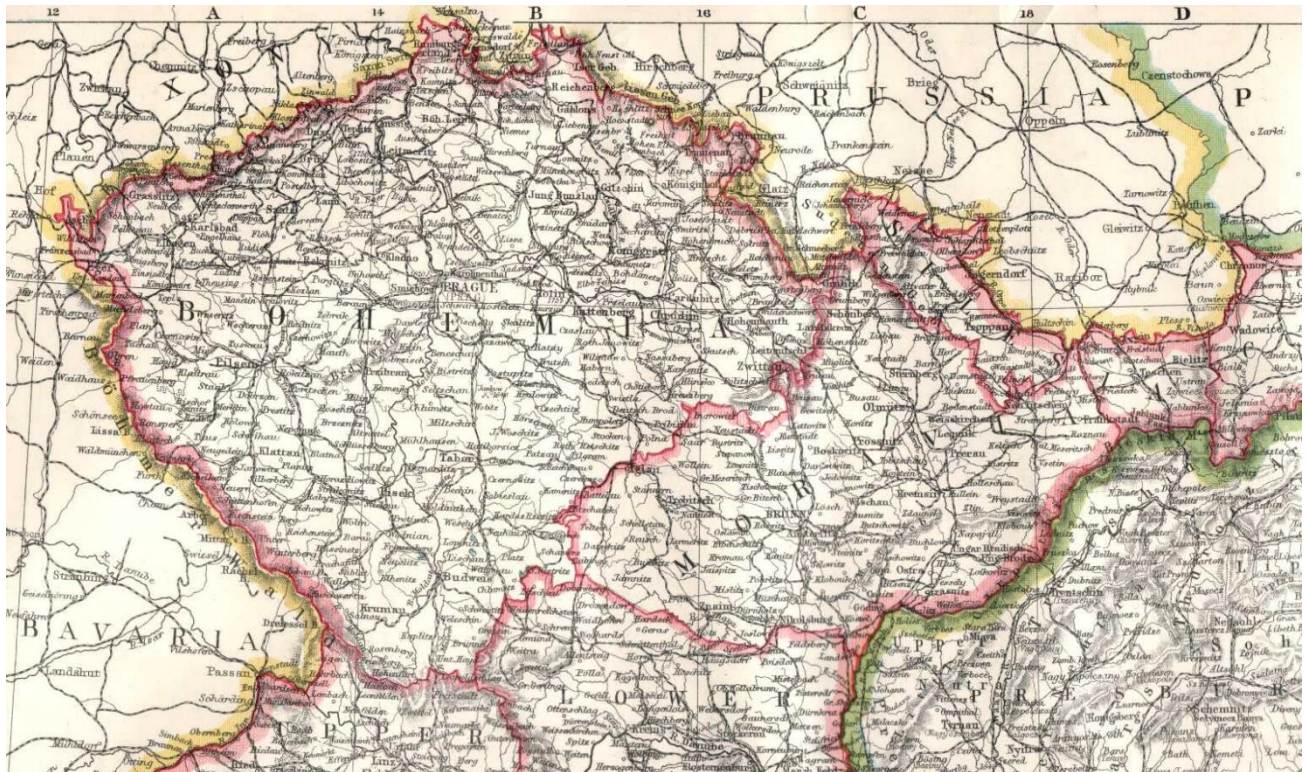


Czech Genealogical Research Handbook

© 2000, 2020 by Shon R. Edwards
Written 2000. Revised 2020

Newly revised, with information on doing Czech research online, especially with church, census, and land records.



Introduction

The Czech Republic is comprised of the former Austrian Crownlands of Bohemia, Moravia, and part of Silesia. While Czech and Slovak genealogy are quite similar in many respects, the scope of this “Beginner’s Guide” is delimited to research in the present-day Czech Republic. The term “Czech lands,” used throughout this article, refers to the area consisting of the present-day Czech Republic.



Map of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Used with permission of Daniel Schlyter.

This guide focuses on conducting research by mail, personally visiting a *statní oblastní* (state regional) or *zemský* (provincial) archive, or doing research yourself on the Internet. (These two archives, *statní oblastní* (state regional) or *zemský* (provincial), are identical in function and differ in name only. The term *zemský* is used in Moravia, while *statní oblastní* is used in Bohemia). The reason for their importance is that these archives are the best source for Czech vital records. The researcher must either visit the archive in person, have a representative do their research, or do the research on the Internet.

Brief History of the Geographic Area Described

The first group of people known to have inhabited the area of the present-day Czech Republic were a group of Celtic people called “Boii.” They lived there

from c. 500 BCE until the 1st century CE. Their leader was named Boiohemus, and the land itself given the appellation of “Boiohaemum” by ancient historians. This name has survived the millennia and comes down to us in English as “Bohemia.”

The Celts were more advanced culturally than most European ethnic groups of the time, and stimulated the economy of the area. They are credited with a number of discoveries “such as the use of the potter’s wheel in ceramic production, iron ploughshares on wooden bases, and grinding corn between stone wheels, but also the establishment of specialized production sites from which blacksmiths, potters, jewellers, glassmakers, and other mastercraftsmen and women supplied their products to wide customer circles.”¹

Soon after the time of Christ, the waning Celtic power was supplanted by Germanic tribes, of which the Marcomanni was the most dominant. This tribe remained in power for several centuries and formed a kingdom of considerable size.

Slavic tribes arrived in Bohemia around 550 CE. There doesn’t seem to have been a great turning point or event signaling the end of Germanic rule in Bohemia, such as a war or other upheaval. Rather many of the Germanic populace were assimilated into the Slavic population. Others left the area, traveling south. In Bohemia, ca. 620, a certain Samo overcame the Avars and ruled from Vyšehrad, now a suburb of modern Prague. Described as a quasi-mythical figure, he is reported to have controlled an area ranging from the Baltic to Carinthia, although there is no actual proof of this.²

In Moravia, it is uncertain when the Slavs arrived. We do know that in 567 CE, the Avars arrived and conquered the Germanic peoples in that area. By 800 CE, however, several Slavic groups moved in and formed their own state. This was known as the Great Moravian Empire. It was given some independence by Charlemagne, and prospered until conquered by the Hungarians in 907 CE.

In 863 CE, two missionary brothers, Constantine and Methodius, were invited to Moravia by King Rostislav. This ruler was not satisfied with a Germanic clergy. His displeasure was based on political rather than religious issues. The missionaries brought a liturgy to the Slavs in their native tongue. Constantine, later known as Cyril, gave them a unique alphabet based on Greek. Under a later pope Slavic religious services and the teachings of Methodius were banned. While the Cyrillic alphabet and Eastern liturgy survived throughout Imperial Russia and other areas, the Czechs fell under Roman Catholic domination.

Meanwhile, in Bohemia, the famed Přemislid family rose to power and ruled for several hundred years. Their power expanded, and Bohemia became a part of the Holy Roman Empire. Wenceslas (Václav) I, grandson of Bořivoj, a Bohemian prince of the Great Moravian Empire, was one of the first of the Přemislid family to rule (at only 17 years of age). He was acclaimed as an impassioned Believer and was avid in his attempts at improving relations with the German tribes to the west. After a short reign, he was murdered by his brother, Boleslav the Cruel. Thereafter, he became known as the patron saint of Bohemia.

Later, Charles IV (Wenceslas), a member of the Luxembourg dynasty, came to power. Charles was rather cultured, having grown up in France and lived in Italy, Bohemia and Austria. In an autobiography he described himself: "We could speak, write and read not only in Czech, but also French, Italian, German and Latin ... , so there was no difference in using any one of them."³ So it was no surprise that Charles founded the first university in eastern Europe, the University of Prague (Charles University). He organized the university into four colleges: theology, medicine, law, and the arts. Additionally, four countries were represented in the administration of the university: Bavaria, Bohemia, Poland, and Saxony. Students from around the world attended. Charles IV was so popular during his reign he was dubbed the "father of the country." While King of Bohemia, he was also simultaneously made Holy Roman Emperor.

It was not long after this that Jan Hus appeared in Czech history. A Catholic priest born in Husinec in southern Bohemia ca. 1369, he lived in Prague and preached at Bethlehem Chapel. He took his *Magister* at the university in 1396 and then worked his way up the ranks to Rector of the university in 1403. A very popular speaker and a follower of religious dissident John Wyclif of England, he advocated reform and objected to the Western Orthodox practice of selling indulgences and the Church's loose moral practices. As an outspoken critic of the Catholic Church, he was excommunicated in 1412. Two years later he was ordered to appear at the Council of Constance, where he faced many false charges. He was imprisoned and again called before the council the following year. He was condemned and burned at the stake on 6 July 1415. The date of his death is now a national holiday.

Hus was so popular that his execution caused an uprising of the Bohemian and Moravian citizenry. A Hussite religious order was established. Political and ecumenical turmoil threw the country into war for many years. Jan Žižka, a brilliant

military leader and religious zealot, easily fell into the role of defender of the state and of the principles of God. Several years after his death in 1424, a compromise ending hostilities was reached with the Catholics.

By this time, Protestantism flourished in the Czech lands. King and nobles alike were Protestants. A Catholic family from Austria, the Habsburgs, began to rule in 1526. In 1618, the rebellion of Protestant Czech nobles against the Habsburgs touched off the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), a Europe-wide religious war between Catholics and Protestants. On 8 November 1620, the short but significant Battle of White Mountain was fought outside Prague. The Habsburgs put down the Protestants and brought them forcefully under yoke. Many Protestants were killed or exiled, their property seized, and their records destroyed. Eventually, this counter-reformation, or re-Catholicization, saw the Czech lands turn back almost completely to Catholicism. Austria, together with Hungary after 1867, ruled the area for centuries.

In fact, it was not until the end of World War I that the Austro-Hungarian Empire was dissolved and Czechoslovakia was made an independent state. The new country consisted of Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia. Championed by Eduard Beneš and Tomáš Masaryk, this realization of freedom and independence was not to last for long, for Hitler seized the area of Bohemia called *Sudetenland*, or the area in which Germans had heavily settled. Later, he took control of the entire country. The official government went into exile in England. World War II was a disaster for Czech Jews, most of whom were killed, and their records destroyed, in an attempt to wipe out any trace of them. Soviet forces came into Czechoslovakia during Hitler's defeat, as American troops waited nearby.

After World War II, Czechoslovakia was again independent, but only for a short time. Communists in the government, for all intents and purposes, seized control within a few short years, and Czechoslovakia was brought under Soviet influence. A brief period of reform in 1968 (known as the "Prague Spring," and lead by Alexander Dubček) was crushed by the Soviets, who continued to influence the Czech government until 1990. Armed forces from many Communist countries invaded Czechoslovakia and brought it more tightly under Soviet yoke. Then Mikhail Gorbachev, leader of the Soviet Union, relaxed the Soviet hold on satellite countries and introduced the ideas of glasnost and perestroika, which allowed for more freedom of expression.

The populace's discontent with the Czech government led to the resignation of communist officials in Czechoslovakia. Similar circumstances abounded in eastern Europe, and soon the period of Soviet influence ended. In June, 1990, the well-known dissident and poet, Václav Havel, was elected president of Czechoslovakia. Difficulties between the Czechs and Slovaks led Havel to resign in 1992. On 1 January 1993 the country divided to form two new nations, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, known as the "Velvet Divorce", because it was done peacefully and with no bloodshed. President Havel was again elected president, this time, of the Czech Republic, in which capacity he continues today (2000).

Structure of the Czech Archival System⁴

Since many genealogists will need to conduct research in the archives of the Czech Republic, it is a good idea to initially review their organizational structure. The highest echelon in the Czech Republic is the State Central Archive, Prague. There are housed documents produced by the Czech lands of Austria, and later of Czechoslovakia. Generally, these records are of minor genealogical value.

The next level of archival jurisdiction is regional. In 1960 the Czechoslovak government established seven regional archives in the area comprising the modern Republic. This structure continues to operate throughout the country, with a few minor variations: the State Regional Archive is called *Státní oblastní archiv* in the portion of the Czech Republic known as Bohemia, while in Moravia, the term used is *Zemský archiv*. There is no functional difference between the two. These archives are the most significant for genealogical research in that they house birth, marriage, and death records. Some land registers, another valuable source for family historians, are also available in these archives.

Archival Districts of the Czech Republic



Archival districts of the Czech Republic. Used with permission of Daniel Schlyter.

Subordinate to this is the State District Archive (*Státní okresní archiv*). These institutions number 73 in the Czech Republic. They contain many important records, such as census returns, emigration documents, land records, and marriage contracts, etc. Records located in county and regional archives are usually current through the early 1900s. Later records are deposited in local town halls or other institutions.

City archives in larger cities can also serve the same function as a State Regional Archive, in that they safeguard vital records. The city archives of Prague and Brno are in this category.

Hiring a Regional Archive for research

It is possible to retain an archive to do some of your research. (AUTHOR'S NOTE: This may no longer be possible as of 2019, SRE.) Many people begin their research this way through the mail. Czech archives generally do a good job and charge between \$10.00-14.00 per hour (\$ refers to US dollars in this article). A professional researcher will usually do a more thorough job in locating your specific family, and is not limited to one archive. One option to consider is to begin your research through the archive, then have a researcher pick it up where the archive left off. Be aware that the archivist does not have an interest in your own specific family, as a researcher would.

If you have an archive assist in your research they will likely search vital records (births, marriages, and deaths). These records were initially kept by the Catholic

Church and later by other denominations. There are also census, military, and other Czech records which are available for study. The best place to start is with church books. They are kept in the *statní oblastní* (state regional) archive or *zemský* (provincial) archive.

To ensure a reply you should send three International Reply Coupons with each request, to help defray postage costs the other party will incur in responding to your request.

Before you begin, you *must* know the town of origin of your ancestor! It can not be overemphasized how important it is to locate the place your ancestor came from before sending a request to the Czech Republic. The best place to start is in the country your ancestor immigrated to. Also, send photocopies of any documents you have, that you think may help the researcher to find your ancestors. This can sometimes speed up the research process considerably.

Some archives respond quicker than others. The Plzeň archive has typically taken six months in the past, but an answer could possibly take up to twelve months. Other archives may require up to twelve months. This will surely vary as the work load of an archive fluctuates. Other factors to consider are closures for remodeling, inventory, or other reasons.

It is best if you keep each research request to a maximum of about US\$200.00-250.00. Archivists have many projects and can't spend a great deal of time on reference issues. If your request is too involved it may be only partially completed.

It is not necessary to write research requests in Czech; either English or German will suffice. You will be written back in Czech, however, so you will have to learn something about the language or get help. A regional or provincial archive will provide a translation for approximately \$5.00 per page.

Státní oblastní archiv v Plzni

Sedláčkova ul. 44, PSČ 306 12

Tel. 019/7236263, 019/225732, Fax 019/227269

Pan

Shon R. Edwards

184 N.700 W.

Spanish Fork, UT 84660

U S A

<i>Váš dopis značky/ze dne</i>	<i>Naše značka</i>	<i>Vyřizuje linka</i>	<i>Místo odeslání</i>
	Sar-695/99-62	Kopečková	Plzeň, 19.7.99

Věc : genealogická rešerše

Přílohy : 20

Na Vaši žádost ze dne 5.2.1999 zasláme následující kopie z matričních knih a informace:

A. Sourozenci Jana Evangelisty Mautvic (nar.2.1.1759)

1. Jozef Jan Mautvic, narozen 8.3.1750 (M-Plánice 5/279). Jozef Jan zemřel 19.1.1771 (M-Plánice 9/38)

2. Blasius Mautvic. Kopii zápisu narození Blasia (=Blažeje) Mautvice nelze bohužel vyhotovit vzhledem k poloze zápisu v příliš silné a velké knize. Zasláme Vám proto doslovný opis příslušného zápisu.

Matrika narozených římskokatol.fary Plánice sv.5, str.307:

Z Planicze (=Plánice) w Planiczy, rodziczuw podanich k panstwi Planiczkiemu

Narodil jse 21. Januarii (1753) a pokrztien w chramu Panie Planiczkiem tehož dne

Blaziej, otcze Jana Mautwicze, koželuha, matky Marije. L. Tomass Bossarz, kadlec,

test. Waczlaw Planiczka, kreyczí, Dorota Figarowa, rzezniczce, wssychni z Planicze

Ego P. Josephus Prucha, capellanus Planicensis baptisavi

Blasius zemřel 22.3.1763 (M-Plánice 8/113).

Archival research report from the Pilsen archive.

You can also request a map covering the area your ancestors came from. Maps are \$2.00-3.00 each and cover a section of the country approximately 75 km x 45 km. The scale of one the author received for the Klatovy area is 1:100,000 (no accompanying index).

There are several ways you can solicit information from a Czech archive:

1. You can ask for photocopies or actual photographs.

2. You can ask that information be transcribed in running commentary style. Sometimes an archive will transcribe a record completely, other times, it will just include a short description or list of people with minimal information (e.g., for a birth entry: name, date of birth, and reference in the register of the entry).
3. You can have information sent to you on official certificates. There is a fee associated with each certificate.
4. You can have the archive record information on your own forms. Be certain to send enough forms to cover the work that must be done. The advantage to this last method is the information is obviously very easy to interpret.

If you request copies of records from an archive, be aware that certain archives make photocopies, others don't due to preservation issues. Sometimes you may receive actual photographs of the entries, sometimes photocopies. Other times you may receive a microfilm (i.e., the specific entries of the research found on your family, not a microfilm of the entire parish).

To conduct genealogical research with the assistance of a Czech archive, send your request to the central office in Prague. That office will forward your request to the appropriate *státní oblastní* or *zemský archiv*:

Archivní správa
ministerstva vnitra ČR
Milady Horákové 133
166 21 Praha 6
CZECH REPUBLIC

Be certain to indicate a monetary limit on research. Again, the rate archives charge for research is usually between \$10.00-14.00 per working hour. Charges are calculated in 30-minute blocks. An administrative fee of \$8.00 per request is charged, and clerical work (e.g., typing of reports) runs \$4.00 per hour.

Once the research has been completed, you will be notified in writing that your research is done, by Archivex Praha, a third-party company responsible for arranging payment:

Archivex ssro
PO BOX 38 Přemyšlenská 81

CZ-182 21 Praha 8
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-2-689-09-70
Fax: 011-420-2-689-09-70

They will bill you with a form letter in English, German, or Czech. You can pay either by:

- 1) personal check
 - 2) postal money order
 - 3) cash through registered value letter.
-

ARCHIVEX s.s.r.o

POB 38, 182 21 Praha 8 - Přemysšlenská 81 TEL.: 689 09 70, FAX: 689 09 70

Praha,

18th April 1998

RESEARCH INVOICE Nr: 8097/1447/98
US\$ 305.-

Shon R.Edwards
Provo

Family research - Wladika (Třeboň 22 hours) 89 register copies (Plzeň)
23 hours archive work- information and 34 register transcripts/excerpts and 89 copies

Elaborated Archiv Třeboň/Plzeň

The Central Archives Administration forwarded us your requested and elaborated genealogical research which one of 8 state archives prepared. We arrange the financial settlement .Our invoice amount includes the invoice of Archive (time spent for researching according to the difficulty of getting the proper result plus administrartion fee) and mailing and our banking charges.
The documents will be sent to you registered immediately after the receipt of payment.
(USD = United States Dollars)

Kindly settle the bill in one of suggested ways:

- 1/ in US with postal money order series 87. The Postal Money Order begins with number 87 which is only valid for Czech Republic. Send us the copy. Original goes to US Central Post Office in Saint Louis USA.
- 2/ check endorsed to Archivex Praha and posted to our above printed address.
- 3/ in cash trough registered value latter.

Kindly mention always the number of the invoice. It helps us for immediate postage of your research.

We are looking for early answer and remain with friendly greetings.
Sincerely

ARCHIVEX PRAHA
Ing.M.Štoviček
Director



Bankovní spojení:
Komerční banka Praha 7 - číslo účtu 131742-071/0100

DIČ 008-15268705
IČO 15268705

CRC 176520016

Archivex invoice for research.

Your payment should be prompt. If not paid within a few weeks the archive will discard your research. You can usually expect to receive your information within a month a month of payment.

Hiring a professional researcher

Another way to research your ancestors is to hire a professional genealogist. If choosing this option, exercise caution. Many people claiming to be professional researchers are not *bona fide*. Some are frauds. Ask around. The reputation of a good researcher usually precedes him or her. There are many ways of finding qualified researchers. ICAPGen (International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists) is an accrediting organization of professional researchers. A list of accredited researchers (A.G.) can be found on the web at:

<http://www.icapgen.org/>

Or, you may reach them at:

ICAPGen
P.O. Box 970204
Orem, UT 84097-0204
FAX: (801) 375-4722
e-mail: information@icapgen.org

You may also obtain a list of certified (C.G.) professional researchers certified through the Board of Certification of Genealogists. The list of genealogists certified through them is on their web page:

<http://www.genealogy.org/~bcg/>

The difference between ICAPGen and BCG may or may not matter to you in your particular research situation. One difference is that accreditation with ICAPGen tends to test and certify people based on the principle of following a pedigree from

the *present* to the *past*. BCG focuses on *descendancies* of people in the past, so past coming down to the present.

Or, if you prefer, you may write to:

Board of Certification of Genealogists
P.O. Box 14291
Washington, DC 20044
U.S.A.

Czech family history societies can also point you in the right direction. The CGSI (Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International) has a web page of professional researchers who work in the Czech and Slovak Republics. They are researchers both in the USA and the Czech Republic. One who is particularly good in the author's opinion is Miroslav Koudelka. Perhaps the best researcher in Austria, Felix Gundacker, specializes in all "Austrian" genealogical records, meaning, not only Austria, but the Czech Republic, the Balkans, etc.:

<http://www.cgsi.org/base/research.htm>

However, these are not the only good researchers. Many more can be found on the Internet. One particularly good resource is on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/czechgenealogy/>. On the site, it should be understood that you may post documents to get some free help with reading. Large requests or those you may be getting paid for should not be posted. However, if you contact one of the professionals there (of which there are several) privately, you may retain that person to do work for you. You may expect to pay \$20.00 per hour or so for a researcher in the Czech Republic. In the USA, it is usually more expensive, around \$30.00-50.00.

Other family history societies may have similar lists.

One advantage to hiring a professional do your research is that you only need to deal with one person, instead of several archives. Researchers will become familiar with your particular lines and know your specific needs. They have multiple resources at their disposal.

Professional researchers might be a little more expensive. The average charge for a reliable professional is around \$20.00-50.00, but can be more, even up to \$100.00 per hour.

Doing research on your own

It is possible to go to the Czech Republic and do the research yourself. If you do, you should have the appropriate background. You will encounter material in several languages, and need to read both Latin and *Kurrent* (a handwritten script, corresponding to Gothic print) scripts. There are a variety of document types, e.g. church records, land records, censuses, military records, etc. Familiarize yourself with those types you will be searching, as well as Czech research guides to help you in this task. You will also need to know which archive houses which type of records.

Archive personnel will often help with an occasional question, but you should be prepared to read records and do research on your own. Their job is to safeguard materials for your use, not to do your research. Many can't read the old writing. They may or may not speak English or German, so it is best to be prepared.

There is almost always a fee equivalent to approximately US \$1.00-2.00 charged per book or microfilm used each day. If a book has been microfilmed, you will not be allowed to look at the actual book, but only at the microfilm copy. Additionally, most archives have a maximum number of books you can look at each day. Usually, the number is six, although this can vary. (In the past, the Třeboň archive has not had a problem with going over the limit.) Duncan Gardiner reports that the Zámorsk archive counts the microfilms of registers in the daily limit, whereas others do not.⁵

Before you travel to the Czech Republic, you should know the specific town your ancestor came from. If you need help in locating a place, check your own family sources first. Perhaps you have a letter, military record, passport, or a naturalization or immigration document for the country of arrival. Another method would be to use gazetteers. There are also services that family history societies provide for members that help you to find the place of origin of an ancestor. Another option is to use the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or local Family History Centers. If you need a list of family history centers in your area, you can find one on the web at:

<http://www.familysearch.org>

If you wish to visit one of the state regional archives after locating your town, but are not sure which archive contains the church books for your town, write to the following address. They will direct you to the proper institution.

Archivní správa ministerstva vnitra ČR
Milady Horákové 133
166 21 Praha 6
CZECH REPUBLIC

An easier way of determining which parish and archive a village was located in is by using Felix Gundackers books: *Pfarrortlexikon Böhmen* (Dictionary of Bohemian Parishes in the Czech Republic) and *Matrikenverzeichnis der Böhmisches Staatsarchive, 2 Teile* (Register of Vital Statistics in the Czech State Archives pertaining to Bohemia — in 2 parts). *Pfarrortlexikon Böhmen* is the book which is a gazetteer of every village in Bohemia (there is now another book containing the same elements for Moravia and Austrian Silesia together: *Pfarrortlexikon Mähren*), along with its parish, earlier parishes that the current parish used to be part of, judicial district (soudní okres) to help differentiate between towns which have the same name, but which are in different regions, tells whether in Bohemia, Moravia or Silesia, has a parish “code” referring to his other books, which list all the holdings for each parish for each archive. After getting the “code” for the parish you need, get the proper book, which actually lists each parish’s holdings are. From this information, you can get an exact book (listing year range, town(s) covered, and which type of information the book contains, e.g., births, deaths. Here are these books: *Matrikenverzeichnis der Böhmisches Staatsarchive, 2 Teile* (Register of Vital Statistics in the Czech State Archives pertaining to Bohemia — in 2 parts). Also see: *Matrikenverzeichnis der Mährischen Staatsarchive, 2 Teile*. More on these books later. (AUTHOR’S NOTE: Mr. Gundacker now has a gazetteer online, which basically includes what was in these books. See: https://www.genteam.at/index.php?option=com_ortssdb&view=all&Itemid=29&lang=en. You may or may not need to log in.

You should also bring reference tools that you are familiar with, e.g., gazetteers, atlases, dictionaries, genealogical dictionaries, etc. During the author’s research, he got permission to copy all reference books and shrink them. There were four

pages on each side of each page. An archive may have similar resources, but it will take valuable time to familiarize yourself with them, or you may not even be able to use them at all, once there. An English-speaking researcher might want to bring some of the following on a trip to a Czech archive:

- Czech-, German-, Latin-English dictionaries
- Czech-, German-, Latin-English genealogical dictionaries
- Gazetteer covering the geographical area you are researching
- Atlases and maps
- Czech genealogy handbook
- Laptop computer with dual voltage and correct plug adapters
- Pedigree charts and family group record sheets on paper, an iPhone, or some other backup besides computer

If you are planning on bringing a laptop with you on your trip, be aware that power may not be available from your work area in the archives. You may need a spare battery or two. Hopefully, your laptop will handle dual voltage (in Europe, electrical outlets are 240 V AC), so you don't need a converter. As of 2018, the author has not seen a computer, which does not have dual voltage. Even if you do have dual voltage capability, you will still need an appropriate adapter (a plug which will plug into a European outlet, consisting of two round prongs, and into which you plug your US laptop plug with two blades – be careful, though. You will probably also need an additional plug between the laptop plug and the adapter (in order to deal with the third prong, which may be on your power adapter, which you can pick up at any hardware or electrical supply store *in the USA!!*. Don't wait to go to Europe to get these plugs. In Europe, their interest is to sell you an adapter which adapts from a European plug to a US one, rather than vice-versa. This is a plug, into which you can plug a US 3-prong plug (i.e., one with a round grounding prong) and on the other end, it converts to a 2-prong plug. You may have a grounding problem, however.

For researchers who don't speak Czech, some Czechs speak English; even more speak German, especially older people. They also tend to speak some Russian. The younger people tend to speak more English. If you do speak German, it can be of great assistance to you in the Czech Republic. You shouldn't *expect*, however, that someone will speak English or German.

It is a good idea to check archival inventories, as well. The FHL has copies of some of these (some more recent than others). Check the catalog under the archive locality and the subject heading "Archives and libraries." The best inventories are Gundacker's books, previously mentioned. Additionally, online inventories tend to be much better than FamilySearch cataloging. The detail is many times greater. Church records tend to be better cataloged than census or land records at the FHL, as well.

Call or write to the archives well in advance, so that you will not have any problems getting in. There are certain times of day, as well as days of the week or year they are closed. You should be aware of these before planning a trip. Some archives are closed during a certain month of the year, some every other Friday, or others might be closed for inventory or remodeling. They can close without warning, so please, make certain you contact each archive in advance to inquire about their hours, days they are closed, whether you need to reserve a seat or a microfilm reader, or any other conditions you must meet to do research there. It is recommended to make appointments one year in advance, or at least 6 months in advance. You may be able to do these things through their web sites, as well. Most Státní oblastní archive sites can be viewed in either Czech, German, or English.

All archives are closed on the following national holidays: 1 January, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May, 8 May, 5-6 July, 28 September, 28 October, 17 November, 24-26, December.

Some of the State Regional Archives have branch offices (okresní archiv), where it is also possible to conduct research. Plan on more of a time lag in getting the books you want, however. More information on both branch and main offices can be found at:

<http://www2.genealogy.net/gene/reg/SUD/crarch-list.html#ar1>

This Internet site, although in German, gives detailed information on individual archives (e.g., whether it is necessary to reserve a seat or microfilm reader, the cost of use for each church book, condition of archival material, etc.). For further information see also:

<http://www.cgsi.org/archives/archive.htm>

Expect to find records written in either Czech, German, or Latin. Some parishes even have records that are written in all three. Litoměřice archive records tend to be more in German, because that's where many Germans settled. Plzeň and Třeboň archives tend to be equally in all three languages. Become familiar with these languages, or at least with the necessary vocabulary and grammar for each type of record you will be researching (see below). Czech and Latin especially are highly inflected languages, i.e. word forms change depending on certain grammatical conditions. One example of inflection in English is: *speak, speaks, speaking, spoke, spoken*. When looking up one of these forms in a dictionary, the word is found in only one place, under its base form, *speak*, and all other inflected forms of the word are derived from that single word. In Czech, Pilsen is *Plzeň* in its nominative, or dictionary form, but *in Pilsen* is written *v Plzni*. There are many good language aids available to help you (see bibliography). Some bookstores have an excellent selection of grammars, guidebooks and dictionaries to choose from. Some of the dictionaries by Josef Fronek have a numbered list of all inflected words in Czech and in another part of the dictionary, a number next to each Czech word, referring to its paradigm.

You should also become familiar with the *Kurrent* script, common in many countries of Germanic origin, or those influenced by countries such as Germany and Austria. There are also good sources to help you learn this script (see bibliography). If you practice writing the script, you should be able to read it easily. You will also probably encounter Czech written in *Kurrent*, which is called *Švabach*. When Austria ordered that all Czech records be henceforth kept in either Latin or German, priests would often attempt to get around this by writing Czech in *Švabach*.

If you are planning on doing your own research, some very good and thorough guides are available. Olga K. Miller's *Genealogical Research for Czech and Slovak Americans* (ISBN 0-8103-1404-5) is a must for any who wish to do Czech and Slovak research on their own. It provides a good overview and an in-depth treatment of many aspects of research (especially her coverage of sources in the Czech and Slovak Republics). It was published by:

Gale Research Company
Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226
(313) 961-2242

Another good resource is Daniel Schlyter's *A Handbook of Czechoslovak Genealogical Research* (ISBN 0-912811-02-1). It similarly covers areas of research quite well and has particularly good treatment of how to trace your ancestor back to Europe. The publisher is:

Genun Publishers
789 South Buffalo Grove Road
Buffalo Grove, IL 60090

Unfortunately, both of these publications are out of print. If you are unable to find these sources in your own library, try to obtain them through Interlibrary Loan.

More recently, another guide has appeared by an extremely professional native Czech, Blanka Clar Lednická, called Sestavte si rodokmen : pátráme po svých předcích. ISBN: epub version, 978-80-247-7938-6. For PDF version: 978-80-247-7935-5. It is possible that CGSI will be releasing an English translation to this book, but it is not known when. This book can be obtained fairly cheaply from <https://www.bookport.cz/kniha/sestavte-si-rodokmen-814/> for 229 Kč, or about \$10.00 USD.

There are also many other publications which are helpful in research. Some focus on Czechs who immigrated to Texas, the Midwest, Northwest, or other areas of the United States, as well as other countries. Check the Family History Library Catalog, your local library, or the Internet. Family history societies can also be very helpful.

There are excellent aids available for doing Czech research. Just remember, though, if you are doing research on your own, the keyword is to be prepared. In this work, it has been attempted to both use US sources, as well as Czech ones.

If you are traveling to the Czech Republic for research, you need to know the addresses, phone numbers, hours, and other information for each *statní oblastní* or *zemský archive*. When calling the Czech Republic, note that the country code is 420. You will have to dial your own international access code immediately preceding the country code (for the United States, this is 011). Remember that the Czech Republic is 6-9 hours ahead of the lower 48 states of the USA, depending on time zone. An attempt has been made to get the most current information (as of

May 2000), but you should always contact the archives yourself, in order to be aware of any changes. Here are the archive addresses:

Moravský zemský archiv v Brně

Žerotínovo náměstí 3/5

p.p.1

656 01 Brno

CZECH REPUBLIC

Telephone: 011-420-5/42162308

Fax: 011-420-5/41211489

Hours: M - Th: 9:00 - 12:00, 13:00 - 18:00 (closed 1. every Friday, 2. entire month of July.)

Státní oblastní archiv v Litoměřicích

Krajská 1

412 01 Litoměřice

CZECH REPUBLIC

Telephone: 011-420-416/73 53 59

Fax: 011-420-416/73 53 73

Hours: M, W 8:00-18:00; T, Th 8:00-15:30; F CLOSED (all year)

Zemský archiv v Opavě

Sněmovni ul. C 1

746 01 Opava

CZECH REPUBLIC

Telephone: 011-420-653/623364

Fax: 011-420-653/623476

Hours: M, W: 7:30 - 5:30; T, Th: 7:30 - 3:00

Státní oblastní archiv v Plzni

Sedláčkova 44

p.p. 312306 12 Plzeň

CZECH REPUBLIC

Telephone: 011-420-19/7236263

Fax: 011-420-19/227269

Hours: M, T, W: 8:30 - 6:00; Th, F: 8:30 - 3:30
web site: <http://www.zcu.cz/plzen/org/state-archives/>

Státní oblastní archiv v Zámruku
Zámrukský zámek
565 43 Zámrukský
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-468/581202 or 21 229
Fax: 011-420-468/581201 or 21 220
Hours: M, W: 8:00 - 5:00; T, Th: 9:00 - 4:00

Státní oblastní archiv v Třeboni
379 11 Třeboň, zámek
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-333/721128, 333/721511, or 0333/721346
Fax: 011-420-333/721346
Hours: M, W: 7:30 - 17:00; T, Th: 7:30 - 15:00

Státní oblastní archiv v Praze
Horská 7
128 00 Praha 2 - Nové Město
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-2/290486
Fax: 011-420-2/290130
Hours: T, W: 9:00 - 4:00; Th: 9:00 - 6:00 (usually closed during August)

OTHER ARCHIVES/OFFICES:

Research requests, or information about which archive houses records for your specific town:

Archivní správa
ministerstva vnitra ČR
Milady Horákové 133
166 21 Praha 6
CZECH REPUBLIC

Payment for research:

Archivex ssro
PO BOX 38 Přemyšlenská 81
182 21 Praha 8
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-2-689-09-70
Fax: 011-420-2-689-09-70

Military archives:

Vojenský historický archiv (Military Historical Archive in Prague)
Sokolovská 136
186 00 Praha 8 - Karlín
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-2/20206117

Doing research on your own on the Internet (NEW SECTION as of 2019)

Some of the research methods mentioned above may no longer be usable because they may be a bit dated. The method used by most now is research of the archives via the Internet. The archives of Třeboň, Zámorsk, Litoměřice, and Opava were acquired by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the influence of the author working with contacts in Europe mainly, while working at FamilySearch in Collection Development). The archives of Praha, Brno and Plzeň were done on their own. The initial four have been posted on their own sites and self-cataloged. The European sites are easily the most complete and accurately cataloged sites, compared with the FamilySearch versions of the images. Much more detail is available on the European sites.

Some of the sites require a login (Brno), optional (Třeboň), etc. Each site works a little bit differently. With Litoměřice, you will need to download the entire parish book to look at it. With Plzeň and Třeboň, you just look at online images. It is often better to look at the sites in Czech, if you can. If you look at the English version, it may say "Land Records" in a list. But in Czech, land records are distinguished by many types, e.g. pozemkové knihy, patriomoniální knihy, zemské desky, berní ruly, urbáře, městské knihy, etc.

The following are the URLs for each Státní oblastní archive:

Státní oblastní archiv v Třeboni: <https://digi.ceskearchivy.cz/introduction>

Státní oblastní archiv v Plzni:

<http://www.portafontium.eu/contents/register/soap-pn/cirkev-rimskokatolicka>

Státní oblastní archiv v Litoměřicích: <http://www.soalitomerice.cz/matriky-a-kroniky/>

Státní oblastní archiv v Zámrsku:

<https://vychodoceskearchivy.cz/zamrsk/matriky/>

Státní oblastní archiv v Praze: <http://ebadatelna.soapraha.cz/pages/IndexPage?1>

Moravský zemský archiv v Brně: <http://actapublica.eu/hledej/>

Moravský zemský archiv v Opavě:

<http://digi.archives.cz/da/searchlink?fcDb=10041>

This is the easiest method for researching for many. It's possible to work from your chair at home. Most sites will let you look at them in English, if you need.

Basic research procedures

The best place to begin is at the beginning. Personal genealogical work should always be done starting from yourself and your immediate family. Many waste time looking for information on a (usually famous) relative in the past and trying to bring the connection down to the present. Descendancy research, though it has its own place, is usually very time-consuming. It will be more advantageous to you to work from the known to the unknown. Many beginning researchers start their search in a library or archive and spend months or even years digging for information they could more easily have found out from relatives.

Interview your relatives. Ask key questions about dates, places, and events. Their answers can clue you in on what to search next. It is especially important to

interview the oldest relatives. The fact is, they won't be with you forever, and valuable information will be lost if you don't act soon. Get copies of valuable family documents, such as letters, military records, naturalization records, and other records that the family has passed down. Perhaps you will be fortunate enough to have a copy of a *Rodný a křestní list* (birth and christening certificate), which will give you an exact place of birth.

This old birth and christening certificate, issued in 1935, indicates that the place of birth was Chocen, in the district of Vys. Mýto.

Republika Československá

Politický okres: Vys. Mýto

Soudní okres: Vys. Mýto

Director Dr. Štrádel

N. E. 138



Rodný a křestní list

matriky narozených občanského úřadu v Choceni
č. 67

Birthdate: 26 Oct 1868
Christening: 27 Oct 1868

Name: Františka Polanská

Religion: Roman-Catholic

Bed: legitimate

Sex: female

Place of birth: Chocěň #106

Father: Josef Polanský, farmer, son of Antonín Polanský, tailor, from Prostice, and Kateřina Klatová from Nové Hrady.

Mother: Františka Kučerová, wife, daughter of Jan Kučera, laborer, from Prostice #37, and Anna Koutná.

Name of Christener: Ignác Lhota.

Godparents: Františka Závřelová from Sedlice #11.

Midwife: Anna Žizková of Chocen.

Den měsíc a rok	narození křtu	26. října 1868 27. října 1868	l. j. tisíciletí státního úřadu
Jméno křtěnce	Polanská Františka		
Náboženství	římsko-katolické		
Lož	manželství		
Pohlaví	ženské		
Místo narození a číslo domu	Chocěň č. 106	politický okres:	Výšehýb
		soudní okres:	Výšehýb
Otec	Polanský Josef, roč. 1834 v Choceni č. 106, manž. manžel, syn Antonína Polanského, ševce z Prostic a Kateřiny roč. 1834 z Vojšedě Klatovské.		
Matka	Kučerová Františka, manž. manželka, dcera Jana Kučery, dělníka z Prostic č. 37, a Anny roč. 1834 z Koutné.		
Jméno křtícího	Ignác Lhota, kaplan		
Kmochi	Františka Závřelová z Sedlic č. 11		
Porodní asistentka	Anna Žizková z Choceni		

Dáno z občanského úřadu v Choceni
a úřední pečeti.

Dne 25. března 1935



Na důkaz toho vlastnoruční podpis

Podpis:

Štrádel, doř.

Tiskem a k. Artáři u V. Augusty v Litomyšli č. 25

Certificate of birth and christening. Used with permission of Daniel Schlyter.

The next step is to organize your family history information. The standard way to do this is to write your information down on family group sheets and pedigree charts. Make a group sheet for each family on your pedigree, whether it be blood or adopted lines. The names may be recorded in Latin, Czech, or German, but record them either in Czech or German, depending on the mother tongue of the ancestor. You should alter the inflection of a name to change it the nominative case.

Be sure to carefully document everything you find. Undocumentable dates, places, and other information are only slightly better than having no information at all; someone else will be forced to recreate your thinking to verify what you have done.

If you have a computer, probably the best way for you to organize your family records data will be to get some genealogy software. Ancestral Quest 16 allows use of Czech (or for that matter, Russian, Polish, or any other) characters, and is available for download at:

<https://www.ancquest.com/index.htm>

To use and view Czech characters properly on your computer, you will have to make some changes. They will vary, according to the operating system you have. Two examples:

For Windows 10, type “language” in the search bar, bottom left-hand part of the screen. Then click on “language settings”. Next, click on the plus sign next to “add a preferred language”. Type “Czech” in the search bar. Click on “Czech” in the list below and then “Next”. Click on “Install”. In the bottom right-hand corner of your screen, you should now see an icon that says ENG for English and CES for Czech, which you can change by clicking on the icon.

UPDATE: Though the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints no longer maintains PAF, it can still be downloaded for free at Parowan Software here: <http://parowansoftware.com/>. This version (5) will still work with Windows 10, SRE 18 July 2019.

If you have the latest version of PAF 4 (4.0.3.23), it is reported to work with Eastern European characters, although it is necessary to use an Eastern European version of Windows, so you may want to be careful. Or, you may wish to go with a

software package offered by another company, tailor-made to your own needs. There are several Czech versions of commercial software packages.

UPDATE: PAF is no longer available, but a couple of other softwares which will do Unicode (the entire character set, all foreign codepages at the same time) are Ancestral Quest 16 and RootsMagic 7 (except when you create a web page). Brother's Keeper and Family Treemaker do not.

Finding the place of origin for your ancestor

When you have gathered all the information you can from your family, you are ready to begin more in-depth research at a library or archive. Chances are, you will have to learn how to conduct research in the country you now reside in, in addition to the Czech Republic. Most families go back several generations to the point of Czech emigration. For research in the United States, your principle record sources are federal and state censuses, as well as state and county vital records.

For many, the most difficult part of research is tracing connections from the country of arrival back to Europe. Records in the United States (or other country of arrival) should be consulted first. If family records do not indicate the place of origin, try searching the sources listed in the Migration Documents section of this guide. Search also cemetery records, obituaries, funeral services, and funeral home records (this last source is not often used, but may list the exact place of birth), *rodný a křestní list*, LDS indexes on computer (see <http://www.familysearch.org>), Ancestry (among other services) other computerized and published indexes, passport applications, etc. It is essential that you establish a specific birth place in the Czech Republic, since there are no general country-wide vital statistics indexes.

Once you have established the birth place, the next thing you should check is a gazetteer. Gazetteers are books that show all the towns in a particular country, and how they are organized into political jurisdictions (provinces, counties, districts, etc.). They often give other important information, such as distance from the capital city of the province, the area of the town, the population, how many in the town belonged to which religion, whether there were schools, whether a church was there, or, if not, the town where the inhabitants went to church. Often, people in smaller villages went to church in a bigger town, and you need to know that town name to find your family's church records. In areas with mixed Catholic/Protestant populations, Catholics may have gone to church in one town, and Protestants in

another. Probably, most of your Czech ancestors were Catholic. Most gazetteers also have indexes, for easy searching of localities.

Remember that a place of origin you find on an emigration/immigration document may not necessarily be the place where the person was born. It may simply be the last place he or she lived. Also, there may be dozens or even hundreds of towns with the same name. It is possible to find several towns very near each other with the same name. You must either know enough about the town to know which one to check, or check multiple towns to narrow your search. Additionally, a locality listed on a document as a place of origin may refer to a larger town somewhere near the actual birth place.

Several gazetteers covering the Czech Republic are discussed in this article, although you may want to use another one, depending on your particular needs. They are two different versions of *Gemeindelexikon*, as well as *Místopisný Slovník Československé Republiky*. Different gazetteers contain different information, and depending on what you are looking for, it may be advantageous to look at more than one.

The *Gemeindelexikon*⁶ has several important sections:

- The list of towns and parishes in their administrative district
- An appendix indicating where registers of births, marriages, and deaths can be found
- Alphabetical index of Bohemia (*Böhmen*, vol. IX) and Moravia (*Mähren*, vol. X).

The first is the main part of the book, the listing of towns and parishes. The appendix section shows where populations from various towns went to school and church. An index is included in the back, split up into Bohemian and Moravian locality sections. The relevant headings for the first section are as follows:

List towns and parishes:

Fortlaufende Nummer (consecutive number); *Bezirkshauptmannschaft* (a political division), *Gerichtsbezirk* (judicial district), *Ortsgemeinde* (a smaller political division — area around a town), *Ortschaft* (locality); *Ortsgemeinden*, *Ortschaften*; *Areal in Hektar* (area in hectares); *Anwesende Bevölkerung* (population present); *männlich* (male); *weiblich* (female); *zusammen* (together); *Konfession* (confession, i.e., religion); *katholisch* (Catholic); *evangelisch* (Evangelical); *Israelitisch* (Jewish);

andere (other); Umgangsprache der einheimischen Bevölkerung (colloquial language of the indigenous population); deutsch (German); böhm. (Bohemian), Möhr. (Moravian), slovak. (Slovak); andere (other); Häuser (houses)

Appendix (some columns repeated — for those, see above):

Standorte der röm.-kath. Matrikelstellen zu welchen die nebenstehenden Ortsgemeinden gehören (in short, the location of the Roman-Catholic register, for each town)

Klattau: Planitz.

Bezirksnummer	Bezirkshauptmannschaft, Gerichtsbezirk, Ortsgemeinde, Ortschaft	Ortsgemeinden, Ortschaften													Ausstattung mit Institutionen	
		Areal in Hektar	Anwesende Bevölkerung			Konfession					Umgangssprache der einheimischen Bevölkerung					Häuser
			mährisch	weilisch	andere	keine	griechisch-katholisch	evangelisch	andere	deutsch	Mährisch	weilisch	andere			
11	Louisa, Loužná O	339	144	134	278	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	878	-	44	
12	Mährvitz, Měrice, auch Měrice	708	245	284	478	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	478	-	51	
1	Měrice, Měrice Sedlecko		190	178	368	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	-	34	
2			55	56	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	5	
18	Milševitz, Milčice, auch Milčice	445	122	105	227	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	-	42	
14	Milšev, Mysliv, auch Mysliv	768	283	282	565	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	-	96	14. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Gemeindelexikon – 1904.

Klattan: Planitz. — Königsgrätz: Hofitz.

Bezirkshauptmannschaften, Gerichtsbezirke, Ortsgemeinden	Standorte der Schulen, zu welchen die nebenstehenden Ortsgemeinden gehören	Sanitätsgemeinden bzw. Sanitätsdistrikte, zu welchen die nebenstehenden Orts- gemeinden gehören	Standorte der röm.-kath. Matrikelstellen, zu welchen die nebenstehenden Orts- gemeinden gehören
III. GB. Planitz			
Anjezd	Anjezd	Planitz	Němčitz
Anstaletz	Zamlekan	Silberberg	Zamlekan
Bilkanow	Němčitz (Bil. Přestitz)	Planitz	Němčitz (Bil. Přestitz)
Brod	Milšiv		Milšiv
Čičan	Zamlekan	Kolonez	Zamlekan
Ellschau	Kolonez	Kolonez	Kolonez
Kolonez	Čičan		Stobofitz
Kowtschin	Zamlekan	Silberberg	Silberberg
Kwaselitz	Silberberg	Silberberg	Silberberg
Letow	Milšiv	Planitz	Milšiv
Lozna	Milšiv	Planitz	Milšiv
Měrentz	Silberberg	Silberberg	Silberberg
Milšchitz	Milšiv	Planitz	Milšiv
Milšiv	Milšiv	Planitz	Milšiv
Mlasow	Milšiv	Kolonez	Mlasow
Něbořitz	Kolonez	Kolonez	Kolonez
Němčitz	Milšiv	Planitz	Milšiv
Něpřachow	Němčitz	Planitz	Němčitz
Planitz	Těchonitz	Silberberg	Těchonitz
Přichitz	Planitz	Planitz	Planitz
Silberberg	Zamlekan (O. und Gm. Zborow)	Silberberg	Zamlekan (O. und Gm. Zborow)
Stipoklas	Silberberg	Silberberg	Silberberg
Stobofitz	Milšiv	Planitz	Milšiv
Straschowik	Stobofitz	Planitz	Stobofitz
Strahadlo	Planitz	Planitz	Planitz
Těchowitz	Těchonitz	Silberberg	Těchonitz
Walenow	Těchonitz	Silberberg	Těchonitz
Zamlekan	Walenow	Silberberg	Těchonitz
Zborow	Zamlekan	Silberberg	Zamlekan
Zbornaw	Zborow	Planitz	Němčitz (O. und Gm. Zborow)
Zár	Němčitz	Planitz	Němčitz
	Těchonitz	Silberberg	Těchonitz
Bil. Königsgrätz			
I. GB. Hofitz			
Anjezd Podbory	Subschitz	Mlasowitz	Subschitz
Anjezd Silwar	Wojitz	Milowitz	Liskowitz (Bil. Neuhydrow)
Baschnitz	Liskowitz (Bil. Neuhydrow)	Milowitz	Liskowitz (Bil. Neuhydrow)
Besnik	Ustargutwasser	Hofitz	Ustargutwasser
Bisko	Besnik	Milšitz	Milšitz
Bohanka	Bohanka	Milowitz	Pecka (Bil. Jitřiz)
Bretowitz	Chodowitz (Gm. Holowons)	Čerckwitz	Chodowitz (Gm. Holowons)
	Bohanka		Großjeřitz, 4 Jeřitz
	Großjeřitz		Milšitz
	Hofitz, 2 u		Großjeřitz, 3 Jeřitz
			Hofitz

Gemeindelexikon – 1904 – appendix.

A later version (1927-1928) of *Gemeindelexikon*⁷ is another gazetteer in common use. The list of towns and parishes is somewhat different from the earlier version. The relevant column headings for this gazetteer are as follows (some column headings repeated — for those, see above gazetteer):

List towns and parishes:

nationalitätschar. d. Gem. (nationality of the Gemeinde); *Pfarramt röm.-kath.* (Roman Catholic parish/rectory).

Klattau: Neuera. — Plánice.

Ort.-Zahl	Ortsgemeinde, Ortschaft	Bev.-Zahl	Postamt u. Telegraphenamt	Eisenbahnstation	Vollschule	Pfarramt	Gedächtnis-	Sankt-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	Hodousolec, Holičitz, 1. ... 2. Stata, Holičitz ... 3. Láč Stary, Staritz	2212	dtach	☞ ☞ Nyrsko	Nyrsko Hodousolec (H) Petrovka n. Ú.; Nyrsko; (H) Petrovka n. Ú.; Nyrsko	Hodousolec (H) Nyrsko &. Hodousolec Nyrsko n. Ú.	Nyrsko	Dauowitz	
11	Hof Skrbitz, Glashütten, 1. ... 2. Kámen Suchý, Dörstein	664	"	"	Nyrsko Skrbitz Hof d.; Nyrsko &. Skrbitz Hof	"	"	Nyrsko	
12	Chalupy Zámek, Hlatařbuzer	190	"	"	Leina Lhota; Nyrsko	Záclal Chalupy	"	Delenice	
13	Chodostá, Chodstava	408	"	"	Nyrsko	Chodostá d.; Nyrsko &. Svata Katalina, Záclal Chalupy Svata Katalina	Chodostá	"	
14	Kateřina Svata, Sankt Katharina, 1. ... 2. Dvůr v obrov a Lindlov Weberhof und Lindelhof ... 3. Radostin, Potáčin	170	"	"	"	"	"	"	
15	Krošitz, Krositz, 1. ...	333	d. d.	☞ ☞ Strákov n. S.	Nyrsko (H) Delenice; Nyrsko; Bány	"	Strákov ¹⁾	Delenice	
16	Lhota Stará, Kreibitz	328	dtach	☞ ☞ Nyrsko	Nyrsko (H) Delenice; Zelená Lhota; Nyrsko	Stará Lhota d.; Nyrsko &. Zelená Lhota ¹⁾ d.; Bány d.	Nyrsko	Nyrsko	
17	Lhota Zelená, Grün	657	"	☞ ☞ Delenice	Zelená Lhota	Zelená Lhota ¹⁾ d.; Bány d.	Delenice	Delenice	
18	Mileso, MIEK	408	"	☞ ☞ Delenice	(H) Delenice; Nyrsko	Delenice d. u. d.; Stará Lhota d.; Nyrsko &.	"	"	
19	Nyrsko, Neuera	2578	"	☞ ☞ ☞ Nyrsko	Nyrsko (H) Delenice	Nyrsko d. u. d.; Delenice	Nyrsko	Nyrsko	
20	Oldřichovitz, Otchowitz	207	"	☞ ☞ Delenice	(H) Delenice	Delenice	Delenice	Delenice	
21	Petrovice nad Chlívem, Petruskan der Angel	371	"	☞ ☞ Nyrsko	(H) Petrovice n. Ú.; Janovice n. Ú.	Petrovice n. Ú.; Janovice n. Ú.	Nyrsko	Nyrsko	
22	Pláň, PIS	167	"	☞ ☞ Viteruby a Dom.	Káry; Nyrsko	Hytčov ¹⁾	Cervná Df.	Viteruby ¹⁾	
23	Ruda Zelená Městy, Eisenstadt Markt ... 1. Dabruš, Defferich 2. Ruda Zelená Městy I., Eisenstein Markt I. 3. Ruda Zelená Městy II., Eisenstein Markt II.	2919	"	☞ ☞ Zelená Ruda 1. ☞ ☞ ☞ Zelen. Ruda 1. ☞ ☞ ☞ Zelen. Ruda 2.	Zelená Ruda Č. S. D. Zelená Ruda Městy; Zelená Ruda Č. S. D. Zelená Ruda Městy	Zelená Ruda Městy d. u. d.; Zelená Ruda Městy	Zelená Ruda Městy	Zelená Ruda Městy	
24	Ruda Zelená Ves, Eisenstadt Dorf, 1. ... 2. Panitz, Panzer ... 3. Srdby, Heubel ... 4. Svata Hrojova, Eisenstadt	817	"	☞ ☞ ☞ Spilák	Zelená Ruda městy II. Spilák; ☞ Zel. Ruda	Zel. Ruda Vm d.; Zel. Ruda Městy &. Srdby ¹⁾	"	"	
25	Svata Hrojova, Eisenstadt	903	"	☞ ☞ Viteruby a Dom.	Káry; Nyrsko Hrojova Strá; ☞ Hrojova Strá d.; Bány d.	Hrojova Strá d.; Bány d.	Cervná Df.	Delenice	
26	Čerška, Anbersko	146	d. d.	☞ ☞ Postarvitz	(H) Čerška; (H) Petrovice n. Ú.; Probořitz; Nyrsko; Janovice n. Ú.	Bjartšev d. d.; Janovice n. Ú.	Nyrsko	Nyrsko	
28	UMHé, Kahlbaum	348	"	☞ ☞ Nyrsko	Nyrsko	UMHé ¹⁾	"	"	
29	Zelenice, Sehlisowitz	122	"	☞ ☞ Delenice	(H) Delenice; Nyrsko	Delenice d. u. d.	Delenice	Delenice	
3. G.-B. Plánice									
1	Březany	414	br.	☞ ☞ Neuzary; ☞ Plánice	Olšany; Neponk	Březany	Neuzary ¹⁾	Mrdle	
2	Brod	134	"	☞ ☞ Kolina	Kolina	Kolina	Kolina	Kolina	
3	Čerška	160	"	☞ ☞ Zavišev	"	Zavišev	"	"	
4	Chab, 1. ...	385	"	"	Kolina; Týřov-Luby	Chab	Zobešice	"	
5	Dvůr Nový	"	"	"	Kolina	"	"	"	
6	Plánická	204	"	☞ ☞ Plánice	Kolina; Olšany	Zavišev	Zavišev	Sibřev Hory	
7	Mašev	204	"	☞ ☞ Plánice	Kolina; Olšany	Nice ¹⁾	Nice ¹⁾	Plánice	
8	Hory Sibřev	535	"	☞ ☞ Sibřev Hory	Horsádvitz; Kolina; Olšany	Sibřev Hory	Sibřev Hory	Sibřev Hory	
9	Kolinec	1008	"	☞ ☞ ☞ Kolina	Kolina	Kolina	Kolina	Kolina	

¹⁾ Im G.-B. Plánice gehören die Mitglieder der evang. Böhm. Brüderkirche zum Pfarramt in Plánice, die Mitglieder der evangel. luther. Kirche zur Pfarre in Klattau, die Mitglieder der kath. Kirche zum Bistum in Klattau.
G.-B. Neuera: ¹⁾ der O.-T. Neu-Hallitz einget. nach Neuera. — ²⁾ O.-G. Plánice. — ³⁾ O.-T. Plánicka einget. nach Dvůr Nový. — ⁴⁾ O.-T. von Krositz. — ⁵⁾ der O.-T. Waldstättener einget. nach Eisenst. — ⁶⁾ J. Bány einget. nach Dvůr Nový. — ⁷⁾ Eisenst. der Stadt in Březany. — ⁸⁾ der O.-T. Krositz einget. nach Grün. — ⁹⁾ der O.-T. Krositz einget. nach Chodstava. — ¹⁰⁾ G.-B. Káry. — ¹¹⁾ G.-B. Plánice: ¹⁾ O.-T. Neponk. — ²⁾ O.-T. von Březany. — ³⁾ O.-T. von Plánice.

Administratives Gemeindelexikon – 1927.

The *Místopisný Slovník Československé Republiky*⁸ is the gazetteer officially used for localities in the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) for the Czech Republic. The symbols and abbreviations key cannot be easily reproduced here, but offers much the same information as other gazetteers.

- Pleš** [Pilis], ○ Sl (20 d, dv Gyrgdel 2 d, * Malý Romhán 14 d, dv Velký Romhán 11 d, dv Pustatina Alžběta 3 d, * Uhořné Doly 7 d), 2014 ha, 57 d, 617 ob: 86 žs, 518 m; 16 sa; o, s, b, ea, lék Lužence; □, p, tg, žs, čet Rapovce 7-6 km; P.
- Pleš, sanatoř**, 6 d, Č, ○, p, čet Nová Ves pod Pleší, o Přibram, s Dobříš, tg, žs, f Mníšek (pod Brdy); Pna.
- Pleše**, ○ Č, 983 ha, 73 d, 489 žs; 8 ev, 5—; o Třeboň, s Veselí nad Lužnicí, čet, f, p, tg, žs Kardašova Řečice 0-2 km, žs Doňov 4 km; R.
- Plešice**, ⊕ M, ○ Třebeň, o, s, žs Moravský Krumlov, s, čet, lék, tg, aut Hrotovice 9-5 km, p, f Valeš u Hrotovic, žs Vladislav, Třebíč 13 km; 17 d, 109 žs.
- Plešiny**, ⊕ Č, ○ Spůle, o Domažlice, s Kdyně 13-8 km, p, tg, žn Bezděkov, čet, f Dlažov, žs Janovice nad Úhlavou 3 km; 14 d, 90 žs.
- Plešístě**, ⊕ Č, ○ Hrabí, o, s, žs Sedlány, čet Vys. Chlumec, f, p Sv. Jan (u Sedlčan); 23 d, 123 žs.
- Plešnice** [Kahlenberg], ⊕ Č, ○ Koroc, o, s, p, tg Dubá 8 km, čet, žs Doksy 5 km, žs Okna 4 km, f Bořejov; 26 d, 121 ob: 3 žs, 118 n.
- Plešivec** [Plessberg], host, Č, ○ Lipa, o, s Jáchymov, p Abernary; Pna.
- Plešivec** [Kolmberg], ⊕ Č, ○, f Udruvce, o, s Frachatic, p, tg, žs, čet Volary, žs Zbytiny 6-5 km; 12 d, 63 ob: 7 žs, 56 n.
- Plešivec** [Pelsöc], v □ Sl (322 d; Cig. Osada 35 d, Nový Hámor 3 d, Starý H. 5 d, Papierňa), 6217 ha, 383 d, 2339 ob: 276 žs, 1822 m, 37 n, 46 ž, 152 oiz; 742 rk, 13 gk, 194 ea, 1150 er, 220 iz; o, s, b, iz Rožňava, ea Hosúsovo; P, Tg, Tf, Tgž, Žs, Čet, F, Ea, duch, Blumův ústav pro slabomyslné, ap, 3 lék, zvěř, fil, spoř, 2 fil, bank, K, elektr, um, ml, váp.
- Plešnice** (mn. ž.) [Pleschnitz], ○ Č, 702 ha, 55 d, 374 ob: 33 žs, 340 n; 5 iz, 1—; o Stříbro, s Toutův, f Jezná, čet, p Ulice, Tgž, Žs (Ulice-Plešnice, 383 m) 1 km; zf, hr. Buben (346 m).
- Plešovec**, ○ M, 77 ha, 57 d, 353 žs; o, s Kroměříž, čet, f, lék, p, tg, žs Chropyně.
- Plešovice**, ○ Č, 264 ha, 35 d, 232 žs; 1 ev; o, s, čet Český Krumlov, p, tgž, žs, f Zlatá Koruna; Žz.
- Pletený Újezd**, ○ Č, 163 ha, 68 d, 4890 žs; 59 ev, 8 iz, 170—; o, ev, žs Kladno, s, f, p, tg, žs Unhošť, čet Velké Přítočno; cin.
- Plevnice** (j. ž.), ○ Č, 407 ha, 38 d, 225 žs; 2 ev; o, s, p, tg, žs, aut Peřimov 5-5 km, čet Vyskytná, f Chvojnov, ev Strměchy.
- Plevník**, □ Sl, 737 ha, 91 d, 501 žs; o, s, b Považská Bystrica, p, tg Velká Bytča, žs Považská Teplá 5 km, tg, f Predmier 6 km, čet, lék Považ. Podhradie 5 km; Pna, Žz.
- Plevňov**, ○ Č, 163 ha, 18 d, 110 žs; o, s, p, tg, žs Přestice, čet, f Řenče, žs Borovy u Přestice 5-8 km.
- Plezom**, -y v. Dolní Plezom, Horní P., Střední P., ○ Ošelin, Č.
- Plihov**, △ Č, ○, čet, f, p, žn, tg Červené Janovice 6 km, o, s Kutná Hora, žs Zbraslavice; 3 d, 27 žs.
- Plihov**, ○ Č (⊕ Mackov 16 d, △ Salanda 6 d), 239 ha, 51 d, 223 žs; 24 žk, 1—; o Jičín, s, čet, tg, žs Sobotka 2-6 km, f, p, žs Mladějov (v Čech.), žk Lomnice n. Pop.
- Plich**, ○ Č, 96 ha, 41 d, 166 žs; 2 ev, 14 žk; o, s, žk Pardubice, tg Bohdaneč u Pardubic, p, f, čet Staré Ždánice, žs Dobřence-Syrovička 5-6 km, žs Stábová, ev Bukovka.
- Plichov**, ○ Č, 402 ha, 50 d, 305 žs; 12 žk, 156—; o, s, žk, žs Slaný 8-6 km, čet, f Kvilice, p Třebíz, tg, žs Klobuky v Čech., žs Královice u Zlonic; R.
- Plichov** (a Kobylí), ⊕ Č, ○ Kobylí, o Sedlány, s Votice, čet Jankov, f Popovice, p, tg, f Ouběnice, žs Tomice 7-5 km, žs Votice-Veselka; 24 d, 138 žs.
- Plichovice**, ○ Č (⊕ Smetana 15—65), 288 ha, 38 d, 191 žs; 2 ev; o, s Vysoké Mýto, p, čet, ev, žk Choceň, f, žs, tgž Újezd u Choceň, žs Plichůvky; 2 ml.
- Plichůvky**, ○ Č (⊕ Korunka 12—39, Nová Ves 13—65), 354 ha, 64 d, 291 žs; 6 žk, 1—; o, s Vysoké Mýto, čet Horní Jelení, f, žs, tgž Újezd u Choceň, ev, žk Choceň; Žz (283 m).
- Plešovice**, v □ Sl (156 d; částí ○ níže), 6639 ha, 564 d, 3429 žs; 335 rk, 3054 ea; o, s, b Zvoleň 23 km, f Sása, žs Plešovice-Sása; P, Tg, Tf, Aut Čet, Ea, K, 2 fil banky, úv, druž, ap, 2 lék, 3 ml, 2 pily. (Části: ○ 156 d; * Gruň 50 d, Hrabov Gruň 25, Hroniaková 6, Koriienky 13, Laštůvka 12, Lonec 29 d, Lopaty 1, Medzibučinky 17, Na Bukovině 3, Na Dolinkách 6, Na Javoria 48, Neresnica 12, Podhánková 6, Podkova 4, Podlysec 11, Podřimán 12, Polomy 20, Rimán 5, Seker 7, Siele 4, Uhliská 11, Utlaky 3, Za Mlyn 20, Zábava 7, Žaježová 58, Zalužok 9, Žiary 1, Pavlička-Jama 4, Driená 1, Dubina 2 d).
- Plichtance v. n. Plectince**, ○ Pěšíkov, M, o, s Mor. Třebová.
- Plichtice**, ○ Č, 194 ha, 35 d, 194 žs; o Klatovy, s Plánice, čet Stříbrné Hory, f Nicov, p, tg Zavlekov, žs Kolínec 9-5 km, Olšany.
- Pliňkout** [Pinkaute], ○ M, 614 ha, 66 d, 406 ob: 62 žs, 342 n; o, žs Sternberk 8 km, s, žs Uničov, čet, f, lék, p, tg Dolní Dlouhá Loučka; R, el, druž.
- Pliškov** [Stockern], ⊕ Č, ○ Slupečná, o Kaplice, s Vyšší Brod, čet Loučovice, f, p, tg Frymburk, žs Lipno 4 km; 6 d, 25 n.
- Pliškov**, ○ Č, 394 ha, 48 d, 231 žs; 189 Fk, 2 ev, 5 žk, 1 iz, 38—; o Rokycany, s, f, p, tg, žs, aut Zbiroh 4-5—3 km, čet Kařez.
- Pliškovice**, ○ Č (⊕ Sochovice 10—139), 521 ha, 36 d, 264 žs; 1 ev, 1—; o Blatná, s, čet Breznice 7-5 km, p, tg, žs, f Mirovice 1-4 km.
- Plocha v. Blašim**, Č.
- Plošchen*** v. Blešno, Č.
- Plošchkowitz v. Ploškovice**, Č.
- Ploště**, ○ Sl, 1217 ha, 85 d (○ 63 d, * Ortáše 20, Ošice 2 d), 716 ob: 683 žs, 4 m, 16 ž, 13 oiz; 393 rk, 265 gk, 27 ea, 31 iz; o, s, b Košice, □, lék, čet Rozhanovce, p, tg, žz, iz Lemesany 7 km, žs Kostolany n. Hornádóm 9 km, gk Královec, er Vajkovec, ea Budimír; F.
- Ploště**, ○ Sl (* Hámor 7 d), 726 ha, 37 d, 172 žs; 17 rk, 146 ea, 6 iz; o, s, b Revúca, □, p, tg, čet, lék, ea Ratková 2 km, žs Jelšava 17 km, f Ratkovská Lehota.
- Ploště, rus. Ploškoje**, ○ PR, 2194 ha, 87 d, 624 ob: 3 žs, 558 r, 9 m, 33 ž; 11 rk, 372 gk, 2 er, 1 prav, 36 iz; s Niž. Verecký, lék, □, p, tg Polana (u Svalavy) 7 km, o, b, f, iz, žs Svalava 17 km; Čet, Gk, dv, 2 host, velkost. Schönborn-Buchheim; ⊕ Potok.
- Ploškovice** [Plošchkowitz], ○ Č, 236 ha, 54 d, 519 ob: 378 žs, 137 n; 2 ev, 11—; o, s Litoměřice, f Byčkovice, žs (P-Byčkovice, 220 m); P, Tg, Tf, Čet, zám s parkem, 3 ml, pila, sadař.
- Plospitz v. Plačovice**, M.
- Ploss v. Pláně**, Č, o, s Nýrsko.
- Ploss v. Plěš**, Č, o, s Hostouň.
- Plostin*** v. Ploštin, Sl.
- Ploštin**, ○ Sl, 417 ha, 74 d, 529

Mistopisný slovník.

MAIN SOURCES

Vital/church records (*matriky*) of births, marriages, and deaths

The vital or church records, consisting of birth, marriage, and death registers, are some of the best genealogical records in the world. Most are online. Church records are by far the greatest source of information in the Czech Republic, and

should be focused on first, when available. Census, land, and other records are also available, but it cannot be overemphasized that the vital/church records are the best place to begin.

The earliest Catholic church records in the Czech lands are from 1441⁹ (a book of christenings for Horní Jiřetín), although the Council of Trent did not mandate the use of christening and marriage registers until 1563. Deaths were supposed to be kept as of 1614.

The Emperor's Edict of 1 May 1781 legalized church registers as valid public records for the Czech lands.¹⁰

Joseph II's Edict of Toleration of 13 October 1781 allowed Protestants, Jews, and others to keep their own church records under the supervision of the Catholic church. Though the Protestants were allowed to keep registers starting in 1771, they were copied and recorded into Catholic registers. In 1781, they were allowed to keep their own books, though still under Catholic supervision.

Starting 10 February 1784, Emperor Joseph II required that all church birth entries include the full names of both parents, all grandparents, along with their towns of origin and military conscription numbers, or unique address, such as Plichtice č. 5 (č = *číslo*, Czech for "number"). For more information on military conscription, see the **Military Records** section below.

The Emperor also required that records be kept in Latin or German. Each type of record had to be kept in a separate volume; column headings were also made compulsory. This made for the "rubric" style records, which are much easier to read than earlier records. It is most helpful to have the addresses, or military conscription numbers for houses. Records for a particular family can be searched (with care, as there was a change in the numbering system in 1805!) based on the conscription number.

Registers of births, marriages, and deaths were ordered to be indexed in 1790. In 1802, all of the older *matriky* were ordered indexed, as well. This fact makes Austrian (and specifically in this case, Czech) records some of the quickest and easiest to search. Care must be exercised in using indexes, however. If you are unable to find an ancestor in an index, you may need to do a line-by-line search in the actual record. Sometimes people were missed in the indexes.

Starting in 1869, the civil authorities took charge of the record keeping of births, marriages, and deaths, although the individual churches continued to actually record these events. The official legal copy was kept by local officials. This action

was prompted when many of the clergy refused to perform Catholic rites for non-Catholics.¹¹ Everyone was registered under this new system (not only those appearing in Catholic or Protestant registers).

Matriky which carry over into the past hundred years (even though they may have begun earlier) are still located in local city halls or other institutions.⁰¹²

Many records list some or all of the great-grandparents, their full names (usually with maiden names for the women), towns of origin, and conscription numbers. Sometimes entries in the *matriky* list even great-great grandparents. Quality of the records will naturally vary with time, however, with later records containing more information. Occupations of males are usually listed. Later birth records include date of birth and christening. Death entries include date of death and burial. Earlier records only contain christening and burial information.

Confessional registers, beginning from 1570 to 1666, are additional church sources that may be checked, although of a lesser value than the birth, marriage, and death registers. Not everyone was mentioned in the registers. At times, the records focused mainly on those who didn't attend confession.¹³

Below are some examples of *matriky* from Slatina parish (Bílovec), Slezsko in the Czech Republic from FHL films 1194209, 1194211-12 (original copy housed in the *Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie*, Leipzig). Records from this one parish are in Latin (1754), German (1784), and Czech (1879). Note in the Czech record, that the form being used is German, while Czech is used in the body of the entries.

14. *L. A.*

<i>Annus, Mensis, et Dies.</i>	<i>Baptizans.</i>	<i>Baptizatus.</i>	<i>Baptizati Parentes.</i>	<i>Patrim.</i>
<i>Annò 1754. Die 17^{ma} Aprilis.</i>	<i>Casimirus Wolay C. R. L.</i>	<i>Anna ex pago Schlatken.</i>	<i>Pater: Joannes Wid. Lax Rusticus. Mater: Marina.</i>	<i>Jacobus Gager, Jan rius Schlatkina, et Rosina ejus uxor.</i>
<i>1^{ma} Maji.</i>	<i>Idem qui supra.</i>	<i>Anna ex pago Braven.</i>	<i>Josephus Paltner Rusti- cus. Mater: Catharina.</i>	<i>Mathias Mische, Dor- stulanz, et Maria Bartholomaei Mische uxor, ambo Braven.</i>
<i>12^{ma} ejusdem.</i>	<i>Franciscus Kendenhammer C. R. L.</i>	<i>Antonius ex pago Leiske.</i>	<i>P. Franciscus Hajek, Rusticus. M. Rosina.</i>	<i>Andreas Pappert, Dor- stulanz, et Maria Martini Richter matri- Rustici uxor, ambo ex Leiske.</i>

Slatina parish registers – Baptisms 1754 – Latin.

In Geliaten Anno 1784 fol. 8.

Jahr und Monats Tag	Haus Num ro	Namen des Gebor. nen	Tage				Vattern.		Mutter	
			1	2	3	4	Vater	Mutter	Namen	Stand
1784 Augusti	49.	Mariamna	1.	.	1.	1.	Jacob Opa Fred Gänbler	Margde. Lohr	Andr. Gie. wech + Marina W. van Nidman - juu +	Leier Gänbler
1784 Augusti	59.	Marina	1.	.	1.	1.	Anton Tharje de Gänbler	Therese	Margd. Gie. Marina W. Lohr	Leier Gänbler

Slatina parish registers – Baptisms 1784 – German.

Jahr, Monat und Tag der Eranung.	Bräutigam					Braut					Beistände		Hat Getraut?		
	Haus-Nr.	Namen.	Reli- gion		Alter- Jahre	Unverheirathet	Haus-Nr.	Namen.	Reli- gion		Alter- Jahre	Unverheirathet		Namen.	Stand.
			Katholisch	Protestant					Katholisch	Protestant					
1879															
1879. März 3.	82	Frantisek Pirbec provaznický tova- rýš v Bilovci, svo- hodný syn + Mar- tina Pirbec domká- re v Plesk u Přemě- šic na Moravě a man- želky jeho Anny z rodu Martina Vol- ka, domkáře v De- šicích.	1	27	12	2	2	22	1	22	12	22	12	Josef domkář Gymnasia ze Slatiny Wolfgang Hofner ze Slatiny Josef Slatiny	Antonín Hroch Cooperator
<p>Ochlasování byl insolenci této na den nambeuvstoupení Páně, na neděli 6. po Velikonoci a na na neděli svatočistní, t. j. dne 22. května, 25. května, a 1. června r. 6. — Přílohy, totiž: a) křest- ní list ženichova otce. V Praze dne 22. listopadu 1874 čis. 181. — b) list ohlašovací od farní- ho úřadu Biloveckého otce. 2. června 1879 čis. 83. — nalezají se ve zdejší archivu Svaz od r. 1879 čis. 6. — Je otec nevěsty nepřítel k tomuto svátku manželství svého, protož je se následující jeho a dvou vyžadovaných svědků vlastnoručněm podpisem. Břičan dne: Antonín Klimeš + + Jan Seidler Gymnasia Slatiny svědek Paroch + + otec nevěsty</p>															

Slatina parish registers – Marriages 1879 – German headings, Czech text.

Some excellent and relatively new publications by Felix Gundacker, which shouldn't be omitted here are the *Pfarrortlexikon Böhmen* (Dictionary of Bohemian Parishes in the Czech Republic) and *Matrikenverzeichnis der Böhmisches Staatsarchive, 2 Teile* (Register of Vital Statistics in the Czech State Archives pertaining to Bohemia — in 2 parts). These resources can assist you in locating vital records relevant to your family history. Part 1 covers the State Regional Archives for Litoměřice, Třeboň, and Plzeň districts. Part 2 covers Praha city, Praha district, and Zámrsk district.

Also recently available are *Pfarrortlexikon Mähren* (Dictionary of Moravian Parishes in the Czech Republic) and *Matrikenverzeichnis der Mährischen Staatsarchive, 2 Teile* (Register of Vital Statistics in the Czech State Archives

pertaining to Moravia — in 2 parts). Part 1 is Brno city and Brno district. Part 2 covers Olomouc and Opava districts. All of Moravia, as well as Austrian Silesia, are included in these volumes.

These books are extremely valuable for the researcher. The “Registers of Vital Statistics” contain the holdings of all of the Czech archives for birth, marriage, and death registers. There is a preface written in English, as well as German, which explains how to use the books, along with an explanation of all abbreviations used. Examples of information offered are: information about individual registers, which archive they are in, span of years for each volume, and whether the particular volume covers all towns in the parish (*Pfarrbereich*) or whether specific towns are in separate books. Many smaller towns within a parish are listed. There is also a note indicating that particular books have been filmed. Indexes are listed, as well. There are also inventories of the Jewish registers of Bohemia and Moravia/Austrian Silesia. All books are available from IHFF (Institute for Historical Family Research), which can be found at:

<http://ihff.nwy.at/index.htm/>

It is advisable to use these books in conjunction with the *Dictionary of Bohemian/Moravian parishes* volumes (a list of localities in Bohemia, based on the *Administrativní Lexikon Obce v Čechach*, 1927). “Dictionary” shows which parish smaller towns belonged to, as well as whether a parish was formerly part of another parish, and name of that parish (*Vorpfarre*). There is a numbering system used, where each parish in the country has a unique number.

Neuwernsdorf	Vernerice Novy	Hrob	L98		Duchov
Neuwirshaus	Hospoda Nova	Kostelec uK	P142		Jilove
Neuwirshaus	Hospada Nova	Bor	E17		Tachov
Neuwirshaus	Hospada Nova	Kunratice uP	M52		Jilove
Newidk	Berndörfel	Slavikovice	E285	E170	Domazlice
Neveklov	Neveklaus	Neveklov	P230		Benesov
Neveklovice	Neveklowitz	Mukarov	P217	P189	Hradište Mnichovo
Nevezice	Nevezitz	Stare Sedlo	T245		Pisek
Nevid	Nevido	Mesno	E186	E288	Rokycany
Nevovice	Nevořitz	Domazlice	E51		Domazlice
Nevratice	Nevratitz	Chomutice	Z61		Bydžov Novy
Nevren	Nebren	Ledce	E156		Plzen
Nevezlice		Cernavka	T30	T11	Blatna
Neveklaus	Neveklov	Neveklov	P230		Benesov
Neveklowitz	Neveklovice	Mukarov	P217	P189	Hradište Mnichovo
Nevezitz	Nevezice	Stare Sedlo	T245		Pisek
Nevido	Nevid	Mesno	E186	E288	Rokycany
Nevořitz	Nevořice	Domazlice	E51		Domazlice
Nevošed	Novosedly	Volenice	T289		Strakonice
Nevošník	Novotínky	Pradlo	E255	E355	Prestice
Nevořatitz	Nevořatice	Chomutice	Z61		Bydžov Novy
Nezabudice	Nezabuditz	Nezabudice	P231	P411	Rakovník
Nezabuditz	Nezabudice	Nezabudice	P231	P411	Rakovník
Nezabylice	Neosablitz	Udlice	L336		Chomutov
Nezamislitz	Nezamyslice	Nezamyslice	E209		Susice
Nezamyslice	Nezamislitz	Nezamyslice	E209		Susice
Nezbavetice	Nezbavetitz	Chvalenice	E105		Plzen
Nezbavetitz	Nezbavetice	Chvalenice	E105		Plzen
Nezmaschow	Nezmasov	Nezmasov	T174	T273	Tyn nad Vltavou
Nezdice	Nemitz	Strasin	E304, E119		Susice
Nezdice	Nemitz	Tepla Klaster	E329		Tepla
Nezdice	Nemitz	Vořice	P391		Sedčany
Nezdice Dolni	Unter Nezditz	Nezdice	E210	E356	Prestice
Nezdice Horni	Ober Nezditz	Nezdice	E210	E356	Prestice
Nezdin	Nezdin	Cihost	Z75		Ledce nad Sazavou
Nezdin	Nezdin	Cihost	Z75		Ledce nad Sazavou
Nezdrev	Nedrew	Kadov	T109	E93	Blatna
Nezetice	Neschetitz	Trhove Sviny	T269		Budejovice Ceske
Nezichov	Neschikau	Vidzin	E381		Tepla
Nezly Dolni	Nieder Nösel	Byckovice	L30		Litomerice
Nezly Horni	Ober Nösel	Byckovice	L30	L189	Litomerice
Nezly Predni	Vorder Nessel	Touchoriny	L328	L174	Litomerice
Nezly Zadni	Hinter Nessel	Touchoriny	L328	L174	Litomerice
Nezmasohy	Niesenbahn	Skorotice	L287	L338	Usti nad Labem
Nezmaschow	Nezmasov	Holohlavy	Z122		Dvur Kralove nad Labem
Nezmasov	Nezmaschow	Holohlavy	Z122		Dvur Kralove nad Labem
Nezmasov	Nezmaschow	Nezmasov	T174	T273	Tyn nad Vltavou
Nezmasovy	Netzmaschau	Tynec	E340		Klatovy
Nezovice	Nezowitz	Milevsko	T160		Milevsko
Nezowitz	Nezowice	Milevsko	T160		Milevsko
Nezvestice	Nezweistitz	Chvalenice	E105		Plzen
Nezwiestitz	Nezvestice	Chvalenice	E105		Plzen
Nickelsdorf	Mikulovice	Nova Ves v Horach	L232	L85, L88	Most
Nicov		Nicov	E212	E242	Klatovy
Nicov	Nitzau	Nicov	T175	E119	Susice
Nicova	Nicow	Pernarec	E235		Stribro
Nikow	Nicova	Pernarec	E235		Stribro
Nidelbaum	Modlibohov	Sveřta pJ	L317	L44	Turnov
Nieder Adersbach	Adrspach Dolni	Zdonov	Z445		Brod Nemecky
Nieder Albenborn	Alberice Dolni	Horní Maršov	Z134		Trutnov
Nieder Altenbuch	Buky Dolni Stare	Stare Buky	Z360		Trutnov
Nieder Altstadt	Mesto Dolni Stare	Trutnov	Z394		Trutnov
Nieder Baumgarten	Pena Dolni	Horní Pena	T75		Hradec Jizdrichov
Nieder Berzdorf	Sacha Dolni	Jitava	L133	L9, L96	Liberec
Nieder Berzdorf	Pertoltice Dolni	Ves	L353		Frydlant
Nieder Ebersdorf	Habatice Dolni	Benesov nP	L6		Decin

Gundacker's Pfarrortlexikon.

T40 CIMER			
1	Ni	Bila, Cimer, Kunejovske Samoty, Sedlo	1606-1675
2	Ni	ditto	1674-1722
3	Ni	ditto	1723-1774
4	Ni	ditto	1775-1784
5	Ni	ditto	1784-1802
6	N	ditto	1802-1842
7	N	ditto	1842-1872
8	N	F Cimer	1872-1887
9	Oi	Pfarrbereich	1606-1722
10	Oi	ditto	1723-1774
11	Oi	ditto	1774-1788
12	Oi	ditto	1775-1836
13	O	ditto	1837-1887
14	Z	ditto	1723-1774
15	Z	ditto	1784-1860
16	Zi	Cimer	1810-1819
17	iN		1790-1842
18	iZ		1790-1887

T41 CIZOVA			
1	N	Borecnice, Bosovice, Brloh, Cisladovice, Cizova, Dedovice, Drhovle, Dubi Hora, Chlaponice, Jistec, Krasovice, Kresice, Mladotice, Mlaky, Nedilna, Nova Ves, Nova Vraz, Pametice, Predotice, Stara Vraz, Samonice, Trebkov, Vadkovice, Zlivice	1680-1723
	O		1680-1704
	Z		1680-1700
2	N	ditto	1700-1744
3	N	F ditto	1744-1784
4	N	ditto	1785-1799
5	N	ditto	1800-1813
6	N	ditto	1814-1824
7	N	ditto	1824-1835
8	N	ditto	1836-1851
9	N	ditto	1852-1862
10	N	ditto	1862-1876
11	N	F ditto	1876-1894
12	O	F ditto	1699-1777
	Z		1699-1754
13	O	F ditto	1778-1890
14	O	ditto	1800-1834
15	O	F ditto	1835-1861
16	O	F ditto	1862-1898
17	Z	ditto	1755-1820
18	Z	ditto	1821-1832
19	Z	ditto	1833-1855
20	Z	ditto	1855-1877
21	Z	ditto	1877-1902
22	iNOZ		1755-1783
23	iNOZ	F	1784-1835
24	iNOZ	F	1831-1883

T42 CKYNE			
1	NZ	Ckyne	1787-1820
2	O	ditto	1787-1820
3	NZ	Dolany	1787-1820
4	O	ditto	1789-1820
5	NZ	Horosedly	1787-1820
6	O	ditto	1789-1819
7	NZ	Predenice	1787-1821
8	O	ditto	1787-1820
9	NZ	Zahoricko	1787-1820
10	O	ditto	1789-1820
11	N	Pfarrbereich	1821-1851
12	N	Ckyne, Horosedly	1852-1889

Gundacker's Matrikenverzeichnis: holdings for Číměř, Čížová, and Čkyne.

Protestant Church Records

Many Protestant registers were kept (some as early as the 15th century¹⁴) before the Thirty Years War. But after 1627, only the Catholic religion was permitted to be practiced. Many Protestant church records created previous to the Battle of White Mountain in 1620 were destroyed. Much later, non-conformist religious groups were allowed to keep their own registers, due to the Edict of Tolerance on 13 October 1781. Although not publicly valid records, it was a big step forward in

record-keeping. The Edict of 30 January 1849 granted them status of official legal documents.¹⁵

Jewish Records

Lapčák reports that the earliest extant Jewish circumcision books of 1677 and 1779 are the first attempt of the state to record vital information for Jews. Birth records for females were begun in 1783. With the Imperial Edict of 20 February 1784, rabbis were ordered to keep registers under the supervision of the Catholic church, but they were not recognized as publicly valid.¹⁶ Previously, Jews, like Protestants, were not allowed to keep their own registers.

Schlyter reports that although Jewish rabbis were required to keep records starting in 1784, they were not of good quality because of the mobility of the Jewish population, as well as an attempt at avoiding military conscription. The Catholic clergy was assigned to keep track of Jewish registers, but it wasn't until later, in 1868, when they were declared valid public records, that record-keeping quality improved.¹⁷

A tragic loss for Czech Jews was the destruction of Jewish vital registers from the period of 1880 to 1944 in Prague by the Nazis. They were destroyed at a German paper mill on 18 April 1945.¹⁸

Jewish registers are located in the State Central Archive (Státní ústřední archiv) in Prague.¹⁹ For those interested in Jewish records prior to the early 1900's, write to:

Státní ústřední archiv
Milady Horákové 133
160 00 Praha 6
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-2/24-31-15-09

For later records, write to:

Státní ústřední archiv
Obvodní úřad
Vodičková
110 00 Praha 1

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Valuable inventories of Jewish records available in archives in the Czech Republic are available from IHFF, <https://www.ihff.at/en/publications/>. *Matrikenverzeichnis der jüdischen Matriken Böhmens (Register of Jewish vital statistics in Czech State Archives pertaining to Bohemia)* gives an inventory of all existing Jewish records in Bohemia, as well as Roman Catholic records with Jewish vital statistics. Additionally, a newly published (March 2000) version of this book for Moravia is available: *Matrikenverzeichnis der jüdischen Matriken Mährens (Register of Jewish vital statistics in Czech State Archives pertaining to Moravia)*. They can be ordered for approximately \$21.00 (ATS 280,--) and \$15.00 (ATS 200,--) respectively plus postage, handling, and currency exchange fees. UPDATE, 24 Nov 2020, Unfortunately, many of Gundacker's publications are out of print, but can still be searched online, on his web site.

Census Records

Census records can be very useful, especially in the absence of church and vital records for your locality. Censuses were usually taken for tax and military conscription purposes. Generally, such records are available at the Státní okresní archiv or State District (County) Archives. Information on state county archives (addresses and hours) can be found on the web at <http://www.cgsi.org/archives/archive.htm>. Many of the census records have been preserved, but many have been destroyed or lost, as well. Therefore, registers of births, marriages, and deaths should be checked first, not census records, as one might do in the United States.

The first censuses were taken beginning in 1158, but have only been preserved in fragments. The records are at the National Archives in Prague (no inventory has been published), and are all in Latin.²⁰

The first general census complete enough to be useful as a genealogical tool is the *Register of People by Denomination of 1651* or *Soupis poddaných podle víry z roku 1651*. After the Thirty Years War, the government charged landlords in Bohemia to record a list of those who lived on their land (excepting only some clergy and military people). Most, though not all then living, were recorded. Needless to say, this census was taken to obtain religious information, for the purpose of bringing the country back in line with the Catholic religion. Some entire

estates are conspicuously missing from the census, however. "One can speculate that the Roman Catholics were quite willing to acknowledge their religious faith, but some of the Protestants, fearing the persecution, did not. But it appears that the overwhelming majority of the populace of Bohemia was recorded."²¹

Names of all heads of household were listed, along with names of spouses, children, servants, etc. Also listed are occupation, age, religion (i.e., whether Catholic or not), and if non-Catholic, whether there was hope/no hope of conversion.²² This census is in German.

Various censuses were subsequently taken regularly. The 1869 census, however, was the first census to contain such a great amount of information on each family (although censuses as early as 1825-1840 may list that all-important information: the birth place²³). Each person in the household is listed, with sex, birth year, marital status, occupation, religion, and other information. Some of the most important information is the person's birth place and place of residence, if different from where enumerated in the census. Censuses have been held regularly since that time.

Some censuses have been microfilmed by FamilySearch and are available on that web site.

Community Histories

Local histories are kept in town halls in each community. The quality of these records varies with each town, but can be valuable in understanding specifics about the area in question. Published sources available in your area available through libraries (especially university libraries), interlibrary loan, FHCs, or family history society libraries (good sources, since they may specialize in your geographical area) should also be checked.

Land Records

Land records are one of the next best sources to church records, and consist of several different types. The primary advantage with land records is that they can go back further than the parish registers of births, marriages, and deaths. Often, the same land was passed from generation to generation, and so it is possible to assemble much of your family tree. Land records may be deposited in various archives, (i.e., at the State Central or Regional Archives, or at the town level). They may even be in a special archive. Care must be taken, in determining where a

particular land book is, as well. It may be apparent to you that the book should be in the archive you are researching in, when it is not. It may be simply that it is in some other location, so you should check with the archivist to make sure. Land records go back as far as the 13th century, in some cases. When researching land records in the Czech Republic, it is important to be very familiar with the languages and the records themselves, as well as the history behind the records, since finding the right books will take study and training before you go there. But they can be a very good genealogical tool. Something else to watch out for is the rather unexpected name change of males. Sometimes, when a man marries a widow, he takes on her surname, or the name tied to the house, rather than vice-versa.²⁴ This is the same practice, which exists in northeastern Germany (continuing even today) and in other areas.

Since the majority of the people owned at least some land, it is more likely than not that some of your ancestors will show up in these records. In fact, as Melichar says, “a majority of people living in a village (at least two-thirds, but usually more than that) owned a piece of land, and thus they were recorded with their relationships in the land registers. This is the major significance of the land registers for genealogy.”²⁵

Land records come under many different appellations, such as *Zemské desky* (land tablets), *patriomoniální knihy* (patrimonial books), *berní ruly* (tax lists), *cadastre* (land registries), *pozemkové knihy* (land books), *městské knihy* (town books), *urbáře* (land and duties registers) and others. Any of these can be of advantage to the genealogical researcher, but of especial help will be the *berní ruly* and *pozemkové knihy*.

Pozemkové knihy, or land books, also called *gruntnoví knihy*, are probably the most helpful records for genealogical research, after vital/church records — and even better, for earlier times. For the time before the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, when many church records were destroyed, this is the primary source of information. It is possible to follow a family far beyond that time, as land was often passed from generation to generation within a family. Most of these *pozemkové knihy* are deposited in the state regional archives (*státní oblastní archiv*).

Berní ruly, or tax lists, were begun in 1654. They are lists of tax payers, established on a system to improve the equity and efficiency of the old tax system. Part of this reform involved preventing transfer of peasant land from reverting to domanial land (land of the ‘lord’), and vice-versa.²⁶ Only heads of household who

held land are on these records, but it is a good means to find the place of residence of your ancestor. The family history library has some of the *berní ruly* in published form. The call numbers are: Europe 943.7 B4b v. 1-33 (some volumes missing).

For bibliographies on land records, see the following two articles: "Genealogical sources in Bohemia" by Jan Pařez, with assistance from Tom Zahn in *Naše Rodina*, Dec. 1996, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 132; and "Czech Land Registers and Auxiliary Books" by Rodolf Melichar (translated from Czech by Jan Šefčik and Duncan Gardiner) in *Ročenka*, vol. 2, Winter 1995-1996.

Maps

There are many maps at the researcher's disposal, which cover the Czech lands. Only a few will be mentioned here. The *Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa*²⁷, with a scale of 1:200,000 (1:200,000 is usually the minimum detail considered sufficient for most genealogical purposes), is an excellent map. It covers the Czech Republic, as well as neighboring countries, such as Slovakia, Germany, Poland, Austria, and others. The longitude is different from the Greenwich system, however. You must subtract 17E40' from these maps to get the correct Greenwich longitude. The maps have been filmed by the GSU (film 1181580, item 1), and are available at the Family History Library.

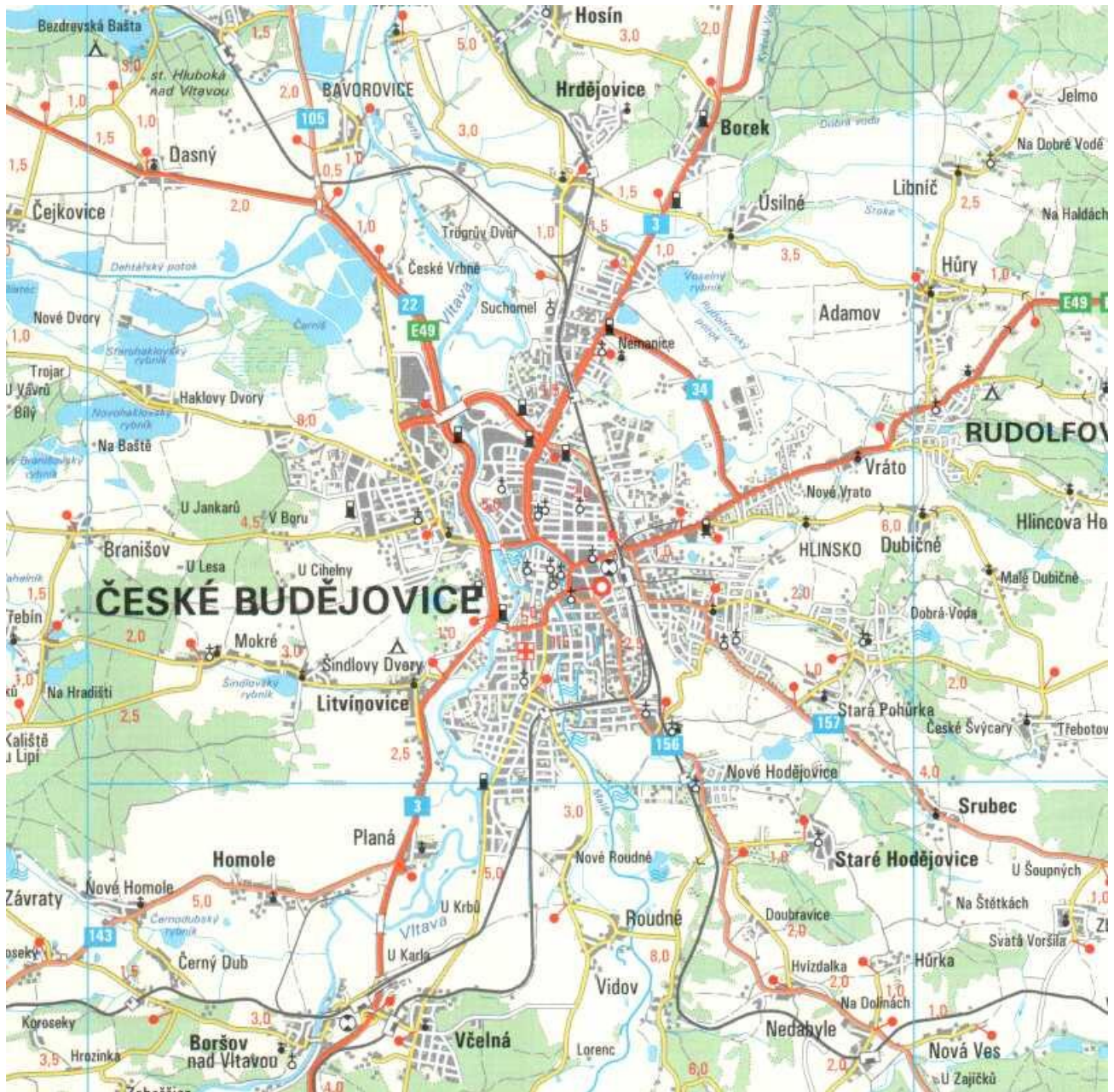
Another set of maps with even greater detail (1:75,000) is the *Militär-Landesaufnahme und Spezialkarte der Österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie*²⁸. These are military maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They are also available at the Family History Library on film 1045395. It is unfortunate, however, that the copy owned by the library is incomplete.

There are also some modern road atlases available for the Czech Republic. Two worth mentioning are Freytag & Berndt atlases. One is an atlas of the Czech Republic only, with a scale of 1:100,000.²⁹ It contains 176 pages of maps at 1:100,000 covering the entire country, and an additional 11 pages of city maps. The 15 pages of European maps at the end of the atlas are quite handy for travel. The index at the back includes approximately 6200 localities. The detail of this atlas is excellent, showing many of the smaller towns not found on other atlases.



Tschechische Republik 1:100.000. Brno: Geodezie Brno, 1996.

Another atlas covers both the Czech and Slovak Republics³⁰. The scale of this map is 1:200,000, but it is still very good as to detail. There are 60 pages of maps at 1:200,000, with city maps spread throughout the atlas. The combined index contains approximately 22,000 towns. If only 60% of these towns are Czech (i.e, not Slovak), the total would come to 13,200, already twice as many towns as the 1:100,000 atlas, so both used in conjunction make a more effective tool.



Straßen & Städte Tschechien – Slowakei, 1:200.000. Praha: Kartografie Praha, 1994.

Another type of map useful to genealogists is a *cadastral map*. These maps were drawn up in the early 19th century, for tax and land ownership purposes. The maps are very detailed, with a scale of 1:2,880, and are in color, indicating building or

landscape type. Also shown on cadastral maps are the names of land owners and house numbers (i.e., military conscription numbers, described in the “Military Records” section of the outline).

There are literally thousands of towns for which cadastral maps were made. They are available at the State Central Archive in Prague:

Státní ústřední archiv v Praze
Milady Horákové 133
160 00 Praha 6
CZECH REPUBLIC
Telephone: 011-420-2/321 173.

Other maps are available online, as well, e.g., GoogleMaps.

Migration Documents

Passenger lists can be very useful, indicating a person’s place of birth or last place of residence. Records may exist both in the place of departure and place of arrival. Hamburg and Bremen (Bremen records were destroyed in WWII) were the ports that most eastern Europeans emigrated through. Check Hamburg passenger lists (lists from 1850-1934 are available), if you are unsure of which port to check. Czechs also emigrated through other ports, such as Le Havre, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. They may have traveled directly to the country of destination or indirectly (i.e., via another country, such as England). When checking passenger lists, it is important to check both “direct” and “indirect lists,” where the distinction is made (e.g., with Hamburg passenger lists), so you don’t overlook your ancestor. After 1910, Hamburg direct and indirect lists are combined.³¹ The Family History Library has the Hamburg passenger lists on film, as well as many other lists. See the Family History Library Catalog under Germany, Hamburg, Hamburg — Emigration and immigration: Auswandererlisten 1850-1934. Additionally, the Hamburg passenger lists are at the present time in the process of being put online.

For more information, see:
http://www.hamburg.de/fhh/behoerden/staatsarchiv/link_to_your_roots/english/start.htm.

A note of caution: care should be used in interpreting place of origin. The birth place of many Czechs was simply listed as *Austria*, in, for example, U.S. census,

naturalization, and other records. If you are slightly more fortunate, it may list *Bohemia* as the place. Remember that the Czech lands were once part of Austria, and beginning in 1867, part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, so “Austria” in an old document does not necessarily mean what we now know as Austria. You still need an exact place of birth, however, to continue research in most of Europe.

Naturalization and citizenship records can be the best records in helping you to locate the place of origin of your ancestor. In the United States, a person had to first file a Declaration of Intent [to become a citizen] and subsequently, a Petition for Naturalization. The Declaration of Intent will often list an exact place of birth for your ancestor (especially if your ancestor immigrated after 1906). Your ancestor may have applied for citizenship at the port of arrival, later at the place of destination, or possibly not at all. Before 1906, immigration records may be found at various levels in the courts system (county, federal, or state), depending on each individual case. If your ancestor applied for citizenship before 1906, you should be sure to check the Family History Library Catalog under each different level of locality (city, county, state/province, country) under the sub-heading “Emigration/Immigration,” to find these records.

In 1906, the United States formed the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration, which took care of the entire naturalization process. Records beginning at that time contain much more information than earlier naturalization records.³² Since many Czechs immigrated to the United States in the 1930's, using these records can be very useful to your research. If your ancestor immigrated after 1906, and you want to obtain his or her naturalization records, you should make a request by filling out Form G-639, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request and send it to:

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization
Service — Headquarters
ATTN: FOIA Unit
425 “I” Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20536

For those who have Internet access, Form G-639 is available on the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) web page at <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/g-639.htm>. It can either be downloaded in PDF or Post Script format.

The United States 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses give information about citizenship status and how long since the person immigrated, which can be very helpful.

Some helpful resources covering the topics of finding the place of origin of ancestors, emigration, immigration, naturalization, and citizenship are:

United States Research Outline, available from the Family History Library.

Tracing Immigrant Origins Research Outline, available from the Family History Library.

Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States by Christina K. Schaefer, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1997.

Chapters four and five of Daniel Schlyter's *A Handbook of Czechoslovak Genealogical Research*, contain detailed information on researching Czech and Slovak ancestors specifically. Published Buffalo Grove, Ill.: Genun Publishers, 1985.

Military Records

Most of the military records you will probably be interested in are Austrian records in the *Kriegsarchiv Wien*, the War Archive of Vienna. Originals of military church records up to 1870 are held at the *Vojenský historický archiv* (Military Historical Archive) in Prague.³³ Hobbs reports that "the Kriegsarchiv [in Vienna] has begun to distribute military records to the various autonomous lands of the former Austrian Empire. A letter to Vienna may bring the reply that the records for an ancestor's regiment are now kept in Prague. All queries to Vienna should include a request for the address of the archive which houses the records if they are no longer in Vienna."³⁴

Military records date from the sixteenth century to the end of World War I (when the Austro-Hungarian Empire was dissolved). Many of these records have been microfilmed and are available through the Family History Library and local Family History Centers (starting from the mid- to late 1700's).³⁵ "The catalog of LDS films for individual Austrian regiments indicates those records include regiments numbered 1-80. These are the regiments formed after 1740 and before 1862. The filmed records do not indicate regiments formed after 1883 — numbers 81-102."³⁶

Tragically, many Czech military records were lost in the floods in the Czech Republic during August of 2002, particularly records from the late 1800's up to 2002.

Germans stood by, offering to freeze dry the records, while the Czech military refused the aid and let the records rot.

In 1566, a *Hofkriegsrat* (Military High Command) was organized to oversee the military needs of the empire. In 1625, a Bohemian nobleman named Wallenstein was asked to find recruits for the Thirty Years War. His regiment existed until 1648. This was the beginning of the Austrian Army. The emperor entrusted each regiment to a nobleman, called an *Inhaber*, and gave him a patent, or license, which only the emperor could issue. He was responsible for raising troops in his geographical area.³⁷

A house numbering system (for military conscription) was begun by in 1771 Maria Theresa, ruler of Austria, which gave each house in a town a unique number. This was done simultaneously with the census of that same year.³⁸ The houses in each town were initially given numbers when the system was begun in the order in which they were situated in a town or on a street. After that, houses were numbered in the order in which they were built.³⁹ This numbering system is of value to genealogists, since a family may be traced back through its unique “address” in a particular town. Be aware, however, that the numbering system was changed in 1805.

For a brief, but good summary of Czech military records available at the Family History Library, see Steven Blodgett’s article “Czech Military Records,” in the *FEFHQS Quarterly*, Volume VII, Numbers 1-2, Spring/Summer 1999, p. 38-43. Additionally, Karen Hobbs has been heavily involved in research of Austrian military records, and has published articles for the German-Bohemian Heritage Society and the Czech Genealogical Society International.

Probate Records

Although probate records exist, they will not be covered here, since they are not often used and are difficult to obtain. Also, other sources are better for genealogy research.

Records which no longer exist

Bremen ship manifests were destroyed in WWII, so these records are no longer accessible. Hamburg passenger lists would be the next thing to check, or, if you are certain an ancestor came through Bremen, check immigration and shipping records

in the country of arrival. There has been an attempt to re-create portions of these missing Bremen lists by assembling records at places of destination.

Also, many records (especially Protestant church records) in Czech lands pre-dating the Battle of White Mountain in 1620 were destroyed by the Counter-Reformation. An alternate source in this instance would be land records.

Many Czech census records have been lost or destroyed. This will vary from area to area. The church and vital records are good substitutes for these.

Later military records from the late 1800's and early 1900's are no longer extant. They were destroyed by floods in the Czech Republic in the early 2000's.

OTHER RESOURCES

Family History Societies

You may also want to join a Czech family history society. The fee is usually fairly reasonable (\$10.00-20.00 per year), and they have many resources you may not be aware of. In addition to providing services (translation, surname searches, collaboration, etc.), most will send you a regular publication, often containing high-quality scholarly articles. You might find an article that gives you specific information about your particular town or region. You might read something helpful about an archive that houses your records. Perhaps land records in that area go back a particularly long time. Often, societies will have libraries with extensive Czech collections.

There are many Czech and Eastern European societies, and each has its own particular focus, e.g. Czech, Moravian, Silesian emphasis, immigrants to the Midwest, Northwest, or the South. Here are a few (current as of publication)

Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International (CGSI)

P.O. Box 16225

St. Paul, MN, 55116-0225

<<http://www.cgsi.org>>

\$35.00 per year for individual membership

The Czech and Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois (CSAGSI)

P.O. Box 313

Sugar Grove, IL 60554

<http://www.csagsi.org/>

\$15.00 per year for individual membership

Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS)

P.O. Box 510898

Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898

<http://www.feefhs.org/>

German-Bohemian Heritage Society

Attn: Membership

P.O. Box 822

New Ulm, MN 56073-0822

\$10.00 per year for individual or family membership

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~gbhs/>

Czech Heritage Society of Texas

\$10.00 per year for adult “member-at-large” membership — local chapter (see web page for specific information on each chapter) — membership dues vary

<http://www.genealogy.org/~czech/welcome.html>

Avotaynu, Inc.

PO Box 99

Bergenfield, NJ 07621

\$32.00 per year for their journal (Avotaynu is the largest publisher of Jewish family history information)

<http://www.avotaynu.com/video.html>

Internet sites

There is quite a lot of information on the Internet for those interested in Czech research. Genealogy is one of the most popular uses of the web, and grows daily. As regards Czech sites, some of them require that you use characters with the proper diacritics, whereas others won't work if you do. If your site does require that you use characters with diacritics, make sure that you set up your computer to type them. The Onscreen Keyboard can also be used to see which characters go to which keys. Here, then, are a few Internet sites helpful in Czech research:

- Ministerstva vnitra (ministry of the interior) <http://www.mvcr.cz/> for information on archives. <http://www.mvcr.cz/archivy/sua/adresy.htm#SUA> will go directly to the address list for archives. <<http://www.mvcr.cz/archivy/sua/weby.htm>> will go to a list of Internet pages for archives.
- Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International (CGSI): <http://www.cgsi.org> (contains addresses and hours for regional and district archives).
- www.ancestry.com is a well known genealogical site, at which many online resources are available, including US censuses.
- www.findmypast.com is a British based site which allows you to upload your records. You can also search many indexed and unindexed church records and civil records, especially in England.
- www.myheritage.com is a submission-based database
- The Czech and Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois (CGASI): <http://www.csagsi.org/>
- Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS): <http://www.feefhs.org/>
- German-Bohemian Heritage Society: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~gbhs/>
- Czech Heritage Society of Texas: <http://www.genealogy.org/~czech/welcome.html>
- Avotaynu, Inc., the biggest publisher of Jewish family history information: <http://www.avotaynu.com/video.html>
- Institute for Historical Family Research (IHFF): <http://ihff.nwy.at/index.htm/index.htm> This is a good site for anyone doing research in these parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire: Austria, Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Galicia, and Bukovina. General information is given about doing research in these countries, addresses of archives, types of records available, etc. They also offer research services for the areas covered.
- Česká genealogická a heraldická společnost v Praze (Czech genealogical and heraldic society in Prague): <http://www.mujiweb.cz/www/cghsp/>. This site is in Czech.

- Czech Republic, Bohemia, and Moravia Genealogical Research: <<http://www.iarerelative.com/czech/>>. Many links regarding Czech genealogy and Czech life in general. Includes the Czeching out Your Ancestors database.
- Maps (*Mapy*): <http://www.mapy.cz/mapy/IMap/Main.asp>. Maps of the Czech Republic.
- FamilySearch: <http://www.familysearch.org/>. The popular LDS web site. It is possible to access the Ancestral File, IGI, and many other sources through the site, all from a single search engine. It is even possible (e.g., with Ancestral Quest 16 software) to download information from FS. Though the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints no longer maintains PAF, it can still be downloaded for free at Parowan Software here: <http://parowansoftware.com/>.
- English-Czech/Czech-English online dictionary: <http://www.xweb.cz/dictionary/>. This is a good dictionary and contains 190,000 entries. Be sure to indicate the direction of translation (English-Czech or Czech-English). Characters with diacritics should *not* be used.
- The Czech Republic: <http://www.cbvk.cz/ceska-rep.html>. General information on the Czech Republic.
- Genealogy: <http://members.aol.com/mpgregor/private/genea.htm>. Many good links to Czech and Slovak genealogical societies, sources, guides, experts, etc.
- Telfonní seznam: <http://iol.telecom.cz/TLF/tlf.htm>. An on-line phone directory for the Czech Republic. Characters with diacritics *must* be used for proper results on this site.
- The Czech Genealogy Page (Patrick J. Janis): <http://www.genealogy.org/~czech/index.html>. This is a page offering research services, as well as links to other Czech-related sites.
- http://www.archiv.semily.cz/Normy/343_92.htm#p20. Information on the different types of Czech archives (in Czech).
- Cyndi's List: <http://www.cyndislist.com/>. Very good source for genealogists doing research in any country, over 55,000 links. Organized by category and locality. <http://www.avotaynu.com/video.html>.
- Města a obce online: <http://www.mesta.obce.cz>. This is a search engine (in Czech) for finding places and towns. New county boundaries are also shown.

- International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS): <http://www.jewishgen.org/ajgs/>. Information on the activities of 60 Jewish genealogical associations worldwide.
- JewishGen: <http://www.jewishgen.org/>. The most popular Internet source for Jewish researchers. ShtetlSeeker can be found here, <http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetlSeeker/>, a search engine used to find towns in Central and Eastern Europe. It is possible to search either by exact spelling or by using the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex system.
- www.ifhh.at Gundacker's large databases of church records and his online gazetteers.

There are many additional sites worth mentioning, but space does not permit listing them. Hopefully, this will give you a good start.

Language and epigraphy

As has already been mentioned, the language of a record varies. Because of the Roman Catholic influence, many of the records have been written in Latin. When Austria took over Bohemia, German was made the official language. Many records are also in Czech.

Records will be written either in kurrent (the handwritten equivalent to the German Gothic print) or Latin script. Kurrent was used in German and sometimes, Czech. At other times, Czech will be written in Latin script and will be much easier for many to read.

It is a good idea to consult a Czech grammar book to get a good idea of pronunciation. Often, it's possible that a town may be spelled in multiple ways, that would all have a similar pronunciation (as in many other languages, including English). For example, the Czech word, *oběd* would be pronounced *obět*, since a final voiced "d" is pronounced voiceless, "t." If you have a good idea of how the pronunciation system works, you will be able to predict alternate spellings of names and localities, finding information you wouldn't otherwise have found.

Czech also adds suffixes called declensional endings to adjectives and nouns, depending on certain grammatical conditions. This will be dealt with more in the *Czech Names and Declensional Endings* section below. Different verb endings, conjugations, another type of declensional ending, also need to be learned.

Also, Czech has a few additional letters that English does not have. It is important to become familiar with them, since the alphabetical sort order is different in Czech from English. Here is the alphabet, with letter variants listed on the same line (variants are treated alphabetically the same as their counterparts) Especially note the fact that 'ch' comes after 'h' in the sort order, not under 'c+h':

Czech Alphabet

A, a	H, h	O, o — Ó, ó	U, u — Ú, ú — ů
B, b	Ch, ch	P, p	V, v
C, c	I, I — Í, í	Q, q	W, w
Č, č	J, j	R, r	X, x
D, d — Ď, ě	K, k	Ř, ř	Y, y — Ý, ý
E, e — Ě, é — ě	L, l	S, s	Z, z
F, f	M, m	Š, š	Ž, ž
G, g	N, n — Ň, ň	T, t — Ť, ť	

Czech Names and Declensional Endings

The way Czech deals with names is quite different from the way English handles them. In English, these proper nouns don't change their forms very often or very radically, but an untrained person can completely miss or improperly record a Czech surname, because of the complexity of changes that occur in names. A grammar should be consulted to get an in-depth idea of the entire process, although a few details will be mentioned here.

Names, and especially surnames can also pose a particular challenge in Slavic languages (which is evident when viewing family group sheets and pedigrees prepared by non-natives, for their Czech ancestors!). In Czech, surnames may be declined as nouns, others as adjectives. It is necessary to distinguish between masculine and feminine, as well. Different types of suffixes may occur depending on *grammatical case*, as will be briefly explained.

Czech nouns and adjectives have many *declensional endings*, i.e., suffixes that are added to words, depending in certain grammatical conditions. Additionally, the spelling of the original name may even be changed. (An example of declensional endings in English would be making a plural of *light*: *lights* by adding an s.)

Declensional endings are also dependent on *grammatical case*. In English, we are familiar with subjects, objects, indirect objects, possessives, etc. In Czech, the subject is in the *nominative* case (**John** sees the ball) — words in the dictionary are in this case; direct objects are in the *accusative* case (John sees the **ball**); indirect objects are in the *dative* case (John gives the ball **to Steve**); possessives are in the *genitive* case (**John's** ball), etc. Though Czech has other cases, these four are the most common ones you will encounter in basic Czech birth, marriage, and death registers. Czech adds these *declensional* suffixes to words depending on these several factors. For example, these two names in three cases would be:

Nominative: Jan Novák
Genitive: Jana Nováka
Accusative: Jana Nováka

Also note: Nominative plural: Novákoví nebydlí tady (The Novaks don't live here)

Nominative: František Hlůžek
Genitive: Františka Hlůžka
Accusative: Františka Hlůžka

As mentioned previously, if a voiced consonant comes before an unvoiced consonant, it too, becomes unvoiced. So whereas in Hlůžek, the ž is pronounced ž, in Hlůžka, it is pronounced Hlůška.

Another twist is that names may be declined not only as nouns, but other parts of speech, for example, as adjectives. The following surname is declined as an adjective, while the given name is declined as a noun:

Nominative: František Radá
Genitive: Františka Radého

This is interesting because even the masculine nominative looks like feminine nominative adjective-type surname. However, for the name Holý, the masculine and feminine actually do decline like proper adjectives.

Feminine nominative: Holá
Feminine genitive : Holý
Masculine nominative: Holý

And to top that, some surnames decline the same for both masculine and feminine, for example, the name, Vladyka.

Feminine nominative: Vladyka
Masculine nominative: Vladyka

Though in the genitive they are Vladyky.

Czech names differ by sex, as well. Františka (note that this feminine name in the nominative case appears in spelling the same as the masculine version of the name in other cases), with the surname of Novák, would actually write her surname Nováková, since she is a female. When you are saying „the Novák’s“ or „the Novák family“, it is said „Novákovi“.

For a list of some of common Czech given names, numbers, occupations, days of the week, months of the year, and other miscellaneous vocabulary, please see below. All vocabulary is given in Czech, English, German, and Latin (in the nominative case, of course!).

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
leden	January	Januar	Ianuarus
únor	February	Februar	Februarus
březen	March	Márz	Martius
duben	April	April	Aprilis
květen	May	Mai	Maius
červen	June	Juni	Iunius
červenec	July	Juli	Iulius
srpen	August	August	Augustus
září	September	September	September, Septembris
říjen	October	Oktober	October, Octobris
listopad	November	November	November, Novembris
prosinec	December	Dezember	December, Decembris

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
pondělí	Monday	Montag	dies Lunae
úterý	Tuesday	Dienstag	dies Martis
středa	Wednesday	Mittwoch	dies Mercurii
čtvrtek	Thursday	Donnerstag	dies Jovis
pátek	Friday	Freitag	dies Veneris
sobota	Saturday	Samstag, Sonnabend	dies Saturni, Sabbatum
neděle	Sunday	Sonntag	dies Dominica

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
Alžběta	Elizabeth	Elisabeth	Elisabetha
Anna	Anna, Ann, Anne	Anne, Anna	Anna
Barbora	Barbara	Barbara	Barbara
Dorota	Dorothy	Dorothea	Dorothea
Františka	Francis	Franziska	Francisca
Jozefa, Josefa	Josephine	Josepha	Josepha
Kateřina	Catherine	Katharina	Catharina
Ludmila	Ludmilla	Lidmilla	Lidmilla
Magdalena	Magdalena, Madeline	Magdalena	Magdalena
Marie, Marye	Maria	Maria	Maria
Otilie, Otylie			
Rozalie	Rosalie	Rosalie	Rosalia
Terezie	Theresa	Theresia	Teresia
Veronika	Veronica	Verena, Vcronika	Veronica
Vorřila	Ursula	Ursula	Ursula

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
Antonín	Anthony	Anton	Antonius
Bartoloměj	Bartholomew	Bartholomeus	Bartholomeus
Egld	Giles	Aegidius	Aegidius
František	Francis, Frank	Franz	Franciscus
Ignác	Ignatius	Ignaz	Ignatius
Jakob	Jacob, James	Jakob	Jacobus
Jan Křtítel	John the Baptist	Johannes der Tauffer	Joannes Baptista
Jan	John	Johann, Johannes	Johannes
Jiří	George	Georg	Georgius
Jozef, Josef	Joseph	Joseph, Josef	Josephus
Karel	Charles	Karl	Carolus
Kašpar	Casper	Kaspar	Casparus
Kristián	Christian	Christian	Christianus
Martin	Martin	Martin	Martinus
Matěj	Mathew	Matheus, Matthäus, Matthias	Matthaeus
Matouš	Mathew	Matheus, Matthäus, Matthias	Matthaeus
Ondřej	Andrew	Andreas	Andreas
Pavel	Paul	Paul	Paulus
Petr	Peter	Peter	Petrus
Štěpán	Steven, Stephen	Stephan, Stefan	Stephanus
Tomáš	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas
Václav	Wendel	Wenzeslaus	Venceslaus
Vavřinec	Lawrence	Lorenz	Laurentius
Vit	Guy	Vit, Veit or Vitus	Wildo, Vitus
Vojtěch	Adalbert	Adalbert	Adalbertus

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
dělník, pracovník	worker, laborer	Arbeiter	laborator
domkář	cottage	Häusler	sasarius? domuncularius?
dřevorubec	woodcutter	Holzhauer	lignator
duchovní	clergyman	Geistlicher	clerus? = clergy
chalupník	cottage	Häusler	sasarius? domuncularius?
kovář	blacksmith	Schmied	faber ferrarius
koželuh	tanner	Gerber	coriarius
kuchař	cook	Koch	coctor
lékař	doctor	Artzt	medicus
mlynář	miller	Müller	molinaris
obchodník, kupec	merchant	Kaufmann	emptor
pekař	baker	Backer	furnarius
podruh	farmer	Bauer	agricola
polosedlák	farmer	Bauer	agricola
rybář	fisherman	Fischer	piscator
řemeslník	craftsman	Handwerker	mechanicus
řezník	butcher	Fleischer	caedere
řichtář	mayor	Bürgermeister	praetor
sedlák	farmer (master farmer), peasant	Bauer, Landmann	agricola
sluha (m), služka (f)	servant	Hausdiener, Knecht	servitor
šenkýř	inn-keeper	Gastwirt	caupo
tesař	carpenter	Zimmermann	lignarius
truhlář	cabinetmaker	Schreiner	arcularius
učitel	teacher	Lehrer	eruditor
voják	soldier	Soldat	miles
vrátný	porter, gate-keeper, ticket collector	Pförtner	ostiarius
zahradník	gardener	Gärtner	hortulanus
zedník	bricklayer	Maurer	coementarius or faeber caementarius or murarius or murator

NUMBER	CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
1	jedna	one	eins	unus
2	dvě	two	zwei	duo
3	tři	three	drei	tres
4	čtyři	four	vier	quattuor
5	pět	five	fünf	quinque
6	šest	six	sechs	sex
7	sedm	seven	sieben	septem
8	osm	eight	acht	octo
9	devět	nine	neun	novem
10	deset	ten	zehn	decem
11	jedenáct	eleven	elf	undecim
12	dvanáct	twelve	zwölf	duodecim
13	třináct	thirteen	dreizehn	tredecim
14	čtrnáct	fourteen	vierzehn	quattuordecim
15	patnáct	fifteen	fünfzehn	quindecim
16	šestnáct	sixteen	sechzehn	sedecim
17	sedmnáct	seventeen	siebzehn	septendecim
18	osmnáct	eighteen	achtzehn	duodeviginti, octodecim
19	devatenáct	nineteen	neunzehn	undeviginti, novendecim
20	dvacet	twenty	zwanzig	viginti
21	dvacet jedna	twenty-one	einundzwanzig	viginti unus
22	dvacet dvě	twenty-two	zweiundzwanzig	sviginti duo
30	třicet	thirty	dreißig	triginta
40	čtyřicet	forty	vierzig	quadraginta
50	padesát	fifty	fünfzig	quingaginta
60	šedesát	sixty	sechzig	sexaginta
70	sedmdesát	seventy	siebzig	septuaginta

NUMBER	CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
80	osmdesát	eighty	achtzig	octoginta
90	devadesát	ninety	neunzig	nonaginta
100	sto	hundred	ehundredert	centum
110	sto deset	hundred ten	ehundredertzehn	centum decem
330	třista třicet	three hundred thirty	dreihundertdreißig	trecenti triginta
440	čtyřista čtyřicet	four hundred forty	vierhundertvierzig	quadringenti quadraginta
1000	tisíc	thousand	ein tausend	mille
1234	tisíc dvě stě třicet čtyři	one thousand two hundred thirty-four	eintausendzwei- hundertvierund- dreißig	mille ducenti triginta quattuor

NUMBER	CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
1	první	first	erste	primus
2	druhý	second	zweite	secundus
3	třetí	third	dritte	tertius
4	čtvrtý	fourth	vierte	quartus
5	pátý	fifth	fünfte	quintus
6	šestý	sixth	sechste	sextus
7	sedmý	seventh	siebte	septimus
8	osmý	eighth	achte	octavus
9	devátý	ninth	neunte	nonus
10	desátý	tenth	zehnte	decimus
11	jedenáctý	eleventh	elfte	undecimus
12	dvanáctý	twelvth	zwölfte	duodecimus
13	třináctý	thirteenth	dreizehnte	tertius decimus
14	čtrnáctý	fourteenth	vierzehnte	quartus decimus
15	patnáctý	fifteenth	fünfzehnte	quintus decimus
16	šestnáctý	sixteenth	sechzehnte	sextus decimus
17	sedmnáctý	seventeenth	siebzehnte	septimus decimus
18	osmnáctý	eighteenth	achtzehnte	duodevicesimus
19	devatenáctý	nineteenth	neunzehnte	undevicesimus
20	dvacátý	twentieth	zwanzigste	vicesimus
21	dvacátý prvý	twenty-first	einundzwanzigste	vicesimus primus
22	dvacátý druhý	twenty-second	zweiund-zwanzigste	vicesimus secundus
30	třicátý	thirtieth	dreißigste	tricesimus
40	čtyřicátý	fortieth	vierzigste	quadragessimus
50	padesátý	fiftieth	fünfzigste	quingagesimus
60	šedesátý	sixtieth	sechzigste	sexagesimus
70	sedmdesátý	seventieth	siebzigste	septuagesimus

NUMBER	CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
80	osmdesátý	eightieth	achtzigste	octogesimus
90	devadesátý	ninetieth	neunzigste	nonagesimus
100	stý	hundredth	hunderte	centesimus
110	sto desátý	hundred tenth	einhundertzehnte	centesimus decimus
330	třista třicátý	three hundred thirtieth	dreihundert-dreißigste	trecentesimus tricesimus
440	čtyřista čtyřicátý	four hundred fortieth	vierhundert-vierzigste	quadringsesimus quadragesimus
1000	tisící	thousandth	eintausende	millesimus
1234	tisíc dvěšřě třicet čřtvřtý	thousand two hundred thirty fourth	eintausendzwei- hundertvierund- dreißigste	millesimusducentessim us tricesimus quartus

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
a	and	und	et
ale	or	oder	vel, aut
bakalář	bachelor	Junggeselle	caelebs
bydliště, sídlo	residence	Wohnort	sedes
č., čís., číslo	#, number	#, Nr., Nummer	numerus
choť	spouse	Gatte (m.)/Gattin (f.)	sponsus
chrám	cathedral	Dom	cathedralis
co	what	was	qui/quid
dcera	daughter	Tochter	filia
dítě	child	Kind	infans
farnost	parish	Pfarrre	parochia
I	and	und	et
jaro	spring	Frühling	ver
jižní	south	süd	meridianus
jméno	name	Name/Vorname	nomen
kde	where	wo	quā
kdo	who	wer	quis
kdy	when	wann	quando
kmotr	godfather	Pate	sponsor, patrino
kmotra	godmother	Patin	matrina
kmotři	godparents	Pate, Pathen	patrini
kněz, duchovní	priest	Pfarrer	sacerdos
kniha	book	Buch	liber
kostel	church	Kirche	ecclesia
křtít	to be baptized	taufen (to baptize)	baptizare (to baptize)
léto	summer	Sommer	aestas
manželství	marriages	Heiraten, Trauungen	copulatorum
matka	mother	Mutter	mater

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
matriky	metrical books (church books)	Matriken	metricus (metrical)
město	city, town	Stadt	oppidum
městys	market town	Marktstädtchen	emporium
místo	place	Ort	locus
mrtvě narozený	stillborn	totgeboren	abortivus
mužský	male	männlich	masculinus
na	at	auf, zu, bei	ad
náboženství	religion	Religion	religio
narodit se	to be born	geboren werden	nasci
narozen	born	geboren	nativus
narození	birth	Geburt	natio, natalism, nativitas
nemanželský	illegitimate	unehelich	non legitimus
nevěsta	bride	Braut	sponsa
nevlastní matka	stepmother	Stiefmutter	noverca
nevlastní dcera	stepdaughter	Stieftochter	privigna
nevlastní syn	stepson	Stiefsohn	privignus
nevlastní otec	stepfather	Stiefvater	vitricus
obec	town	Stadt	oppidum
obyvatel	inhabitant	Einwohner	incola
oddaných	married	verheiratet	nuptus
otec	father	Vater	pater
oženit se	to marry	heiraten	uxoro
podzim	fall (season)	Herbst	autumnus
pohřbít, pochovat	to bury	begraben	sepelire
příjmení	surname	Familiename, Nachname	cognomen
římsko-katolický	Roman Catholic	Römisch-katholisch	catholucus, doctrina ecclesiae Romanae
rodiče	parents	Eltern	parentis
Rodina	family	Familie	familia
rok	year	Jahr	annus

CZECH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATIN
rozené	née (i.e., indicating maiden name)	geboren (i.e., "born" as)	
rozvod	divorce	Ehescheidung	divortium
severní	north	nord	septentrionalis
smrt	death	Tod	mortuorum
sňatek	marriage	Heirat	copulatum
svědek	witness	Zeuge	testis
svobodná žená	spinster, unmarried girl	Unverheiratete, Ledige	innupta
svobodný	single	ledig	caelebs
syn	son	Sohn	filius
umřít	to die	sterben	mori
úmrtí	death	Tod	mortis
vdaná	married	verheiratet	nupta (f.)/martus (m.)
vdát se	to get married	heiraten	sponso, marito, uxoro
vdova	widow	Wittwe	vidua
vdovec	widower	Wittwer	viduus
ves	village	Dorf	pagus
vesnice	village	Dorf	pagus
vlastní	legitimate	ehelich	legitimus
vojenský (adj.)	military	militär	militaris
východní	east	ost	orientalis
z	from	aus	dē
západní	west	west	occidentalis
zemřel	died	vestorben, gestorben	murtuus
zemřít	to die	sterben	mori, decedo, obo
ženatý	married	verheiratet	nupta (f.)/martus (m.)
ženich	groom	Bräutigam	sponsus
ženský	female	weiblich	muliebris
židovský	Jewish	jüdisch	Judaeus
zima	winter	Winter	hiems

Conclusion

As you can see, doing genealogical research in the Czech Republic is quite a handful. Records are in Czech, German, and Latin. Different scripts are used. Most major sources are available only in Europe. There are different record types, which are located in different archives. Czech research can be quite daunting. Despite all this, however, it is still possible, with enough perseverance and training, to do it.

It is possible either to visit the Czech Republic yourself, or to hire someone to do the work for you. Prepare in advance, if you plan to go there, by contacting the archives you are to visit. Make sure you meet all conditions of the archive. If you hire a researcher, be sure you find someone of good reputation. Or do it yourself online.

Czech records are some of the best in the world. Good luck as you conduct your research.

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