

April 21, 2021

Information for all Parish Records

1. Please read the “**INTRODUCTION**” before viewing the Index to the Parish records. It contains valuable information to simplify your search of the Latin birth, marriage and death records.
2. If you require assistance to understand the actual Parish Latin birth, marriage or death images, please go to “**ASSISTANCE WITH READING LATIN BIRTH, MARRIAGE & DEATH RECORDS.**”
3. Additional information about the formation of any parish is included in “**MORE USEFUL INFORMATION.**”

INTRODUCTION

Format of the “Parish Index’s”

- a) The "Index" is comprised of three separate worksheets.
- b) Each worksheet represents an event: Birth, Marriage, or Death.
- c) Each event, i.e., birth, marriage, or death is then recorded by the year that the event took place.
- d) Following each year, the “Individual Surnames” are alphabetized with the “Given Names” noted in the column to the right of the surname.
- e) To view the image containing the information on the individual being researched – click on the Image Number (e.g., 1838B_09 - in the column to the left of each entry). This is the link that will take you to the particular page of interest.
- f) You will be directed to the page in the registry where the individual’s surname, given name, date of event and other pertinent information are recorded.

Extracting versus Translating

The attempt is to present information in the “Index” exactly as it is on the recorded event. Information is “extracted” rather than “translated.” This may provide challenges for the researcher.

Extracting Spellings

In some cases if a surname was “misspelled” by the priest/scribe logging it down, the correct spelling is added in brackets, e.g., The surname on the record was “Gedde” but the accurate spelling was “Gette,” it was noted as Gedde [Gette].

Extracting Unreadable/Unable to Understand Texts

If information was unreadable or not understandable, it was noted with a “?” after the entry, e.g., gledden? or 05? (for a date)

Extracting Special Characters and Abbreviations

“Special German characters” are either extracted “as is” or altered.

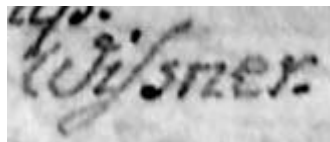
ä (umlaut -a) e.g., Mäßler, Schäfer, Rollhäuserin

ö (umlaut-o) e.g., Köhler, Römisch, Rötarmel, Göbel

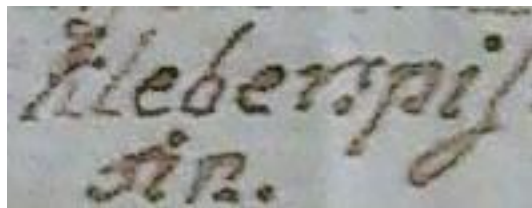
ü (umlaut-u) e.g., Güttlein, Münnich, Müllerin

The above special German sounds are extracted exactly as shown.

The alternate form of lower-case “s” is an “f-like symbol.” It is extracted as “s.”



e.g., Wissner Wißner



e.g., Kleberspissin Kleberspißen

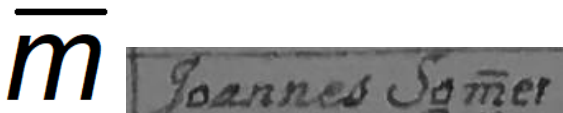
Eszet - ß - In German, the ß character is called eszet. It's used in "Straße," the word for street. It's often translated as "ss." It is extracted as "ss."

There are other letter combinations: ch, sch, ck, and tz, ph, th and dt, as illustrated below that are extracted as shown in the first column on the left, whenever possible.

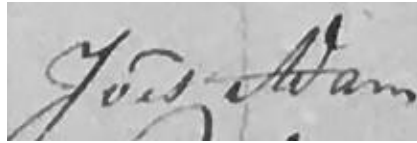
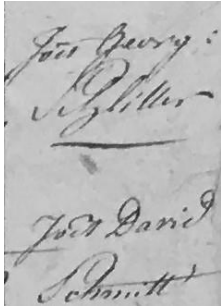
Compound Consonants		
ch	ch	if
sch	ich	uf
ck	ck	ck
ss	ss	ss
ß (sz, ss)	ß (ß ss)	ß
st	st	st
tz	tz	tz
ph	ph	ph
th - tz		
dt - dt		

Overline - In German an "overline" (a line over the letter) is occasionally used to indicate a pair of letters which cannot both be fitted into the available space.

The "overline" character below is extracted as a double letter. In this example, mm."

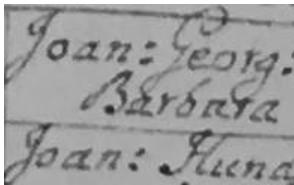


Tilde (~) was originally written over an omitted letter or several letters as an abbreviation by scribes. It was a contraction mark (e.g., don't, I'll). The "tilde" mark could denote the omission of one letter or several letters.



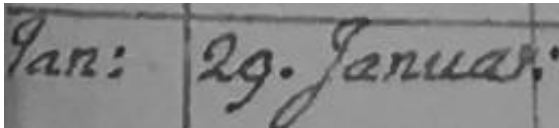
In this case, the "tilde" character is disregarded. The extraction for the above is "Joes."

A colon was also written to save labour, ink, space and vellum after a name, date, etc.

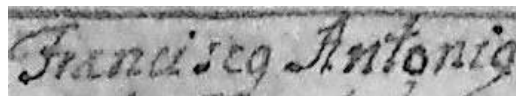
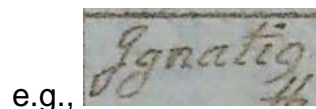


e.g. Joan: = Joannes

The colon above is extracted as Joann: (a bold colon)



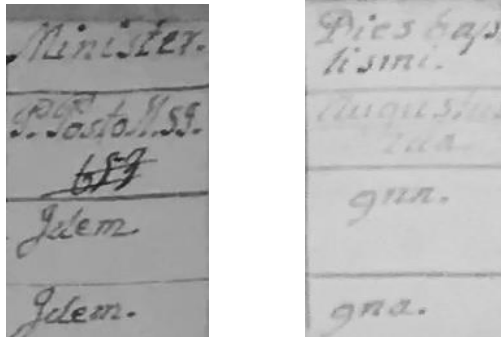
g was used as a shortened form of "ous" "us" "ius."



e.g.,

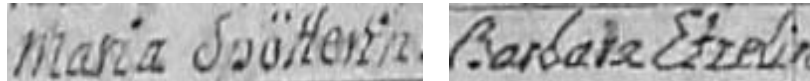
The g-like character is extracted as "g" (a small "italicized" g that represents the numerous endings shown above).

“Gna” or “Idem” was used to denote “ditto” for names and numbers.



The actual name or number was extracted – not the “ditto.”

At the end of some women’s surnames an “in” denotes that the person was a female.



The “in” ending above is extracted as it is shown.

Surname Spellings - Explanations

Many given and surnames were misspelled by the priests/scribes. These were legal records of birth, marriage and death so they are presented as they were recorded, e.g., Vilhelmi Gitlein remains misspelled in the Kamenka Parish Index (rather than correcting it to Wilhelm Guettlein).

As well, over the years, many surnames changed, for numerous reasons, which will be noted below, e.g., the surname is Mahler. On his "Passport" into the USA, it is spelled Mehler and in the "Russian part" of the passport it is Meler. On some of the census (in Russian), it is spelled Meler, or Mehler (census taken by a Russian in Russian and translated to English years later). On the "Original Settlers List," i.e., the 1767 Census, it is spelled Miller (taken by a Russian in Russia and translated to English). In the German Archives in Germany, the family surname is “Miller.” So, Mahler Mehler, Meler or Miller are all versions of the original German name of Miller.

Most of the Volga Germans were illiterate and their names were spelled out by passport agents, and Russian census takers. As well, initially, German priests (i.e., Jesuits) recorded the births, marriages and deaths in Latin but later Polish priests (who did not speak German) were brought into the Volga area and recorded the German names in

Latin. Scribes also made copies of the parish records. The above are only some of the reasons for the many spellings of not only the colonists' surnames, but also their given names and even spelling errors when naming the villages.

It is of the utmost importance that a researcher has an "open mind" when looking through the Index for family surnames. A slight to major misspelling is not uncommon and is expected. In fact, many given and surnames are spelled phonetically.

In summary, the entries in the Parish Index are not "translated." The entries are "extracted." The consideration, analysis, and final assessment of the validity of surnames offered is left to the researcher.

Given Name Spellings

Below are a sample of Latin names found in the Kamenka Parish records (example) that do not closely resemble their English equivalents.

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>
Aloysius	Aloys
Andreas	Andrew or Andre
Anna	Ann, Anne or Hannah
Carolus	Charles, Carl
Conrad	Conradus, Kurt
Constantia	Constance
Christophorus	Christopher
Cunegundis	Cunegunda
Gasparus	Jasper, Casper
Godefridus	Gottfried
Gulielmus, Guglielmus	William, Wilhelm
Johanna, Joanna	Joan, Jane, Janet
Joannes, Johannes	John, Jack, Hans
Hieronymus	Jerome
Jacoba	Jacqueline, Jackie
Jacobus	Jacob, James, Jack
Margarita	Margaret
Philippus	Philip, Phillip
Rubina	Ruby
Theodoricus	Derek, Dietrich
Valentinus	Valentine
Willelmus, Uilemus	William, Wilhelm

ASSISTANCE WITH READING LATIN BIRTH, MARRIAGE & DEATH RECORDS

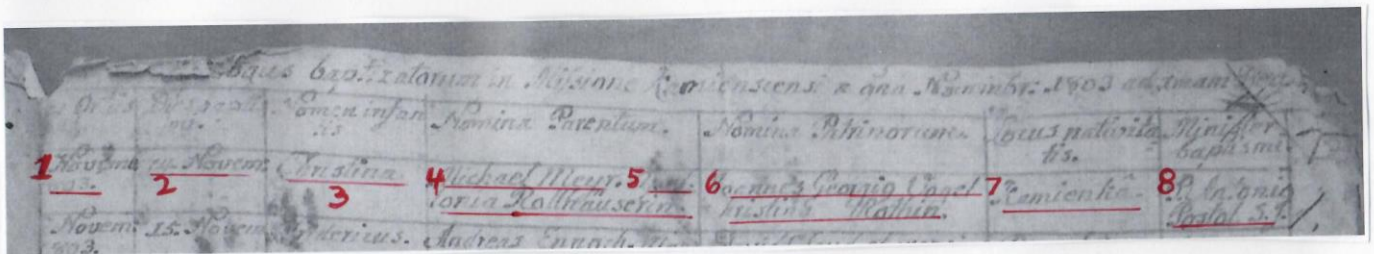
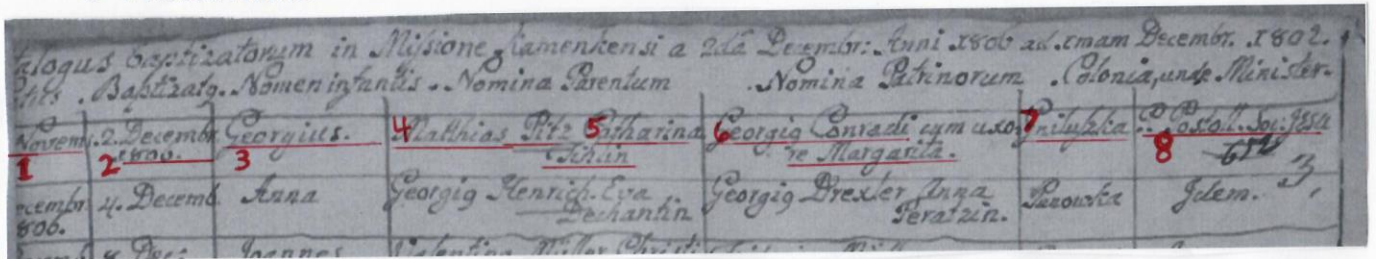
The format of "most parish Register changed in the years 1810 and 1835.

The following are samples – Up to 1809, 1810 to 1834, and 1835 and on, to simplify reading these records.

Up to 1809 – Birth/Baptism, Marriage and Death Records

Latin Birth/Baptism Records – to 1809

- 1 Date of Birth
- 2 Date of the Baptism
- 3 First Name of person being baptized
- 4 Father's Name (entire name)
- 5 Mother's Name (entire name)
- 6 Sponsor(s)
- 7 Colony or Village parents are from (should be the same as village where baptized, but not always)
- 8 Priest's Name



Latin Marriage Records – to 1809

- 1 The year, day and month of the marriage
- 2 First and Surname of groom (as well as status, eg., widower, single, etc.)
- 3 First and Surname of bride (as well as her status, eg., widow, single, etc.)
- 4 Names of Groomsman
- 5 Village or colony where the marriage took place
- 6 Priest's name

Catalogus Copulatorum in Missione Kamienensi ab Anno 1808 in Annum 1809

<i>Nomina copulatum</i>	<i>Dies</i>	<i>Testes</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Minister</i>
<u>2</u> <i>Andreas Schmidt Viduus</i>	<u>4</u> <i>Decembri</i>	<u>4</u> <i>Andreas Prädiger</i>	<u>5</u> <i>Panowka</i>	<u>6</u> <i>P. H. Corust. S.</i>
<u>3</u> <i>Margarita Rechowka Virgo.</i>	<u>1908</u>	<u>4</u> <i>Joannes gottfrid</i>		
<i>Petrus Fleber juvenis</i>	<i>12. Januarii</i>	<i>gottlob fleber</i>	<i>Kamienka</i>	<i>Dem.</i>
<i>Elisabetha Dinderin Vidua</i>	<i>1809</i>	<i>Gabriel Schramberger</i>		

<i>1802.</i>	<i>12ma Novembri.</i>	<i>Franciscus Nayer. Marianna Schneiderin juvenis.</i>	<i>Schramberger.</i>	<i>Lanowka Jak.</i>
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> <i>Novembri.</i>	<u>2</u> <i>Paulus Bayr</i> <u>3</u> <i>Ignes Mellinger</i>	<u>4</u> <i>Joan: Georgis Wilsner</i>	<u>5</u>
		<u>2+3</u> <i>in juvenis.</i>	<u>4</u> <i>Jannes Mellinger</i>	<u>6</u> <i>Kamienka</i>

Latin Death Records – to 1809

- 1 Village or colony where lived
- 2 The year of death
- 3 Day of the month
- 4 Cause of Death (not always noted)
- 5 First name of deceased
- 6 Last name of deceased
- 7 Age at death
- 8 Priest's Name (or Teacher "Ludimagistro" for death of children)
- 9 If Last Rites were received ("fortified by the Last Rites")

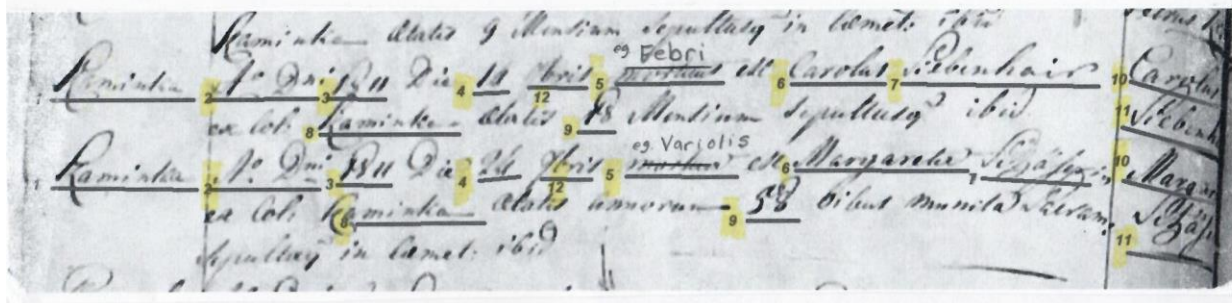
Catalogus Defunctorum in Missione Kamienensi a 24ma Decembri 1804 ad 24. Novembri 1805

<u>3</u> <i>Decembri</i>	<u>5</u> <i>Novembri</i>	<u>6</u> <i>Widex</i>	<u>7</u> <i>Annor.</i>	<u>8</u> <i>Sacramentis munita</i>	<u>4</u> <i>Febri calida.</i>	<u>1</u> <i>Kamienka</i>	<u>8</u> <i>P. Postol. S.</i>
<u>2</u> <i>Januar.</i>	<i>Jannes Fischer</i>	<i>et Annor.</i>				<i>Kamienka</i>	<i>Ludimagist.</i>

<u>3</u> <i>Januar.</i>	<u>5</u> <i>Elisabetha Trin.</i>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <i>48 Annor.</i>	<u>8</u> <i>Sacramentis munita</i>	<u>4</u> <i>Febri calida</i>	<u>1</u> <i>Philippa</i>	<u>8</u> <i>P. Postol. S.</i>
<i>Annor: Joannes Segel.</i>			<i>8. Kobiom.</i>			<i>Kamienka</i>	<i>Ludimagist.</i>
<i>Annor: Petrus Saaler</i>			<i>2. Henjum</i>			<i>Kamienka</i>	<i>Jdem.</i>

Latin Death Records – Changes in 1810

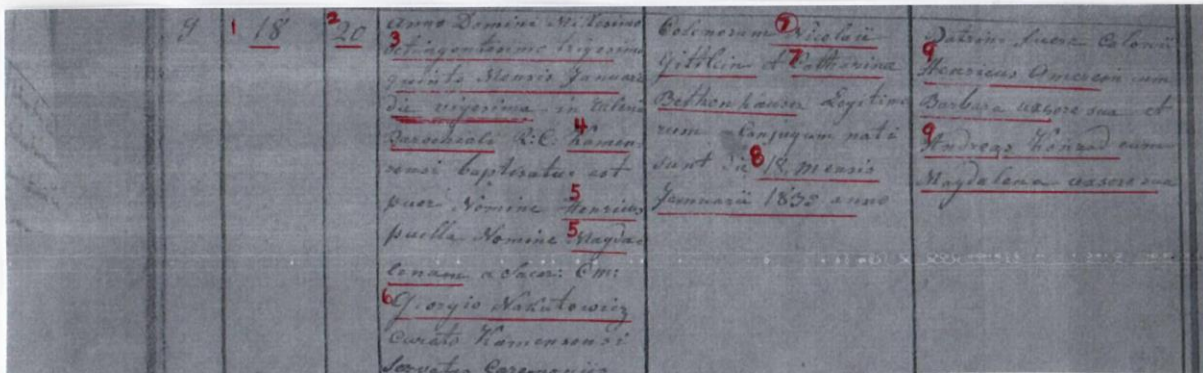
- 1 Village or colony where recorded
- 2 "In the year"
- 3 The actual year of death
- 4 Day of the month
- 5 Cause of Death (not always noted)
- 6 First name of deceased
- 7 Last name of deceased
- 8 Colony or village where lived
- 9 Age at death
- 10 First name of deceased
- 11 Last name of deceased
- 12 Date of burial



1835 and on – Birth/Baptism, Marriage and Death Records

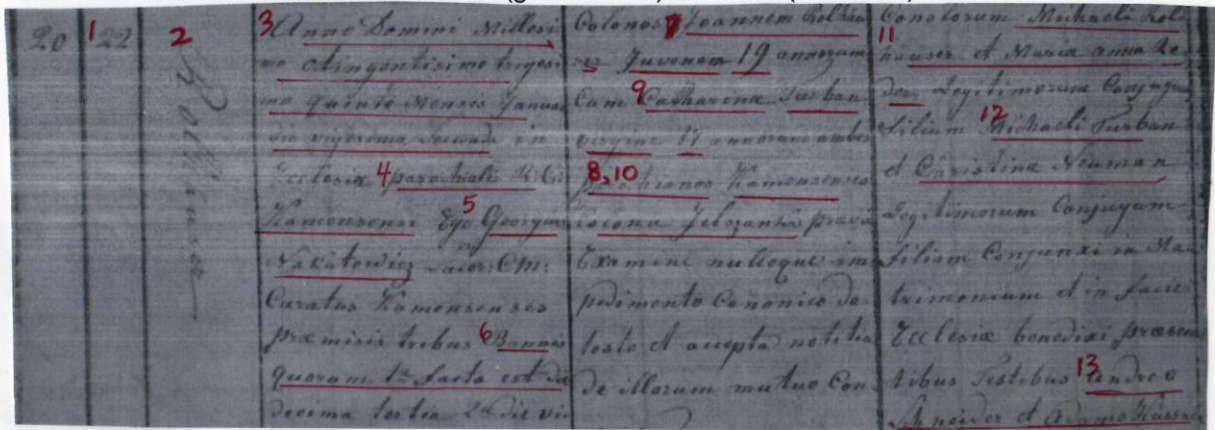
Latin Birth/Baptism Records – Changes in 1835

- 1 Day of Birth
- 2 Day of Baptism
- 3 Actual year, month and day the baptism took place
- 4 Parish *Note that "Parochia" = the Parish (e.g., Kamenka/Semenovka) and "Colonia" = the Colony (e.g., Hildmann/Koehler)
- 5 First Name of person(people) being baptized
- 6 Name of priest performing the baptism
- 7 Father's Name (entire name) and Mother's (entire name)
- 8 Actual day, month and year that the **birth** took place
And the village/colony and Parish where child was **born**
- 9 Sponsor(s) and/or Godparent(s) and the colony/village they are from



Latin Marriage Records – Changes in 1835

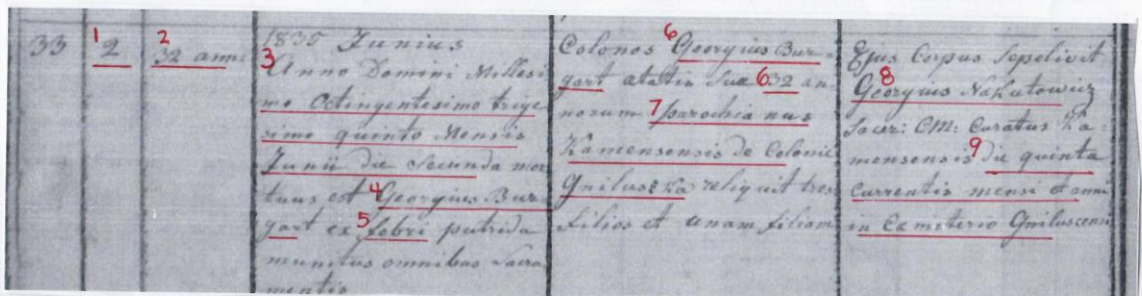
- 1 Day the Marriage was performed
- 2 Surname of the groom
- 3 The actual year, month and day of the marriage
- 4 Parish *Note that "Parochia" = the Parish (e.g., Kamenka/Semenovka) and "Colonia" = the Colony (e.g., Hildmann/Koehler)
- 5 Priest's name
- 6 Dates the Banns were read
- 7 Full name of groom - as well as his status (eg., widower) and his age
- 8 Parish and village or colony where the groom is from
- 9 Full name of bride - as well as her status (eg., widow) and her age
- 10 Parish and village or colony where the bride is from
- 11 Full names of parents of the groom
- 12 Full names of the parents of the bride
- 13 Full names of the Groomsman(groomsman)/Best Man(best men)



Latin Death Records – for Adults and Children – Changes in 1835

- 1 Day of death
- 2 Age at death
- 3 Actual year, month and day the death took place
- 4 Adult - First and last name of deceased
Child - First name of deceased
- 5 Cause of death
- 6 Adult - Name of deceased (repeated), age at death (repeated)
Child - Names of parents, age of child at death (repeated)
- 7 Parish and/or Colony where deceased lived *see note below
- 8 Adult - Priest involved
Child - Teacher involved
- 9 Date of burial and the location of the cemetery

* "Parochial" = the Parish (e.g., Kamenka/Semenovka) and "Colonia" = the Colony (e.g., Hildmann/Koehler)



Examples:

Kamenka Parish Records – Villages Mentioned

Panowka/Panovka = Hildmann
Gniluszka/Gniluschka = Pfeifer
Elshanka/Jelshanka/Eszanka = Husaren
Kaminka/Kamenka = Kamenka
Kopenga/Kopenka = Volmer
Karaulny Buyerak = Köhler
Gryanzavatka = Schuck
Ilavlya = Leichtling

Latin Records – Months, Days (and abbreviations)

<u>Latin Abbreviated</u>	<u>Latin Month</u>	<u>English Month</u>
n/a	Januarius	January
n/a	Februarius	February
n/a	Martius	March
n/a	Aprilis	April
n/a	Maius	May
n/a	Iunius	June
n/a	Iulius or Quintilis	July
n/a	Augustus/Sextilis	August
7bris or ber	September	September
8bris or 8ber	October	October
9bris or 9ber	November	November
10bris or 10 ber	December	December

Latin Day of the Week English Day of the week

dies Lunae	Monday
dies Martis	Tuesday
dies Mercurii	Wednesday
dies Jovis	Thursday
dies Veneris	Friday
dies Saturni	Saturday

dies Solis Sunday
Latin Records - Ordinal Numbers

In some genealogical records, numbers (especially dates) are written out.

Written dates may appear with “-a” (feminine ending) or “-um” (neuter ending). In written dates the ordinal numbers can also end with “-o.” eg. Quartus = the fourth
Quarto = on the fourth

Decima	10	(also decimus)
Vigesima	20	(also vicesimus))
Trigesima	30	(also tricesimus)

Prima	1st	(also primus)
Secunda	2 nd	(also secundus)
Tertia	3 rd	(also tertius)
Quarta	4th	(also quartus)
Quinta	5 th	(also quintas)
Sexta	6 th	(also sextus)
Septima	7 th	(also septimus)
Octava	8 th	(also octavus)
Nona	9 th	(also nonus)

Examples:

Undecima = 11

Decima Tertia = 12 or Duodecimus

Decima octava = 18

Vigesima quinta = 25

Vigesima quarsta = 24

Latin Birth Records - Terminology

Anni – from

Addendi – Addendum

Cum priore – previous and prior

Dicta – named

Gemini/ Geminus – twin

Gemelae - twins – female; Gemell - male, male and female twin; Gemella – twins

Missionis/Missionis – Mission

O. P. - Order of Friars (also known as Dominican Friars)

Patrini Fuere= Sponsors are

Primus – first (ditto)

S.J. – Society of Jesus

Vidua – widow

Latin Marriage Records - Terminology

Ambo - both Ambo ex - both from

Cum uxore - and wife

Duo - both

Duplex - twofold, double, strong

Ex - from Ex Col: - from colony

Geminus - twofold, twin, double, paired, resembling

Idem - the same

Juvenes - young man or young woman Juvenes ambo - both are young

Nomina testium - the name of witnesses

Puella - young woman

Soluti - single, unattached

Tum - then

Uterque - each of two

Utervis - either of two

Viduus - Widow Vidua - Widower

Virgo - damsel

Viduus ambo - both widowed

Virgo – damsel

Latin Death Records - Terminology

A Ludimagistro – teacher
Ab eodem – the same
Ad gnam – to fight
Aquo sepultus – from which buried
At as illorum – but as their
Comingata/commendata – recommended by
Defunctorum – dead
Dierum Vita of Sepultas – Days and Life of the Buried
In periculum mortis – in danger of death
Ludimagistro - a teacher
Mortuorum – the dead
Munita – protection
Nomen – name
Oibus (omnibus) sacramentis munitus – fortified with all the sacraments
Orbus – bereavement
Ortg – ortus - origin, began, source
Sacramentis munita – fortified by all the last rites
Sine Patris – without sponsors
Vita – life Vivus – living

Latin Death Records - Causes of Deaths

Apoplexia – Apoplexy
Artritis/Artritis – Arthritis
Callida febris – [raging] Fever
Debilitate – frail, weak debilitas debilitatis debilitate - weakness, infirmity, disable
Felle Felis Felle – gall bladder
Hydrops/Anasarca – Dropsy
In Puerperio / e Puerperio – Died in Childbirth
Morbo Stomachi – Disease of the Stomach
Morte subitanea – Sudden death
Pthisis / Pthisis / Thisis – Tuberculosis
Senectute – Old age
Senio – old – old age/senior
Senio confectus – worn out by old age
Paralyticus – palsy (paralysis)
Phrenesis/phrenitis – Encephalitis
Submersus – drown?
Tumour pectoris – breast / chest tumour
Tussis/Tussis/Tussio – cough
Ulcerum – Ulcers Ulceris Ulcus Ulcerum -- wound, ulcer
Una Morte Repentina – death – sudden

Variolis – small pox

Latin Death Records - Age at Death - Days, Weeks, Months

Age at Death

Days	Dierum/Diem/Dies = days; Unius die = dies in 1 day Duo = 2 Tria = 3; Trium dierum = 3 days 5 Vita dierum = 5 days of life
Weeks	Hebdom = weeks; Trium hebdom = 3 weeks
Months	Mensium = months
Years	Anni/Annos = years; Annorum = years of life
1 year	Anni unius = 1 year
2 years	Annorum duorum = 2 years; Annorum via duorum = 2 years of life Duos anni terminusis = two year term
3 years	Anni Trium = 3 years ; Trium anni = 3 years; Annum tertium = the third year

Latin Fractions and variations

$1/2$ = dīmidia pars or dīmdium

$1/3$ = tertia pars

$1/4$ = quarta par

$1/6$ = sexta pars

$1/8$ = octava pars

$1/2$ year = dīmidia anni or dīmdium anni (6 months)

Dimidii (i) anni = half a year - $1/2$ annis = $1/2$ year ; In anno $1/2$ = $1/2$ of a year; Unis annicum dimi = one half of one year

$1/3$ year = anno tertio una (4 months)

Trium anni = one third of a year; Duos saltern extribus per annum = two thirds of a year

$1/4$ year = Quarto autem anno (3 months)

In anno autem $1/4$ = $1/4$ of a year; Unum quartrium anni = one quarter of a year; In anno autem $2/4$ = $2/4$ of a year; In anno autem $3/4$ = $3/4$ of a year; Trium anni – three quarters of a year

$1/6$ year = qui sex annis (2 months)

1/8 year = unius octo annis (1.5 months)



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boyd@boydhouse.com

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