: Ivan (=Johann) Krause twenty-six years and Gottlieb Schiewe thirty-six years from birth ?- from Janowica and declared that yesterday's date at six o'clock morning **died** in Janowica Nadrybska Gottlieb Krause / six years and seventeen days from birth. *Son of* first announced person and Johanna Justina maiden name Repke spouses Krause. In absentia evidence of demise of Gottlieb Krause ? announced read but they because not literate not signed.

DEATH RECORD FOR A CHILD

№ 28.

*Egersdorf
Belzyce
Lublin

Note: Russian does not use the letter H. In this case the letter khah is substituted for this sound.

It happened in town of Lublin seventh / nineteenth February thousand eight hundred eighty-third year at eleven- o'clock morning. Appeared Michael Holtz forty years and Christof Fangrad forty-four years colon- -ists from *Egersdorf, and declared that in *Egersdorf **yester- ** -day's date at eight o'clock evening **died ***** Gottlieb Riske / Gotlib Ryske) ****sixty- one **years ** from ***birth, *son of Gottlieb and Marianna maiden name Lentz **former ** spouses Riske, **remaining after himself *widowed already wife * Ekaterine maiden name Koch, and from first marriage by deceased his *wife * Karoline Jakubowski, two ******sons and two ***daughters In absentia evidence of demise of Gottlieb Riske document this announced was read and ? because illiteracy of them by us only- - signed

DEATH RECORD FOR AN ADULT

Partial table of marriage records, mixed scripts:

No	Witnesses	Village	Groom & Bride			
32.	Wilhelm Lehmann / W. Neumann	Wirt – Juliopol	Johann Adolf Miller (Mueller) / Paulina Le(h)mann			Juliopol
33.	Robert Rode / Gottlieb Gurski?	W. Korybutowa – Arbeiter	Wilhelm Friedrich Kriese / Wilhelmine Rode			W. Korybutowa – Siedliszcze – W. Korybutowa
34.	Friedrich Hoffmann / Michael Fitz	Jasieniec	Julius Kukel / Paulina Lerch			Jasieniec
35.	Andreas Schultz / Karl Wutzke	Kobylki – Marianka	Friedrich Wutzke / Emilia Lipke			Marianka – Szczecin
36.	August Kitzmann / August Grzinskoski?	Rozplucie – Jelino	Daniel Kitzmann / Emma Ottilie Blank			Rozplucie – Jagodna
37.	Gottlieb Kurzman / Emil Strauch	Streczyn	Michael Winter / Paulina Noerenberg			Adamow – N(owy) Streczyn

Example of table of deaths from Volhynia, German and Cyrillic:

Verſtorbene im Jahre 1894.

№	1894. Tag und Stunde des Todes. Date/Hour of death	Tag und Tageszeit des Begräbniſſes Inſtr. § 66 Date of burial	Tauf= u. Familienname, Stand, Rang oder Gewerbe des Verſtorbenen; bei Kindern: Tauf u. Familienname, Stand, Rang oder Gewerbe der Eltern. Given & family name, position, etc. of deceased	Geburtsort des Verſtorbenen. Birthplace of deceased	Alter des Verſtorbenen.	Männlichen Geſchlechts	Weiblichen Geſchlechts	Ledig, verheirathet, verwittwet oder geſchieden. marital status	Krankheit und Todesart.
330.	December Декабря 2 втраю 7 г. вечера.	5 ноября	Boelter, Ludwig — son / Бельтеръ Людвигъ (Bötter Ludwig) царо Stefan & wife his Emilie Штефана и жени ео Эмилия урд. Штейна (Stein) въ Рековица from Rykowicze	Rykowicze Рековица у Порицки Porycka	3/12	181.		child дитя	smallpox оспа
331.	Декабря 3 утреню 11 вечера.	5 ноября	Albrecht Susanna / Альбрехтъ Зузанна (Albrecht Susanna) nee Schmidtke Samuel урд. Шмидтке (Schmidtke) жена Самуила Альбрехтъ въ к. Владиславовк. — Wladyslawow(ka)	Franzdorf Францдорфъ parish Piliza Прих. Пилица Gub. Warszawski Губ. Варшавскии	41.		150.	married замужная	childbirth послеродовъ
332.	Декабря 3 утрелю.	5 ноября	Stillborn son Samuel Albrecht Мёртворожденный сынъ Самуила Альбрехтъ & wife his Susanna nee Schmidtke и жени ео Зузанна урд. Шмидтке (Schmidtke)	Wladyslawow(ka) Владиславов. —	—		182.	stillborn мертворожденный	—

It happened in village of Lublin eighth / twentieth N 17.
February thousand eight hundred seventieth
year at first hour afternoon. We declare that Michelsdorf
in presence of Ivan (=Johann) Krentz thirty Wola Wereszczin.
years colonist from Michelsdorf and (G)=H einrich one Wlodawski
Jantz fifty two years colonist from

Note: Russian substitutes the letter *geh* for an H.

Zalucze? Zalisocze [it was made official] in Lublinski
evangelical - Augsburgski church religious
union between Wilhelm Tarun (Wilhelm marital
) batchelor evangelical follower Groom

*born * in Michelsdorf son of * Wilhelm and Eva parents
born Rolof spouses Tarun nineteen age
years from birth colonist from Michelsdorf and
Selma Stoschek (Selma Stoschek) girl evangeli- bride
cal follower born in colony birthplace
Panewnik in Prussia * daughter of * Silvester and Wil- parents
helmine born Götzinger from Luboweic? residence
[living together] spouses Stoschek twen-
ty one years from birth with parents age
[until now was considered]. This wedding was pre- banns
ceded by three announcements [posted/published] in
Lublin evangelical - Augsburgski church
25th January / 6th February 1st / 13th and 8th / 20th February
of this year. Permission of parents of newlyweds
was given orally. [To the newlyweds] it was announced [was
not made] prenuptial agreement.
This religious ceremony was performed by pastor
Karl Janscher minister Lublinski evangel-
ical Augsburgski parish. [This text was] read to
all present read not only to newlyweds ?
? and second witness signed, others [are] * illiter-
rate.

It happened in town of Lublin twelfth twenty fourth July thousand eight hundred seventieth year at five o'clock afternoon. We declare in presence of Ivan (=Johann) Tarrun thirty- three years from birth colonist from Michelsdorf and Ivan (=Johann) Grantz sixty- one years from birth hat-maker from Lublin [it was made official] in Lublin evangelical-aug- sburgski church religious marital union between Samuel Gapka (=Hapke) batchelor evan- gelical follower twenty- four- and quarter years from birth colonist from Deboweic [was born], in Feliksow Warschawksi province son of Michael and Ludwike (=Louise) maiden name Grünberg spouses G[H]apka and Anna Wolska girl evangelical eighteen years from birth [in presence of] brother her from Michels- dorf until now she remained [was considered] born in Michelsdorf daughter of Ivan (=Johann) and Agatha maid- en name Tarrun deceased couple Wolski. This wedding was preceded by three announcements [posted / published] in Lublin evangelical Augsburgski church 21st / 3rd , 28th / 10th June / July and 5th / 17th July of this year. Permission of parents of newlyweds was given orally. To the newlyweds it was announced (was not made) pre- nuptial agreement. This religious ceremony was performed by pastor Karl Janscher superior Lublin evang- elical - Augsburgski parish. (This text was) read not only to newlyweds but second witness signed as others (are) illiterate.

N63.

№ 42.

Korybutowa
Wola
Siedliszcze
Cho(e)lm.

Witnesses

Groom

Deceased spouse

Parents

Bride

Deceased spouse

Parents

It happened in Lublin June ninth / twenty-first day one thousand eight hundred eighty-fourth year at twelve o'clock noon. We declare that in presence of witnesses: Daniel Schmidtke teacher from Korybutowa Wola fifty years and Andreas Kurzman colonist from Pawlow forty-eight years from birth. [It was made official on this date] religious marital union between: Gottlieb Teske (Teske) **widow after death** in Korybutowa Wola sixth (eighteenth) April this year — Pauline maiden name (G)=Holtz farmer's wife thirty-five years from birth, residing in Korybutowa Wola, *son of* *deceased* Ludwig and ? Justine maiden name Brandt, former spouses Teske, evangelical - Augsburgski follower, and Wilhelmine Jerke maiden name Rosner (Wilhelmina z Rosnerow Jerke) **widow after death** twenty-seventh / August (sixth September) one thousand eight hundred eighty-second year in Korybutowa Wola Gottlieb Jerke residing in Korybutowa Wola, thirty-five years from birth, *daughter of* *deceased* Jan (Johann) and Justine maiden name Wisner?, former spouses Rosner, evangelical - Augsburgski follower. This wedding was preceded by three announcements, published in registration book of, parish of, newly-wed couple, twenty-first May (second June) of this year and in two next Sundays. [To the newlyweds it was announced that they did not sign] prenuptial agreement. [This text was] read to all present and us and first witness signed remaining [were] illiterate.

К. А. Шулц

Волынской губернiи. **Volhynia**
Овручской уѣзда. **Owrucz**
Горщинскаго прихода. **Horszczyk**

Свидѣтельство о бракосочетанiи.
Certificate of Marriage

Дано сiе въ томъ, что 31-го числа
[This is given to certify] 31 day thirty first
мѣсяца 1889 года тысяча восемьсотъ
December month thousand eight hundred
eighty nine Eduard
Гейгертъ сынъ of Кристоф Geigert и жены его
Geigert son of Kristoph Geigert and wife his
урожденной Grams
Wilhelmina born
бракосочетался съ Emilie Koenig
marrying Emilie Koenig
дочерью Августа Koenig и жены его
daughter of August Koenig and wife his
Вильгельмина урожденной Schiewe
Wilhelmina born Schiewe
въ Колонiи Горщикъ
from Kolonia Horszczyk (Gorschik)

Въ томъ, что сiя выпись согласна съ метрическою
[Given to certify] copied agreement parish register
книгою Евангелич.-Баптистскаго
Evangelical - Baptist
прихода, приложенiемъ церковной печати и подписью
parish [affixing church seal] church sealed and signed
удостовѣряю. Горщик 2 Iюля 1893 г.
witnessed Horszczyk July

за Духовнаго Наставника
clergy teacher
№ 14. подписался А. Гартвихъ
signed A. Hartwich/Hartwig

Eduard Jaeger and Emilia Koenig wedding certificate

Marriage Compilation Tables

No.	Date	Witnesses	Age	Residence	Groom & Bride	Status	Age	Residence

No.	Date	Witnesses	Age	Residence	Groom & Bride	Status	Age	Residence
18	29/I – 11.II	Christian Isbrecht / Alexander Keller	26 / 30	Aleksandrow	Karl Gottlieb Keller / Karolina Schenke		26 / 19	Aleksandrow / Lublin
19	30 I – 12 II	Adam Stein / Wilhelm Krampitz	29 / 47	Bogdanka / Lublin	Johann Hapke / Ottilie Krueger		24 / 17	N. Stre(n)czyn Malinowka / Malinowka

(continues across on right-hand page)

Birthplace	Parents of Groom & Bride		Banns	Documentation notes

Birthplace	Parents of Groom & Bride		Banns	Documentation notes
Lazy / Madzarka	Golabki Johann & Justina Jakobowski / Samokleski Samuel & Wilhelmina Busse			We(n)grow 1891
Zabrodzie / Malinowka	W. Were-czyńska Samuel & Anna Wolske / Brzeziny Michael & Wilhelmina Schultz			Kamien / 1894

Note: the date information is higher on the table page; it may need to be requested specifically. Also, documentation column usually refers to birth records, but may sometimes contain information about the death of a previous spouse.

No.	Date	Witnesses	Age	Residence	Groom & Bride	Status	Age	Residence

No.	Date	Witnesses	Age	Residence	Groom & Bride	Status	Age	Residence
5		Friedrich Michael Kunkel / Jakob Schmidt	34 / 43		August Eduard Kunkel / Klara Schmidt		26 / 19	Konskowola

Birthplace	Parents of Groom & Bride		Banns	Documentation notes

Birthplace	Parents of Groom & Bride		Banns	Birth records
Konskowola	August & Anna Mathilda Schultz / Jakob & Marianna Bender		24 IX / 7 X	1874 / Salacz