

March 23, 1993

BASIC INFORMATION FOR SWISS RESEARCH

The following Cantons have been microfilmed:

Aargau (only tax, court, emigration, etc. records from the Cantonal Archives, not the church records)
Appenzell Ausser Rhoden
Geneva
Graubunden
Jura (French-speaking part of Bern)
Luzern
Neuchâtel
Sankt Gallen
Schaffhausen (Stein am Rhein only)
Solothurn
Thurgau
Ticino
Vaud
Zürich

For other communities, you will have to either write to the local Zivilstandsamt (civil registration office) or hire a researcher in Switzerland. Civil registration started January 1, 1876. The records before that time were kept by the churches. See the attached guide for correspondence to Switzerland.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Many Swiss lines have been researched and we have access to a great number of them. Be sure you check the Surname Section of the Family History Library catalog to see if your family is in there. If the research has been done in earlier days and there are census records now available for the communities, such as those in Zürich and part of Thurgau, make sure you check the research with those census records. The census records were not used in the earlier research, probably because they were not accessible, but some mistakes have been made and these records should be checked.

There is an index available for much of the research that has been done in Switzerland. It is somewhat outdated, but includes the research listed in the *Schweizerisches Geschlechterbücher*. This index is on the Swiss reference shelves. Be sure you check this.

PRIMARY SOURCES FOR RESEARCH:

If the Canton has been microfilmed, the major source of information will be the church records for the community. These will consist of:

Christenings (Taufen)
Marriages (Heiraten or Ehen)
Death and burial records (Tote)
Family Register (Familien Register or Bürgerregister)
Confirmation records (Konfirmationen)
Census (Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse)

To find these records check the Family History Library catalog. The census records are not listed under the local community, but rather under the Canton. There is a listing available on the Swiss Reference shelf labeled "Census" for the Zürich and Thurgau censuses.

REFERENCE AIDS:

Surname book: *Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz, Les noms de famille suisses, I nomi di famiglia Svizzeri* (FHL 949.4 D4f) - on the Swiss reference shelf (See attached sheet on how to use this reference.

Encyclopedias: *Historisch-Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*. 7
7 vol. Neuenburg: Buchdruckerei Attinger, 1921

Geographisches Lexikon der Schweiz, Neuenburg:
Verlag von Gebruder Attinger, 1910.

Emigration & Immigration: For a bibliography of good sources, see the attached sheet.

SWISS HISTORY

- 58 B.C.: Caesar defeats the Helvetii at Bibracte: the beginning of Roman rule.
- ca. A.D. 260: The Germanic Alemanni destroy the city of Aventicum.
- ca. A.D. 500: Alemannian settlement begins, in the shadow of Frankish power.
- ca. A.D. 600: The Christian mission of St. Columbanus: the monks of St. Gallen.
- A.D. 800: Charlemagne, King of the Franks, crowned in Rome by Pope Leo III; Switzerland under the Holy Roman Empire.
- ca. 1200: St. Gotthard pass opened up: the Alpine valleys link the trade routes.
- 1231: The community of Uri wins important privilege: directly subject only to the Empire.
- 1240: Similar status for Schwyz: both communities free of Habsburg control.
- 1273: Rudolf of Habsburg becomes Emperor. Secret alliance between Uri, Schwyz, and Nidwalden.
- 1291: Death of Rudolf. Uri, Schwyz, Nidwalden (and later Obwalden) conclude their Everlasting Alliance; founding of Swiss Confederation.
- 1315: Battle of Morgarten: Swiss confederates defeat the Habsburgs, then renew their alliance in the agreement of Brunnen.
- 1332: Lucerne joins the Confederation.
- 1339: Battle of Laupen: victory for Berne and the confederates.
- 1351: Zürich joins the Confederation.
- 1352: Glarus and Zug also join.
- 1353: Berne joins: *the eight-community Confederation*.
- 1386: Battle of Sempach: Swiss victory over the Habsburgs.
- 1388: Glarus triumphs in the Battle of Näfels.
- 1393: Covenant of Sempach: confederate military agreement.
- from 1414: Council of Constance meets to deal with Church schism. Expansion of the Confederation in north and south; Aargau and Ticino areas occupied.
- 1436-50: Civil war against Zürich, aided by Austrians and French mercenaries. Battle of St. Jakob an der Birs (1444) turns the tide for confederates.
- 1460: Further expansion: Austrians driven out of Thurgau. University founded at Basle.
- 1476: War against Burgundy: Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Grandson and Morat.
- 1481: Covenant of Stans resolves post-war disputes between town and country: the intervention of Niklaus von Flue. Fribourg and Solothurn join the Confederation.
- 1489: Hans Waldmann, Burgomaster and dictator of Zürich, arrested, condemned and executed.
- 1499: Swabian War: de facto independence from the Empire.
- 1501: Basle and Schaffhausen join the Confederation.
- 1513: Appenzell joins: *the Confederation of 13 cantons*.
- 1500-16: Milanese campaigns: victory at Novara (1513), defeat at Marignano (1515), the beginning of neutrality.
- 1519: Ulrich Zwingli in Zürich: start of the Swiss reformation.
- 1531: War with the Catholic cantons. Zürich defeated, Zwingli killed.
- 1536: Calvin in Geneva.
- 1545-63: Council of Trent: counter-reformation begins.
- 1618-48: Thirty Years War. Peace of Westphalia gives legal recognition to Switzerland's independence.
- 1647: Defensioale of Wyl: confederate defence agreement.
- 1653: Peasant rising in Switzerland; leaders executed.
- 1663: Mercenary service agreement with France.
- 1712: Peace of Aarau resolves further religious conflict.
- 1749: Rebellion in Berne: rebel leader, Samuel Henzi, executed.
- 1761: Foundation of the Helvetic Society, dedicated to national regeneration. Members include Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi.
- 1762: Jean Jacques Rousseau (born Geneva, 1712) publishes *The Social Contract*.
- 1777: Mercenary agreement with France reaffirmed.
- 1789: Revolution in France.
- 1792-93: Massacre of the Swiss Guards in Paris: Louis XVI executed.
- 1798: The French occupy Vaud, Fribourg and Solothurn. Berne falls. The end of the old Confederation.

1798-1803: The Helvetic Republic: the new unitary state.

1803: Napoleon's Mediation Act settles civil strife, establishes *Confederation of 19 cantons*, including St. Gallen, Aargau, the Grisons, Thurgau, the Ticino, and Vaud.

1815: Napoleon defeated at Waterloo. Congress of Vienna: Geneva, Neuchâtel and the Valais join *Confederation of 22 cantons*. Big powers guarantee Switzerland's territory and recognise its permanent neutrality. Restoration and reaction in Switzerland under Federal Pact.

1830: July revolution in Paris.

1831: New Liberal constitution in Zürich followed by other cantons.

1841: religion and politics lead to conflict in Aargau and Lucerne.

1845: Catholic cantons form the Sonderbund.

1847: Civil war against the Sonderbund.

1848: Revolution in Europe. The new Federal State in Switzerland, with democratic institutions.



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GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH SOURCES IN SWITZERLAND

Major Genealogical Sources in Switzerland,
Their Availability and Practical Use

By

Prof. Dr. C.H. Peyer

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Genealogical research sources in Switzerland, their availability and practical use

Switzerland, even though it is small, is manifold in every respect. A population of 5½ million over a surface of only 41,000 square kilometers as well as mountains and lakes, watches and cheese, farmers and bankers do not entirely make up this variety. Four languages, German, French, Italian and Swiss Romanch, as well as countless dialects, 22 Cantons and 3 Half Cantons, which are like the states of the United States of America, and more than 3000 villages and cities, all have a history of a thousand years and more.

Civil Registrar Offices and Archives

In compliance with this variety and complexity, the places where the genealogical sources are kept are numerous and varied. This includes countless parish archives, civil registrar's offices community archives, city and canton libraries, the 25 State Archives of the cantons and material kept in private archives. In some cantons, as for example in Baselland, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Waadt, Solothurn and Zurich, certain genealogical sources, especially parish registers, have been compiled for the whole canton at the State Archives. In the other cantons, they are kept in the parishes and communities.

The cantons are quite independent in this respect, and guard this independence jealously. Only in exceptional cases, does a parish or community archive turn over books or files to the state archive of its canton. And no state archive of a Swiss canton gives any kind of material to the Federal Archive of Switzerland in Bern. The Federal Archives are not the presiding office over all Swiss archives, as for example the Archives Nationales in Paris are for France or the Rigsarkiv in Copenhagen is for Denmark. Neither is the Swiss Federal Library the central office for all Swiss Libraries.

Therefore anyone wishing to do genealogical work in Switzerland must be aware of the fact, that he cannot just contact one central office, but must, often through tedious

correspondence or by personal visits, make contact with smaller offices, which are often in very remote areas. It is possible that, concerning just one genealogical case, one must go to the parish archive, but the pastor is conducting a wedding at the moment; then to the town clerk for vital statistics, who at the time is plowing his fields; and finally to the State Archives in the capitol of the canton, which requires a two hours' ride. But this diversification and complexity found in the construction of state and administration in Switzerland does not only include the disadvantages mentioned, but can for that very reason, be of great benefit to the genealogical researcher.

The Secondary Genealogical Sources

The conglomerate of small and smallest states that constituted the Swiss Confederation centuries ago, and which exist partially even today, was full of sovereign governments and all sorts of important and unimportant but self-assured administrations. A person was proud to belong to them and if possible to give the position to child and grandchild.

The internationally feared military power of the Confederation, the commerce and customs privileges enjoyed in neighboring countries and her growing prosperity allowed that self-assurance to grow continually from the 15th to the 18th century. Because of this, the citizenship for the confederated areas (cantons) became more valuable all the time. In the middle of the 16th century towns and villages started to control immigration and made it increasingly difficult to obtain citizenship. Finally, about the middle of the 17th century, it was entirely stopped, and new admissions became rare. This self-assurance together with the rarity of citizenship, created an ideal medium for fostering genealogy.

Even the family names, without which genealogy is not entirely impossible, but would be an extremely difficult undertaking, are based on this clan pride (self-assurance). The nobility of one area started to carry regular family names during the 12th century. They were taken from the names of the castles where these noble families resided, as for example "von Kyburg" (Canton Zurich), "von Habsburg", "von Lenzburg" (Canton Aargau), etc. Before then, high and low were called by their first name, and there evidently was not that clear concept of family and clan which expresses itself in a family name.

During the 12th century, cognomens and names of occupations appeared as an addition to the given name of town and country people, but these names changed often and it was long before they became fixed family names. In regard to the urban upper classes, these being wealthy people holding public office, such surnames started to become fixed family names during the 13th and 14th centuries. This process was completed at different times for the lower classes, the craftsmen, the poor and the peasants. The development was practically finished around 1500. During the 16th century, church and state, for order and control, finally established family names in their registers as labels of family relationship.

While the genealogy of nobility starts during the 12th century and earlier, with such as pedigree charts, family chronicles, etc.; the first traces of genealogy of the burghers of the cities and states appear during the 15th century. Such families that were part of the "regiment" (administration), cultivated their family history. This activity received special stimulus during the 16th century, carried on through the 17th century and reached its peak in the 18th century before the fall of the old Confederation (through the interference of the French Revolution in 1798).

The more the citizenry and the families, who had seats in the council isolated themselves, the more they wanted to have their own and their descendants' rights to these positions proven by genealogy. Because of this, a great number of pedigrees for single families came into being, as well as genealogical work covering the wide titled society in a canton. Such a collection of the pedigrees of all the citizens of a city, of a county or all families represented in official posts, was a common thing in those days.

Through this, the so-called pedigree books were introduced in Bern at the end of the 17th century. The clans that were entitled to be elected to the Great Council were listed on these pedigree charts. Such citizen lists were started around 1700 in Schaffhausen and are still continued today by the city genealogist. County Community Cantons such as Uri and Nidwalden, have kept such pedigree books for all the old resident clans since the 17th and 18th centuries. The Canton of Glarus has complete pedigree charts of all the Glarner clans. They were compiled by J. Kubly-Müller and are still continued today.

The so-called Regiment and Clan Books were instigated by private persons in Zurich during the 16th century. The Regiment Books were arranged in indexes of government agencies wherein all holders of official positions were listed, such as counselors, magistrates, judges, etc. But when the officials were not listed according to the government agencies, but according to the families and clans they came from the Clan Books were originated from the Regiment Books.

The class grouping of old Switzerland, that is reflected in these genealogical works, was destroyed in 1798 when the Armies of revolutionary France occupied Switzerland, declaring Equality, Freedom and Brotherhood. The pride of the old, former governing clans of Switzerland nevertheless remained stronger than anywhere else. Soon after 1800, influenced by the conservative spirit created by the Romantic movement, collective genealogies of the former governing families were compiled and even some were put in print as for example the "Genfer Genealogien" (Geneva genealogies) by Galiffe, in 1829.

Obviously, we must also mention some of the older, as well as the recently published genealogical works of our country which have come into existence by similar motives. The mayor of Zurich, Johann Jakob Leu published a Helvetian Encyclopedia (Helvelisches Lexikon) in 20 volumes from 1747 to 1765, which has a supplement of 6 volumes by Johann Jakob Holzhalb (Zurich 1786-95). This work supplies information about all the outstanding families of Switzerland and their clans. The information supplied is still unusually exact today.

Single Swiss areas (cantons) have published yearly, partially starting during the 17th century, some not until the 18th century, so-called "Regiment Schedules" (Regimentskalender), which is still done today under the name of "Government List" (Regierungsetat). All the official posts are listed, from the mayor down to the grave-digger, and the name of each person is included. Since the end of the 18th and during the 19th centuries, the tradition minded citizenry of various cities, such as Zurich, Winterthur, St. Gallen and Bern, began publishing, at intervals of several years, so-called Citizen Books (Bürgerbücher), i.e. a roll of living citizens according to families. These rolls are naturally very useful to genealogists.

Besides this, various cities and villages, such as Liestal, Sissach, Zofingen and Zollikon, have compiled and published the genealogies of their clans. There are also a whole series of genealogical collections, such as the 5 German-Swiss Special Volumes of the German Clan Book (Deutschschweizer Sonderbände des Deutschen Geschlechterbuches), Görlitz 1923-1932. The Swiss Clan Book, sort of a Swiss roll of patricians, has been published since 1904. In the present 12 volumes one can find the pedigree charts and the contemporary living members of clans that were of the governing class before 1798, and in a special section starting 1951 also the outstanding families of later dates. There also exists since 1945, the Swiss Family Book, presently consisting of 4 volumes, for this second category. The best quick information about Swiss Clans of every class is still found in the "Historisch-Biographischen Lexikon der Schweiz" (Historical-Biographical Encyclopedia of Switzerland) which appears in 7 volumes and 1 supplement, Neuchâtel, 1921-1934.

During the 19th century and even more during the 20th century, the genealogical interest has spread from the former governing families of Switzerland, to almost everybody. This same thing has happened in other countries too. According to position and personality, people have an authorized genealogist prepare a greater or smaller pedigree or they do the work themselves. Through this, the last hundred years have brought forth a large amount of genealogical material. Very little of this has been published, and is therefore not available to the public. Among these are found some obviously luxurious editions of family history. The countless pedigree charts and genealogical notes not in print, that stretch from the middle ages to the present time, are scattered in libraries, archives and in private collections. To be able to find these, one must turn to local experts, state archivists, librarians and professional genealogists, who are the only ones who can to some extent survey the local situation.

For reference to all printed material, see the following bibliographies:

1. **Bibliographie der Schweizer Geschichte** (Bibliography of Swiss History), published by H. Barth, 3 volumes, Basel, 1914-15.
2. Repertorium über die in Zeit- und Sammelschriften enthaltenen Aufsätze und Mitteilungen schweizergeschichtlichen Inhalts (Reference book for essays concerning Swiss history from journals and collections), 3 volumes, Basel, 1892-1943.

3. **Bibliographie der Schweizer Geschichte** (Bibliography of Swiss History), appears annually since 1912.
- 1 - 3 always have a section concerning histories of persons and genealogy.
4. Further bibliographical information can be found in the magazine "Der Schweizer Familienforscher" (The Swiss Family Researcher), which has been published in four editions per year since 1934.

The Primary Genealogical Sources

All secondary sources described are, of course, based on primary sources. When we wish to be quick as well as certain, we must always check these useful secondary sources with the primary. And in places where secondary sources are of little value or missing entirely, we must turn to primary sources.

Which are the most important primary sources for Switzerland?

To understand the situation best, we should go from the present day back into olden times. In Switzerland the uncommon three-fold citizenship is valid today as it has been since the beginning of the 19th century. Each Swiss person is first of all a citizen of a community, i.e. a village or a city with its own law structure, and only by right of this community he is also a citizen of a canton and last of all a citizen of Switzerland. Therefore Swiss citizenship is based on the community, contrary to the United States, where citizenship in the union goes first. Swiss citizenship is in the form "Ius sanguinis" (citizenship based on lineage) and not as in the United States a form of "Ius soli" (citizenship based on residence). Even Swiss citizens living for generations in a foreign country never lose their citizenship, if they report at a Swiss government agency in Switzerland or in a foreign country before they are 22 years old, even though they may have received the citizenship of any country in the world.

This is a fortunate situation, especially for genealogists, because the Swiss population, which was stationary until the beginning of the 19th century, began to migrate more and more during the second half of the 19th century and during the 20th century. Today it is such, that a city like Zurich with a population of 450,000 contains only one third city citizens. Many small communities have more citizens in other parts of Switzerland or foreign countries, than at home. But very exact records are kept in the citizenship community, or as we Swiss would say, in the home community, regarding citizens that are spread all over the world. All information, such as births, marriages, divorces, deaths, etc. is received and recorded there.

Besides that, a new Swiss law came into force on January 1, 1953, which allows each female Swiss citizen to keep her inherited citizenship when she marries a foreigner. Before

that, she would have lost her citizenship automatically by marriage to a foreigner. This new law gives the civil clerks a huge amount of work, but it greatly simplifies the work of the genealogist who is trying to prepare a pedigree chart, because he now also finds in the registers quickly and easily the connection to the daughters married in foreign countries.

All vital statistical facts have been recorded in Switzerland from January 1, 1876, until today by civil clerks. Since 1876 these clerks have recorded all births, marriages, deaths, etc. occurring in their civil area in the so-called single registers. Besides this, starting in 1929 all the vital statistics of a citizen of the county concerned have been included in special family registers, whether this citizen was living at home or anywhere in the world. These registers are written on the same kind of form throughout the country. From 1929 till the present day, a genealogist can find everything of interest in these family registers of the citizen communities of Switzerland. Before that, only a few cantons had citizen registers. Before 1876 there were no civil registers, only clerical records. At that time, the records were kept by the parish pastors in the Protestant as well as Catholic areas, and in the few old Jewish communities the Rabbis kept these vital statistical records. These registers were not kept in any special order. They were Church or Parish Books. These books, which recorded baptisms, marriages and burials, sometimes also births and deaths, were started in the Protestant areas usually before the middle of the 16th century, and in Catholic areas not until the end of the 16th century and often not until the 17th century.

In Zurich, the reformer of the Zurich Church, Ulrich Zwingli, ordered the clerical registers to be used as a manner of control in 1525. The registers were intended as a means to fight the Anabaptists, who did not want to marry in the church or have their children baptized. Many of these early Protestant parish registers were lost in the course of events, but usually they start between 1550 and 1600. Not until the Church-Council of Trent about 1560, were registers required for the Catholic areas. During the following years they appear here and there, but do not appear in entirety until the 17th century. After that, the vital statistics of the Swiss people are practically all on records.

Of course the pastors often wrote in an illiterate manner with no standard form of spelling any name. When we have different spellings of family names as for example: Burkhard, Burkhart, Burkhardt and Burckhardt, etc. in Switzerland, we can thank the pastors of the 17th and 18th centuries. Because of this willful spelling, persons often divide one large clan into different families by name.

Besides the Church Books there is a second, basic kind of register, the so-called Population Registers, County Rolls or "Status animarum". These are found in the Cantons of Zurich and Thurgau and in parts of St. Gallen and Aargau. The reformed City of Zurich, decreed in 1634, for the areas under its government, that the pastors should, when making their annual visits, make a record of the name and number of each family as well as their degree of education. Such inquiries were repeated into the 18th century. Then they were replaced by the so-called "Gemeinderödeln" (county rolls, Rodel = Rotulus = roll). The pastors started, somewhat in the same manner of the citizen family registers of 1929, a second

kind of bookkeeping. There the single families, usually on a page each, were listed according to areas of residence, and the changes in civil status were entered. Later this also became a custom in Catholic areas, where these lists were called "Status animarum" (souls statistics). During the 19th century all such lists were eventually conducted by the state and its employees until the great new regulation of 1876, when civil status registers were instigated for all Switzerland.

Considering all the primary and secondary genealogical sources which the researcher must continually compare, it is relatively easy to prepare a pedigree chart that goes back to the first half of the 16th century. But before in 1550, and in many cases before 1600, it is more difficult to do research. Prior to that time, the regular registers are missing. But how can the lineage be followed all the way into the Middle Ages without them? In cases where there is exceptional source material, we can research peasant ancestry back to the middle of the 14th century and city-burgher ancestry can be traced to the beginning of the 13th century. Only in the cases of noble families can we go back further in time. The ancestors of the great noble families only can be traced to the 11th, sometimes even back to the 8th century. In the latter case, not few go directly back to Charlemagne.

Which sources reach back into the registerless Middle Ages? The conditions differ according to the areas of Switzerland. The sources of these earlier centuries are so, that one must consider all kinds of material that is available. In many places the tax registers for the 15th, and sometimes even the 14th century are available in which the names of tax-payers of a city or a whole area are listed for definite years. Usually one finds the family father, the names of his wife and children, as well as the amount of tax to be paid by this household and the area where they lived.

Very useful, but, I am sorry to say, singular in Switzerland, is the "Zürcher Glückshafenrodel von 1504" (Zurich lottery of 1504), which was published by Friedrich Hegi in 1942. This is a roll of 24,000 participants in a lottery (=Glückshafen), that took place in 1504 during a shooting match festival in Zurich. Since many marksmen and spectators from all of Switzerland and southern Germany took part on this occasion, this affords excellent name material for genealogy.

Other sources of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries are the so-called "Reisrödel", i.e. lists of the militia of city and county. These appeared in the 2nd half of the 15th century, when the Swiss infantry achieved their greatest military successes in Europe. The council and court records containing ample name material, are found in German-speaking Switzerland and go back to the 14th century. Some government agency lists and council lists even go back to the middle of the 13th century. With that, one can also refer to the original document material kept in the State Archives, which are filled with personal references.

In Western Switzerland, in the Cantons of Wallis, Geneva, Waadt and Freiburg, fragmentary notary records are found starting from the 13th century. They become more complete with time until the 15th century when they became complete and uninterrupted. In these notary records all cases of property distribution are stated, especially marriage contracts

and testaments. The statements in reference to the different persons are very detailed. It is possible to prepare a whole series of pedigree charts from these notary records, even though the dates of birth, marriage and death would be missing. In German-speaking Switzerland the office of a notary was not introduced until the 16th century, and was usually only concerned with land property. Testaments and lists of inheritance are rare before 1800 in German-speaking Switzerland.

One fact comes out clearly after this short trip through the genealogical research sources of Switzerland: It is easy to prepare a pedigree chart to as far back as the civil records and the parish registers exist. The method of work necessary can be learned by practically everyone in a short time. The greatest difficulty will be trying to read the handwriting, but with some persistence that can be overcome.

As soon as this basis is gone, the work becomes a good deal more difficult. A greater knowledge and also more historical sagacity are needed, as well as more time, when trying to trace the ancestry further back into the past. Usually only good professional genealogists or especially experienced amateur genealogists can achieve this. If such work is done on commission, it will be very expensive, because of the great difficulty involved.

Special Research Achievements

Finally, I would like to mention some exceptional genealogical research achievements done in Switzerland. This includes the published collection of pedigree charts of "Rübel-Blass", "Strohmeyer-Merian" and "Epprecht", as well as the charts of "von Speyr" and "Achnich-Raitlhuber" which have not been printed. Unusual is the "Ahnentafel Rübel-Blass" (Pedigree Chart Rübel Blass), published 1939. This was mostly prepared by Prof. Dr. W.H. Ruoff of Zurich, who is also attending this congress. This chart traces the ancestry of the married couple Rübel-Blass as far back as possible. It goes back scientifically incontestable to Charlemagne in the 8th century, and it includes 12,000 ancestors on 313 sheets. The volume, complete with register and charts has been carefully compiled and offers genealogists of the world an inexhaustible source of information.

An extensive chart containing all the descendants of the great-great-grandparents of the couple Rübel-Blass has been partially published, while part of it is still being prepared. The charts of the descendants of the Zurich reformer Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) and the great Bern statesman, Adrian von Bubenberg (1431-1479), from whom practically all present-day Swiss descend, will be a publication to look forward to. These will also be published under the direction of Prof. Ruoff.

Practical Use of the Sources

At the end we come across the question: how can the practical family researcher or the

interested layman find these sources and publications? The person who has no information whatsoever, or only a vague or definite assumption that his ancestors come from Switzerland, should consult the Family Name Book of Switzerland (**Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz**). It was first published in 1940, and has appeared as a completely revised edition in several volumes in 1968. There, all present-day Swiss family names are listed, with reference to which cantons and counties they appear in, and since when. This book is really a key to Swiss genealogy.

If one does not have access to this book, it is best to turn to a Swiss Consulate or a Swiss Embassy, or to contact the "Amt für Zivilstandswesen" (Agency for civil status) in Bern, or the "Vorstand der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Familienforschung" (Director of the Swiss Society for Family Research), now in Neuchâtel. These places will offer information as to the next procedures. But anyone who knows pretty surely from which canton and which county he comes, should write directly to the civil status agency, or for information concerning the time before 1876, he should write to the state archives of the canton. All these places will be able to do some consultations, but will not be able to do larger research work besides their necessary agency duties. However, they will submit the names of reliable professional family researchers, who take on larger assignments. Persons who wish to gain insight into registers for their own behalf, may do so without any trouble. When doing work for other families, they need permission from the canton concerned. But often one is allowed to look at these registers without a permit.

Now you too will understand why Switzerland is a complicated, but at the same time abundant field for genealogical research.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN
SPEAKING CANTONS OF SWITZERLAND

The French speaking cantons are those of Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud, and Italian is spoken especially in the Canton of Ticino (Tessin). At present (January 1981) microfilmed records are available at the Genealogical Department Library for the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and microfilming is in process in that of Ticino.

To obtain the aid of a genealogical researcher in the cantons for which the Genealogical Department has no microfilms, one may write to the Cantonal Archivists and if that fails, to Monsieur Hans Peyer, President de la Société d'Etudes Généalogiques, Eichholzstrasse 19, 8707 Feldmeilen, Switzerland. Addresses of the Cantonal Archives are given in this binder under the heading "Correspondence."

Genealogical research in the civil records offers few problems if one extracts and analyzes correctly all of the genealogical data provided.

Research in early parish registers is more difficult sometimes because of the handwriting and also because they contain less information. Some aids to reading the handwriting are contained in this binder under the heading "handwriting." Before 1750, frequently marriage records omit the names of the parents of the bride and groom. When this is the case it is very important to record the names and residences when given of the godparents of their children when they have the same surname as the husband or the wife. One may thus learn the names of some of their brothers and sisters. When one looks for the ancestor's baptism record one may also see if record is found of the persons known or thought to be their brothers or sisters. If these are found with the same parents one is more sure to have found the ancestor's baptism. It is also important to find the latter's burial records to obtain his or her age at death. Though this is not always correct, it is normally not more than two or three years in error.

When an ancestor has come into a parish from elsewhere, and his earlier place of residence or birth is not given, you may consult the Swiss Family Surname Book entitled Les noms de familles suisses, Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz, I nomi di famiglia svizzeri. The two volumes of this work may be obtained at the European Reference Counter in the Genealogical Department Library. Even a better work for this purpose will be mentioned for the Canton of Vaud.

Many families lived in towns other than those indicated by these books because they didn't always live in the towns where they inherited citizenship from an ancestor. If desired entries are not found in the towns listed, the records of neighboring towns should first be checked and then those of more distant towns.

Ancestral families may be named in notarial records if they held property, at least some livestock, a little land or a house. The most important notarial documents for genealogical research are marriage contracts often naming parents of the bride and groom, partages (property divisions among heirs) wills, inventories after death, which may contain references to an individual's marriage contract, a parent's will or partage. Even deeds of sale name the fathers of sellers and buyers and show whether or not they were living at the time of the sale. Sometimes notarial records are accompanied with repertories, where the notary listed day by day the names of his clients and the types of documents he wrote for them. When there are no repertories, one may often identify pertinent documents by notes at

the side or the top of a page or a signature at the end.

A genealogical work of value for all of Switzerland is Der Schweizer Familienforscher (Le Généalogiste Suisse) 949.4 B2sb. Following volume 17 is an index to volumes 1-17 (our collection begins with vol. 5 - 1938). It lists articles published in the first 17 volumes. On pages 30 to 42 is a surname index. The canton where the surname was mentioned normally follows surnames in parentheses. Following this is a number referring to the articles listed in the first section of the volume. For example, after the surname Abacherli (Obwalden) is the number 43. On page 6 is seen on 43, an article printed on pages 131-136 in the 1942 volume. Following the first name B (Baccuet) is the word Genève indicating the canton of Geneva and a cross, indicating that the surname is now extinct there. The number 38 refers to the article "Descendance de Claude Baccuet, 1555-1630, bourgeois de Genève." It is also shown to be published in the 1942 volume, pages 44 to 52 and 93 to 97. Volumes after no. 17 contain indexes.

Pedigrees tracing some Swiss lines back to Medieval times. With an index to surnames treated located at the beginning of the microfilm (#491,158).

We will now list research aids in the French and Italian speaking cantons.

I. Canton of Fribourg

1. 949.445 Etat des noms de famille des Bourgeois et Habitants du
D 4e Canton de Fribourg (1852). List of surnames of
 citizens and inhabitants of the Canton of Fribourg in
 1852, showing the towns where each surname was
 represented.
2. 949.445 Vevey, Bernard de. Le Premier livre des bourgeois de
B4sa Fribourg, 1341-1416. The first book of citizens of
 Fribourg, 1341-1416 with family connections written in
 Latin.

II. Canton of Genève

1. In most cases the parish and civil records of birth, marriages and deaths are microfilmed from early dates to 1869. Parish records are indexed on a cantonal basis and also for the City of Genève. For these latter indexes see in the Card Catalog Switzerland-- Genève, Genève, Vital Records, Indexes. These indexes for the years 1549 to 1798 make referenes to various churches in Geneva: St. Gerv. (St. Gervais), St. Pre (St. Pierre), St. Madne (St. Madeleine), St. Germ. (St. Germain) and Temple Neuf.
2. 949.454 Printed genealogies such as Galiffe's Familles de
G1 D2g Genève also serve as guides to the parish registers.
9 vol.
3. A repertory (index) of passport records from 1794 to
 1910 was microfilmed:
 1,052,006 A-Z 1794-1815
 1,052,007 A-G 1820-1910
 1,052,008 H-Z 1920-1910

If a name is found there and additional information such as the town of birth, if desired one may write to the Archives de l'Etat, 1 rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, 1211 Geneve, 3, Switzerland. An international reply coupon, available from U.S. post offices, should be enclosed with the request.

4. 949.443
G1 N2c Covelle, Alfred L. Le Livre de Bourgeois de l'Ancienne République de Genève. Certain Bourgeois lines can be traced in handwritten and printed genealogies in Switzerland back to the Middle Ages, sometimes back to the Emperor Charlemagne. (microfilm #128,259)
5. Répertoire des Inventaires officiels après décès 1456 to 1798. As mentioned in the introductory paragraph about notarial records, this source may contain references to a couple's marriage contract, or a parent's will or partage. If your ancestor's inventaire après décès is mentioned in this repertory, you may wish to obtain a xerox copy of it by corresponding to the Archives de l'Etat in Geneva. (microfilm #1,051,599)
6. Etat Sommaire des Fonds. On page 190 mention is made to a collection of partages from 1420 to 1798. This is a better source than wills, which often will property to ecclesiastical organizations. Likely the name of the donor is given on a title page before each partage. This early collection could be used by correspondence to extend certain pedigree lines back to the early 1400's. (microfilm 1,052,025, item 3)
7. A particularly valuable collection of the Bourse Francaise (section of the government of Geneva which gave financial help to French protestant refugees coming to Geneva) is the register called "droits d'habitation." They are named with mentions of their places of origin from 1582 to 1792 except for a gap from 1713 to 1730. (See Mélanges Charles Braibant, 940.A2m, p. 528).
8. 949.454
J2L Le Livre du Recteur de l'Académie de Genève. 5 large volumes with names of students in alphabetical order, with places of origin all over Europe. 1559-1878. The principal alphabetical arrangement covers volumes 2 through 5.
9. Q949.451
G1 D24d Eugene-Louis Dumont, Armorial Genevois. Coats of arms and some genealogical data on families with some contact with the Canton of Geneve.
10. Latin wills dating from the 13th century with a handwritten repertory listing the names of testators. They pertain to the canton and the city of Geneva and are in microfilms 1,052,022 to 1,052,025. Training in Latin and in old handwriting is needed to read most of these wills.

1. 949.441
N1 N2q Les Familles Bourgeoises de Neuchâtel by Ed. Quartier-La Tente in 1903. Contains good genealogical data on these families. It is also on microfilm 874,370.
2. 949.441
H6v Les Familles du Refuge en Pays Neuchâtois by L. Vivien. Contains good genealogical data on French protestant families who sought refuge in the Canton of Neuchâtel. On microfilm 962,763.
3. 949.441
F2c Naturalisation des Réfugiés Français à Neuchâtel (1685-1794), by Mme A. de Chambrier. Extracted from the publication, Musee Neuchatelois of Sept-Oct and Nov. 1900. Also available in this publication.
4. 494.41
S1 H2C
no. 4 "Communiers de Saint-Blaise," by Olivier Clottu in Histoire de Saint-Blaise, Quatrième Cahier. Lists members of the parish of Saint-Blaise. (pp. 165-197)
5. Q949.433
D6 J
Vol. 1&2 Léon and Michel Jequier, Armorial Neuchâtois. Coats of arms and some genealogical data on families with contacts in the Canton of Neuchâtel.

IV. Canton of Ticino

1. Parish records of Vergeletto and of Russo both microfilmed at Parma, Italy on microfilm 789,013. Microfilming is in process in the Canton of Ticino now.

V. Canton of Valais

1. 949.44
Z1 H2k Familien-Statistik und Geschichtliches Über die Gemeinde Zermatt. Family groups with years of birth of people of the town of Zermatt on pages 7-176. See the index on pages 353 to 356.

VI. Canton of Vaud

1. Répertoire des noms de famille extraits des registres d'état civil du Canton, by Mr. Henri Chastellain. This is the source for locating surnames in the Canton of Vaud that is 10 times more complete for this canton than the Swiss Surname Book.

Microfilm 885,749 Vol. 1 (A-C) and Vol. 2 (D-F)
" 885,750 Vol. 3 (G-L) and Vol. 4 (M-P)
" 885,751 Vol. 5 (Q-Z)
2. Répartition des communes entre les paroisses dont elles ont fait successivement partie (1562-1821). When parish registers mention towns as places of birth of persons and those towns are not mentioned in the card catalog, this source can be consulted to find what parishes the said towns were in. If the town is not mentioned here, it was probably a hamlet in the parish where it is mentioned. (microfilm 840,625, item 1)

3. Notaries and where they functioned before 1837. (same film as above, item 2)
4. Piquet, Emile. Les dénombrements généraux des réfugiés Huguenots au pays de Vaud et à Berne à la fin du XVII^e siècle, with index. Listing of French protestant refugees in the Vaud area and at Bern in the 17th century. (same film as above, item 3)
5. Mottaz, Eugene (ed.) Dictionnaire historique, géographique et statistique du Canton de Vaud. Lausanne, 1914-1921. Tells a lot about parishes, such as the hamlets within them, the names of their pastors; definitions of feudal and other unusual terms. An excellent reference book. (microfilm 475,856 A-I and 475,857 J-Y)
6. 949.442
C1, D21
nos. 2&3 Leuba, Pierre Familles de la région de Cossonay
Familles treated in Vol. II: Chappuis, Chanson, Cugny, Cugni, Graissant, Pittet, Bretigny, Dajoz, Courvoisier, Guyaz plus additional families in chapters 5, 11 and 12. Families treated in Vol. III: Mettral, Metral, Wulliemier, Devenoge, Glayre, Gleyre and other families in chapters 3 and 8.
7. 949.442
D2r A much more extensive list of Bourgeois families of Vaud is in Répertoire des Familles Vaudoises Qualifiées with genealogical data. There are 328 surnames plus 600 additional surnames in the Répertoire Supplémentaire at the beginning of this book. These are either noble families, chevaliers, donzels (feudal families) or seigneurs (lords) of fiefs in what is the Canton of Vaud.
8. Le Livre d'or des familles vaudoises, Répertoire général des familles possédant un droit de bourgeoisie dans le canton de Vaud, avec des notes historiques et biographiques. There are 435 pages with index on microfilm 491,155.

FAMILIES TREATED IN THE RECUEIL DE GENEALOGIES VAUDOISES

Vol. 1 pt. 1

AUBERT from Le Chenit 949.442
D2Sv

BEGOZ or BEGUE (also Bégossi, Begueti, originally of Aubonne)

BERMONT of Assens
FOREL branch of Morges
Monnard of Daillens
Rod of Démoret
Seigneux

no. 1

Aubert of le Chenit
Begoz or Begue
Bermont
Doges
Forel of Morges

Seigneux

Vol. 1 pt. 2
De Bons
Polier
Thelin
Treytorrens
Vuilleumier

Vol. 1 pt. 3
Burnand
Ceresole
Chavannes
Crinsoz and Crinsoz de Cottens
Dutoit
Tavel

Vol. 1 pt. 4
Charriers, De Charrière & De Charrière de Sévery
Marcuard (period of Payerne)
Chuard

Vol. 1 pt. 5
Marcuard (Bern period),
Fatio of Vevey and Geneve
Bridel

Vol. 1 pt. 6
Répertoire de noms de famille cités dans les 5 fascicules 689-697
(apparently not here)

Vol. 2 pts. 1 & 2
Mestral
Bugnion of Lausanne
Gingins (at end list of marriages of family of Gingins)

Vol. 2 pts 3 & 4 (at end index of names cited in Tome II)
Roguin and De Roguin
De Portes
Paschoud
De Quervain
De Molin
Exchaquet
Olivier

Vol. 3 pt. 1
De Pesmes
Quicard
De Mandrot (of Morges)
Amiel de Coinsins

Vol. 3 pt. 2
Curchod
Dorellogny
De Saussure

Vol. 4 pt. 1
Haut /
L'ancien de ...
... (de)
..

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE FRENCH-SPEAKING PARTS OF SWITZERLAND,
INCLUDING SWISS HUGUENOT RECORDS

By

Olivier Clottu, M.D.

Historical Introduction

French Switzerland consists of six cantons or parts of cantons. People in the cantons of Vaud, Geneva and Neuchâtel speak principally French, in Fribourg and Valais cantons the majority of the population speaks French, and the others German. French is also the language of the Bernese Jura, in the German-speaking canton of Bern, except for its Laufon Area.

Religious denominations vary also from one canton to another: Vaud, Geneva and Neuchâtel are Evangelical Protestant, while Fribourg (the Lake district excepted) and Valais are Roman Catholic. The Jura Area is Protestant in the South and Catholic in the North.

Due to the diversity of its formation, each canton has its own customs. Therefore genealogical sources vary from one canton to another, each of which has its own State or Cantonal Archive. We deem it useful to recall briefly the historical formation of each canton in the chronological order of its admission into the Swiss Confederation.

Fribourg

The city of Fribourg was founded in 1157 by Berthold IV of Zaehringen. The small State became successively property of the Counts of Kybourg (1218-1277), of the Hapsburgs, who were dukes then emperors of Austria (1277-1452), and finally of the Counts of Savoy. The inhabitants of Fribourg, from 1403 on, signed treaties of co-citizenship with Bern, their powerful neighbor, which involved them in the Burgundian wars of 1475-1476. Liberated from the tutelage of the House of Savoy, Fribourg was admitted into the Swiss Confederation in 1481 and became the 10th canton. It increased its territory considerably by occupying jointly with Bern, in 1536, the land of Vaud then belonging to the House of Savoy. In 1554, the city bought from its last Count the important County of Gruyère. The bailliage (bailiwick) of Morat, possessed jointly with Bern, was finally and definitively assigned to Fribourg in 1805 by the Mediation Act.

Vaud

An old Carolingian then imperial territory, this rich and fertile land was conquered by the Counts of Savoy in the 12th century. In 1536, the Bernese invaded and took possession of it, leaving to Fribourg some cities and *seigneuries* (manors). The subjected land was administered

by bailiffs. The inhabitants rebelled in 1798 and proclaimed the Republic of Leman; occupied by French troops, it became the Canton of Leman. Bonapart's Mediation Act, in 1803, made it the 19th Swiss canton.

Valais

An Episcopal county since 999. The Valaisians took from Savoy, in 1536, the regions of Monthey and Evian; they lost the latter city afterwards. In 1630 the Bishop of Sion was forced to relinquish his absolute temporal powers to the government of the Republic of the Seven "Dizains" (Districts). French troops occupied Valais in 1798. The Republic of Valais was founded in 1802; Napoleon incorporated it with Brance under the name of "Department of Simplon". In 1814, Valais was admitted as the 20th Swiss canton.

Neuchâtel

A county, then sovereign principality belonging to the House of Neuchâtel from 1125 to 1395; then in succession, to the Houses of Fribourg-in-Brisgau and Baden-Hochberg, and finally in 1504 to the House of d'Orleans-Longueville which became extinct in 1707. The Three-State Court assigned then the Principality of Neuchâtel to the House of Prussia, a far removed sovereign. In 1806 Napoleon offered it to Prince Alexandre Berthier, his marshall. In 1814, it went back to the House of Prussia until 1848, when the Republic was proclaimed. In 1814, Neuchâtel was admitted into the Swiss Confederation as the 21st canton, while still remaining a principality.

Geneva

An Episcopal principality, Geneva joined the Reformation in 1536 and became a Republic. Occupied by the French in 1798, it was attached to this nation. When the Empire fell in 1814, it became the 22nd Swiss canton.

Bernese Jura

In 1815, the Congress of Vienna united the old Bishopric of Basel to the canton of Bern. The temporal principality of the Bishops of Basel goes back to 999. The bishop was sovereign of the city of the same name. Basel having joined the Reformation, its Roman Catholic bishop moved to Porrentruy, which became the capital of the principality. In 1792 the bishop was evicted by the Revolution and the Jura Republic proclaimed. The following year, Jura was united to France under the name "Department of Mount Terrible", and then, in 1800, simply incorporated to the Department of Upper Rhine (*Haut-Rhin*, France) until 1814.

To sum it up. French Switzerland is constituted by states or cantons, two of which were, before the French Revolution, aristocratic republics (Fribourg and Geneva); one a Bishopric (Basel); one a confederate republic (Valais); one a principality (Neuchâtel) and one finally a subject province (Vaud).

Civil Registration

Civil records and parish registers are the most important sources available to the genealogist. In Switzerland, the *Federal Law concerning civil records, the keeping of the registers thereof and marriages*, of 1874, was put into force in 1876. It puts the keeping of those registers into the hands of the secular exclusively in the whole Confederation. The registers are entrusted to district registry offices, and only the registrars are allowed to keep them and to issue certificates copied therefrom. There are separate registers for births, marriages and deaths. A ruling issued in 1881 introduced a parallel series constituted by a register "A" where these events happening in the district, are recorded, and by a register "B" where are recorded births, marriages and deaths from outside of the district but which pertain to people originating from or who resided in the communes of the district.

The vital statistics *Ordinance on Registry offices* of 1928 did away with register "B" and instituted in its place the *Register of Families*. This record, which is kept in all the communities of the land, is meant to receive all the vital statistical data of each person having citizenship in the community. Thus is constituted progressively the immediate genealogy of each family. It should be noted that in Switzerland every person is a citizen of a community. This right is obtained through parentage or naturalization, independent of the place of birth. This Swiss peculiarity is a great help in genealogical research.

Since 1876, the keeping of vital statistics is therefore unified and absolutely correct. We will now describe the conditions in which parish records and vital statistics were kept before 1876 in each French-speaking canton.

The keeping of parish records - since the 16th century - very often leaves much to be desired. Pastors and priests have not always been zealous, nor careful, nor correct, in spite of the reiterated remarks and instructions of the secular or ecclesiastical authorities. There are gaps, of several years sometimes, terribly concise statements ("buried cousin Pierre", "buried a child of the Captain", etc.), absence of names of parents and peculiar spellings. Many records have been lost, burned in frequent fires, or deteriorated by water, and writing is sometimes illegible, or the ink faded. Despite all that, there remain many treasures of documentation. The oldest records are those of christenings, then come the marriage records. With few exceptions, death records appear only in the 17th or 18th century.

Fribourg

It was perhaps a result of the instructions of the Council of Trent, in 1563, that the register of baptisms in Fribourg began in 1566 for the parish of Saint Nicolas there. The register of marriages for the same parish started 100 years later and the register of deaths in 1684. There is no older record in the Fribourg area. All are kept by priests or pastors for the protestant districts (Morat and Chiètres). An ordinance published in 1761 orders their keepers

to make them in duplicate from then on. Parish records are all kept today in rectories and presbyteries, with the exception of those of the parish of Saint Nicolas of Fribourg, which are deposited in the State Archives of Fribourg. To insure the safety of parish registers, the above institution is trying to gather them to a central repository such as the Bishopric or the Cantonal Archives. Since 1876, vital statistics are kept in the civil registry offices. A copy is deposited at the Cantonal Archives; another copy, for the Catholics, can be found at the Bishopric Archives in Fribourg.

Vaud

In 1562 the oldest register of baptisms in the Canton of Vaud which has been preserved was started in Moudon. The first register of marriages began in 1570 while the register of deaths was inexistence until 1728. The old parish records before 1821 are kept at the Cantonal Archives in Lausanne. Since July 1, 1821, vital statistics are kept in the registry offices; copies thereof (1821-1875) are deposited in the Cantonal Archives.

Valais

Parish records prior to 1852 are kept in the rectories of this region of many valleys; so far there is no systematic control over them. The Bishop of Sion, Hildebrand Jost, by his *Synodal Statutes* of 1626, in force since 1635, instituted the keeping of parish registers. Nevertheless, it is possible that some existed earlier. Parish records dated since 1852 are found at the registrars' offices. Duplicate copies made since 1876 are deposited at the Cantonal Archives in Sion.

Neuchâtel

The Reformation having been established in Neuchâtel in 1531, instructions were very likely given then to the ministers of the area concerning the keeping of parish records. In 1539, the *Ecclesiastical Ordinances* for the Seigneury of Valangin prescribed the recording by ministers of all marriages which they performed. The oldest parish record is that of Cornaux, where baptisms have been recorded since 1562, and marriages since 1564. In the Neuchâtel area, death records were kept anciently not by priests or ministers but by school teachers and in Neuchâtel by the hospitaler. The first register of deaths we know of is that of Le Landeron (one of the two old Catholic parishes of the canton) dating back to 1642. The old parish records prior to 1823 are gathered in a central location at the State Archives in Neuchâtel. Since 1824, vital statistics are kept at the district registries. Complete copies, from 1823 to 1852 and from 1876 on, and partial copies, from 1853 to 1875, are found in the State Archives.

Geneva

The *Ecclesiastical Ordinances* decreed in 1541, under Calvin, and renewed in 1576, ordered the recording of baptisms. The oldest ones date from 1546, as also do the first marriage records. A death register was kept as early as 1545. The old parish records up to 1849 are kept in the State Archives at Geneva. From 1850 on vital statistics are found in the district registries. Since that year also, a copy has been deposited at the Cantonal Services of Vital Statistics (*Service Cantonal d'état-civil*). The State Archives possess repertories of all the parish and vital statistics records from 1545 to our day.

Bernese Jura

In the 15th century, the Bishop of Basel decreed ordinances on the keeping of parish registers. Porrentruy possesses the oldest baptismal record in Switzerland, that of Saint Germain and Saint Pierre Parish, begun in 1481. The first register of marriages of the same city began exactly one hundred years later. The first register of deaths is that of Delemont, dating back to 1584. The old parish records and modern vital statistics are preserved in district registries. No copies were made before 1876.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

VAUCHER, G. "Registres parissiaux et d'état-civil dans la Confédération suisse," *Archivum*, Vol. VIII, 1958, pp. 61 to 77. This very complete and remarkable study is most helpful to the researcher. It shows clearly the diversity of parish and civil records in the Swiss Cantons.

MONTANDON, "Les registres d'état-civil aux Archives de l'Etat de Neuchâtel." *Musée Neuchâtelois*, 1938, pp. 31 to 42.

Notarial records (Minutes de Notaires)

Notarial records are, next to vital statistics, the most fruitful source available to the genealogist in the French speaking parts of Switzerland. The notary drafting a document gives a copy to his client and keeps one for himself in a register called the *minutaire*. The everyday life of people is reflected in these records, for since the end of the Middle Ages people engaged the services of notaries much more often than today. Though the consultation of these records is at times very laborious, the researcher will delight in his findings: marriage contracts, wills,

divisions of property (*partages*,) etc., which often enable him to fill gaps in parish records or even to replace the latter when they do not exist.

The oldest notarial records in French speaking Switzerland date back to the 13th century. Alas! with the centuries many of them have disappeared, victims of neglectful notaries or their successors, of fire or rodents. Those which remain are nevertheless important and constitute practically an inexhaustible mine of precious information.

Fribourg

The oldest notarial record goes back to 1355-1358. The old notarial records are preserved in the State Archives in the city of Fribourg. The most recent ones are kept in the record offices of the district courts. Only the court of Sarine entrusts them to the State Archives at the death of a notary. There is no index to wills, divisions of estates or marriage contracts.

Vaud

All the old notarial records, up to 1837, have been gathered at the Cantonal Archives. The oldest registers date back to the 15th century. There is no index of the important documents.

Valais

The oldest record dates back to 1275. The depositories of the old notarial records are many; a great number of them are preserved in the Cantonal Archives. Nevertheless, some are found at the Archives of the Chapter in Sion, District Archives, Communal Archives, and even in some family archives. No repertory.

Neuchâtel

All of the old notarial records - and they are many - are gathered in the State Archives. The oldest register dates from 1400.

Geneva

The oldest notarial record begins in 1373. The old records are kept in the State Archives. The wills, divisions of estates and marriage contracts have been partially analyzed and indexed. A very important collection of copies of notarial records and wills, from 1293 to 1798, has been catalogued.

Bernese Jura

The oldest notarial record begins in 1470. The Archives of the former Bishopric of Basel, at Porrentruy, contain 1338 volumes of old notarial *minutes*. The Municipal Archives of Neuveville preserve old registers of notaries of that city from the 16th to the 18th century.

There is a repertory of the wills, divisions of estates and marriage contracts.

Surveys of feudal property (terriers or reconnaissances)

Once or twice per century, the State, the sovereign or the lord would have an inventory or survey made by his commissaries of his subjects' properties. These volumes of inventories or descriptions of properties (*reconnaissance de biens*) were also called *terriers*. The frequency of these surveys and especially the detailed information they contain on families varies a great deal from one canton to another. These concern, primarily, rural districts, but one can find in them village dwellers as owners of domains. These registers are useful to the genealogist, for people indicated their parentage at the top of their declaration. Depending on regions, this ancestral information identifies several generations of progenitors which enables the searcher to link a declaration to the preceding one. Also, very often, the mode of acquisition of real estate surveyed will be indicated and dated: inheritance from a grandfather, dowry, divisions between brothers and sisters. These *terriers* do not go beyond the 18th century.

Fribourg

The State Archives possess a beautiful collection of *terriers*, the oldest of which goes back to 1320. (Some older still - late 13th century - are preserved in the Archives of Turin, Italy.)

The Fribourg *terriers* always mention one generation of the declarant's ancestry. However, the irregular succession or renewal of these *terriers* makes it almost impossible to trace a genealogy with them. Some *terriers* are still found in town archives.

Vaud

Under Bernese rule, the *terriers* were kept in Bern. They were brought back to the Land of Vaud in 1798, but were, unfortunately, scattered in 1804. The Cantonal Archives is trying to group together the remains of this archival disaster and to make a new inventory; some of these records prove to be very valuable in finding the ancestry of tenant farmers or of lords. In 1802, the aroused peasants, clamoring for the abolition of feudal privileges, wandered all over the land, burning the feudal archives of cities and castles. They were called "*Bourla Papey*", dialect for "burners of Papers". Very precious documents thus disappeared.

Valais

In this State, many *terriers* are missing. The genealogical information in the remaining ones is limited.

Neuchâtel

The State Archives have preserved the major part of the acknowledgements of properties (*reconnaissances de biens*) established during past centuries. The oldest acknowledgment dates back to 1330. They are particularly numerous and well drawn up in the southern part of the land, the *Vignoble* or Vineyard. Some declarations indicate even ten or a dozen progenitors of the informant (which should nevertheless be confirmed by other sources), permitting one, by connecting one *reconnaissance* to another, to go back sometimes to the early 15th century.

Geneva

All the *terriers* are available and preserved at the State Archives. Since they indicate no parentage, they are of very little use to the genealogist.

Bernese Jura

Most of the *terriers* of the former Bishopric of Basel have been preserved and deposited in its archives in Porrentruy. Often they indicate the parentage or ancestry of owners or renters

of fiefs, but not always completely enough to establish a genealogy. The City Archives of La Neuveville contain useful registers of rents owed by the city's citizens (*bourgeois*) from the 15th to the 17th century.

Civil courts

The accession to the estate of a person deceased without descendants is recorded in the registers of the Civil Courts; their heirs are enumerated and the will, if there is one, is analyzed. In certain States (Geneva, for instance) wills are probated. Civil Court records have very little genealogical value in the cantons of Fribourg, Vaud and Valais.

Neuchâtel

Deposited in the State Archives, these records start late in the 16th century. They are useful to the genealogist, but their examination is time consuming. There is no repertory.

Geneva

Probated wills from 1585 to 1900 with a repertory are found in the State Archives.

Bernese Jura

Records starting in 1545 are preserved in the Archives of the former Bishopric of Basel in Porrentruy.

Letters of Origin

The State Archives in Neuchâtel have indexed the letters of origin given since the beginning of the 18th century to citizens by Courts of Justice or the communal authorities. Generally, applicants request these certificates of origin when they emigrate. The letters of origin recorded in notarial records are not yet indexed.

Townsmen's rolls (Rôles bourgeois) and manuscript genealogies

The townsmen's corporations or city authorities sometimes established lists or even genealogical registers of their members and citizens. This custom was, nevertheless, not so popular in French Switzerland as it was in primitive Switzerland, where communal registers of families of citizens have been faithfully kept since early in the 17th century.

Amateur genealogists established a long time ago genealogies of families of their cities or regions. We shall mention only the best known ones. Some of them have been published and are mentioned in printed sources. Baron Jean-Louis d'Estavayer-Tabarly (1746-1823) left a collection of fifty or more manuscript volumes of Swiss genealogies, many of which concern French-speaking Switzerland. This extensive work, notwithstanding errors common in the period in which it was written, often supplies useful and unpublished information; it is preserved in the Citizen's Library (*Burgerbibliothek*) in Bern.

Fribourg

The State Archives possess lists of citizens of the city of Fribourg since 1341. These are registers of admittance into citizenship which indicate the origin of new citizens and sometimes their fathers' names.

Population censuses taken regularly since 1811 are very valuable to the genealogist. These records are kept by house and by family.

Hubert de Vevey, genealogist and heraldist in Fribourg, flawlessly traced twenty or more volumes of genealogies of most feudal families and ancient nobility of the Land of Fribourg. They are in the author's custody.

Vaud

A minister, Samuel Olivier, 1675-1735, wrote several valuable volumes of genealogies of prominent families of Vaud which are deposited at the Cantonal Library in Lausanne. Charles-Philippe Du Mont (1803-1893) left extensive manuscript work (genealogies, armorials), also kept there. Albert de Montet (1845-1920) wrote an unabridged history and established the genealogies of the 630 burgher (*bourgeois*) families of Vevey. These six manuscript volumes belong to the city of Vevey.

Valais

Censuses taken since 1802 provide useful genealogical information, especially that of 1839. A register of citizens of each commune was established in about 1870.

Neuchâtel

The city of Neuchâtel keeps in its archives several lists of citizens (*bourgeois*), in form of genealogies which are sometimes rudimentary. The most useful ones are those of 1694 and 1749. In the State Archives (*Archives de la Bourgeoisie de Valangin*) can be found an interesting volume containing the genealogies of 30 families whose ancestor received a contested letter of citizenship (*Lettre de bourgeoisie*) from the Count of Madruz (1567-1572): *La Descendance des Nouvelles bourgeoisies 1660-1661.* This volume is useful, even though without any indication of dates or marriages.

Geneva

The State Archives possesses no manuscript genealogical collections which have not been published.

Bernese Jura

The Canton of Bern, by virtue of the Regulations on the Reinstatement of Freemen (*bourgeois*) in the former Bishopric of Basel, prescribed the establishment of citizens lists (*registres de bourgeois*) in genealogical form, in each *commune*. These records have been kept since 1829, but, unfortunately, with some gaps, the registers are kept in the communes.

Family Archives

Most noble or prominent families in French Switzerland have family archives, some of which contain valuable genealogical collections. These archives are not readily made available. Many families, their ancestral home sold or lacking adequate facilities, have deposited their records with the cantonal archives. These families retain the ownership of their collections, which cannot be examined without their express authorization.

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LEU, H. J., *Allg. helvetisches, eidgenössisches oder schweizerisches Lexikon*, 20 vol., Zurich, 1747-1765.

HOLZHALB, H. J., *Supplement zu dem Allg. helvetischen Lexikon so von weiland Herr H. J. Leu behandelt worden*, 6 vol.

These classical works contain many references to families of French Switzerland. Since the information has been generally given by families themselves, full confidence should not be placed in them.

Almanach genealogique suisse, 7 vol., Basel 1905-1953. New series, 5 vol., Zurich 1961-1965. The Directory (Gotha) of Swiss nobility and aristocracy. Reliable genealogies.

Almanach des familles suisses 4 vol., Zurich 1945-1963.

Manuel généalogique which serves as a history of Switzerland, published by the Swiss Society of Heraldry. Vol. I, *Dynastes*; Vol. II, *Dynastes et ministeriaux.*; Vol. III, *Ministeriaux et patriciat.*

Les noms de famille suisses, 2 vol., Zurich 1940; second edition in the press, first volume 1968.

OEHLER, R., *Hinweise auf wichtige Werke und Quellen zur schweizerischen Familienforschung*, in *Le Genealogiste suisse* 1935, p. 205.

Bibliographie zur schweizerischen Familien und Wappenkunde published annually since 1934 in *Le Genealogiste suisse*.

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ZWICKY, H. P., *Sammlung scheizerischer Ahnentafel, Schweizer Generale*, Zurich, 1940.

REVIEWS

Archives héraldiques suisses, since 1887.

Le Généalogiste suisse, since 1934.

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Etat des noms de famille des bourgeois et habitants du canton de Fribourg, published by the Chancellry of State, 1852, 1922, 1939.

RAEMI, A., *Familles bourgeoises du canton de Fribourg*, listed by commune, 1901.

VAUD

PELLIS, J. E., et de MANDROT, A., *Répertoire des familles vaudoises qualifiées de l'an 1000 à l'an 1800*, Lausanne, 1883.

DELEDEVANT, H., et HENRIOD, M., *Livre d'or des familles vaudoises, Répertoire général des familles possédant un droit de bourgeoisie dans le canton de Vaud*, Lausanne 1923.

Recueil de généalogies vaudoises, published by the Vaudois Society of Genealogy, 3 vol. of 4 parts each, Lausanne, 1923-1950.

VALAIS

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QUARTIER-LA-TENTE, E., *Les familles bourgeoises de Neuchâtel*, Neuchâtel, 1903.

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GALIFFE, J. A., *Notices sur les familles genevoises depuis les premiers temps jusqu'à nos jours*, 7 vol., Geneva 1829-1895.

CHOISY, A., et DUFOUR-VERNES, T., *Recueil généalogique suisse*, 1st series, 3 vol., 1902-1918.

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JURA BERNOIS.

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BIOGRAPHIES

VAUD

de Montet, A., *Dictionnaire biographique des Genevois et Vaudois distingués*. 2 vol., 1877-1878.

Livre d'or de Belles-Lettres de Lausanne 1806-1956. Useful biographical information on the members of this important university fraternity.

NEUCHATEL

JEANNERET, F.A.M., and BONHOTE, J.H. *Biographies neuchâteloises*, Neuchâtel, 1863.

Livre d'or de Belles-Lettres de Neuchâtel, 1832-1960. Valuable source of information.

ARMORIALS

Containing much genealogical information.

FRIBOURG

de VEVEY, H., *Armorial du canton de Fribourg*, Fribourg, 1934-1943.

VALAIS

Armorial valaisan, Sion, 1946.

VAUD

GALBREATH, D. L., *Armorial vaudois*, Baugy-sur-Clarens, 1934-1936.

NEUCHÂTEL

JEQUIER, L. and M., *Armorial neuchâtelois*, Neuchâtel, 1941-1944.

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DUMONT, E. L. *Armorial genevois*, Geneva, 1961.

May we add that many families of French Switzerland have had their family history printed privately.

Protestant refugees in Switzerland

Since the Reformation was established on a part of her territory, between 1525 and 1536, Switzerland has been a land of refuge for those whose firm religious faith has jeopardized their safety. At the time of the Reformation, an elite left France in order to practice, teach and propagate the Gospel. Our reformers belonged to that elite, and so did many ministers, schoolteachers, physicians and pharmacists who came to settle, very often permanently, in this country. Many families of Basel and Geneva belong to those first refugees. In Neuchâtel, the De Belly, Favry, Géliou, Perrot, Veluzat and Verdonnet have left a numerous posterity. In Zofingue, the Ringier family is still prominent. There is no general work for the whole of Switzerland, on the families of that first immigration; on the other hand, one can find data on many individuals in the very numerous studies on the history of the Reformation in individual monographs which are not within the frame of this paper.

The persecutions to which Italian protestants were subjected as early as the middle of the 16th century forced them to forsake their homeland and find refuge in several Swiss cities. Members of the aristocracy and high nobility of the (Italian) Peninsula, belonging to the Italian States of the House of Savoy, to the Duchy of Milan, to the Republics of Venice, Genoa, Tuscany (especially Lucca), the Pontifical States, and to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, reached Geneva and settled there permanently. The Marquis Galeas Carraciolo, of Naples, founded the Italian Church. An Italian Mutual Aid Fund, (*Bourse italienne d'entr'aide*) created in the 16th century, lasted until 1870. Italian families have played a prominent part in the life of Geneva. We shall mention among them the Balbani, Bartoloni, Burlamacchi, Calandrini, Diodati, Liforti (Le Fort), Lombardi (Lombard) Micheli, Turretini, etc.

Sources:

Records of marriages and baptisms performed in the Italian Church,
State Archives, Geneva.

GALIFFE, J. B. *Le Refuge Italien de Geneve, Geneva, 1881.*

In Locarno, common bailiwick of the XII Swiss Cantons, prominent families who had joined the Reformation were forced to flee to Zurich in 1555; they introduced there the silk industry. Two of them are well known: Muralto and Orelli.

Sources:

MEYER, F. *Die evangelische Gemeinde von Locarno, ihre Auswanderung nach Zurich.* Zurich, 1836.

In Besançon, around 1570, some Protestant victims of the counter-Reformation took refuge at Montbéliard, in the county of Neuchâtel (the Gaudot and Legoux families), at Bienne (Chemylleret) and at Lausanne. No general work has been published on the Protestant refugee families who emigrated from Besançon.

The Saint Bartholomew massacre, in 1572, resulted in an exodus of reformed families into Switzerland. Bern and the Land of Vaud received most of them after they passed through Geneva.

Sources

Frankreich, Buch II, in the State Archives at Bern. This book contains a list of members of the French Reformed Church, 1537-1711. State Archives, Bern.

Acten uber die Glaubensverfolgungen in Frankreich, 1536-1574. State Archives, Basel.

MAUDROU, R., *Les Protestants français réfugiés à Genève après la Saint-Barthélémy.* *Revue suisse d'Histoire*, 16, 1966, p. 243.

CHAVANNES, E. *Liste de réfugiés français à Lausanne de 1547 a 1574.* (contains over 300 names). *Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme français*, 1872, p. 463.

The Edict of Nantes in 1598 insured religious freedom for the French Protestants. Nevertheless, especially after 1661, it was less and less enforced; Louis XIV revoked it in 1685. It was an irretrievable loss for France; about 30,000 Protestants (N. Weiss says one million) left their homeland from 1685 to 1700 to emigrate to lands professing their faith. Whole villages left for a better country. It is called in Switzerland "the Great Refuge." According to Rev. Elie Bertrand, 140,000 refugees came across the Swiss border from 1685 to 1700. This figure seems rather high. Anyway we know exactly that 61,000 families or people found help and refuge in the cities bordering Lake Lemman, from 1682 to 1720: 22,000 families whose names are known; 12,000 persons who only crossed the country and 27,000 refugees who had sufficient

funds. Geneva, which had 16,000 inhabitants in 1685, received annually 3,000 to 3,600 refugees as permanent residents, from 1682 to 1720 - almost 40 years. Toward the end of the 17th century, 3,300 had obtained citizenship in Geneva (E. Piguet). Lausanne, with its 7,000 inhabitants, gave shelter to 1500 refugees; Bern, with a population of 10,000, sheltered over 2000 refugees in 1698.

Most of the refugees entered through Geneva; after receiving assistance the overflow was channeled toward the Land of Vaud or the other protestant lands of Switzerland: Bern, Aarau, Zurich, Schaffhouse, Saint-Gall, the Grisons and many more modest localities. These poor exiled people settled there or marched on to more remote lands: Germany, Prussia, Holland. In German speaking cities, French churches were founded in 1685, all of which still exist (Bern, Zurich, Schaffhouse, Saint-Gall). At the coming of those refugees relief funds were gathered; French refugee funds (*Bourses Françaises*) were maintained until the 19th century; they were discontinued in Geneva in 1846, in Lausanne in 1859, at Bern in 1850, at Basel in 1808, and at Zurich in 1804.

The Bernese government created a special institution: the Chamber of Refugees (Exulantenkammer). The same government had valuable lists of refugees made up in 1693, 1696 and 1698. The Protestant refugees of Bern constituted a French colony. This group joined the French colony of La Neuveville in 1850. Its members, consisting of 14 families, were admitted as citizens of La Neuveville.

The French refugees who settled in Switzerland influenced greatly its economy. They introduced many new industries, especially in the field of textiles: passementerie, hosiery, etc. Fazy started printed calico in Geneva, Deluze did the same in Neuchâtel. In the latter city, the Pourtales dealt in it so successfully that toward the end of the 18th century Jacques-Louis de Pourtales is called "the first merchant of Europe". These refugees brought prosperity and intellectual enrichment to the areas which received them.

Since the refugees of the Vaudois valleys of Piedmont (1687-1689) had no permanent settlement in Switzerland, we will not discuss them here.

We shall indicate only the names of a few general works on the "Great Refuge" in Switzerland, since we would rather concentrate on those of most genealogical value.

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Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme français. Quarterly periodical publication since 1852.

Inexhaustible mine of information. We refer to it by the abbreviation BPF.

LACOSTE, A., *Le Grand Refuge, 1685-1700, particulièrement en Suisse*, Sources and bibliography. *Généalogiste suisse*, 1949, p. 1, 21, 63, 73, 85. Very useful publication.

MIEG, P., *Les réfugiés protestants lorrains et de Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines à Mulhouse et en Suisse au XVIIe siècle. "Trois provinces de l'Est, Lorraine, Alsace, Franche-Comté."* Strasbourg, Paris, Leroux 1957.

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GENEVA

Livres des recettes et Livrées pour les pauvres François and Mémoires de la Bourse française de Geneve

These documents are preserved at the State Archives of Geneva.

GABEREL, J., *Histoire de l'Eglise de Genève depuis le commencement de la Réformation jusqu'à nos jours*. 3 vol., Geneva 1862. *La Cité du Refuge*, tome III, chap. XI.

MONTET, E., *Liste der genfer Refugies die, unterstützt, nach Deutschland wandern wollten. Geschichtsblätter des deutschen Hugenotten Vereins*, XI, Heft 10 = Urkunden No 1.

GAUTIER, L., *Décès de réfugiés français à Genève, de 1681 à 1710*. BPF 1909, p. 50.

REVERDIN, F., *Relevé des noms de prosélytes et réfugiés figurant sur les registres du Consistoire de Genève de 1660 à 1721*. BPF 1914, 1915, 1916, 1927, 1930, 1932.

MARTIN, M. A., *Catalogue des Français réfugiés à Genève, 1659-1693*. Librarian's thesis, Geneva 1946, 120 typewritten pages.

CLAPAREDE, T., *Histoire des Eglises réformées du Pays de Gex*, Geneva, 1856. Excellent work.

VAUD

VUILLEUMIER, H., *Histoire de l'Eglise réformée du Pays de Vaud sous le régime bernois*, tome III, pp. 64-182. Lausanne, 1930. Excellent work, rich bibliography.

VEYRASSAT, *Etat des Réfugiés au Pays de Vaud, après la Révocation*. BPF 1924, p. 73. List of naturalized families made up according to the Golden Book of Vaudois families by Deledevant and Henrioud. To be used with caution, for all the quoted names are not those of refugees!

PIGUET, E., *Les dénombrements généraux de réfugiés au Pays de Vaud et à Berne à la fin du XVIIe siècle* (1693, 1696, 1698) BPF 1933, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1939. Exists in separate reprint. First grade genealogical documentation. Integral publication of the originals which are kept in the Library of the Faculty of Theology in Lausanne.

SOLOMIAC, A.E. *Le Refuge dans le Pays de Vaud*, BPF, 1860, p. 103, 142, 264, 360.

CHAVANNES, J., *Les réfugiés français dans le Pays de Vaud et particulièrement à Vevey*, Lausanne 1874.

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De BRAY, D., *Mariages de réfugiés français dans la paroisse de Romainmotier*, BPF 1855, p. 14. 34 marriages from 1645 to 1769.

MOTTAZ, E., *Yverdon. Les réfugiés de la Révocation*. *Revue historique vaudoise*, 1903 Valuable.

de CERENVILLE, B., *Les réfugiés français à Moudon après la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes*. *Bulletin de l'Association du Vieux-Moudon* 2, Lausanne 1913, p. 39.

NEUCHÂTEL

Record of charities to refugees. Archives of the City of Neuchâtel. Few details.

Record of Communal aid of Couvet, from the Reformation to the middle of the 18th century. Ms 249, fol. 61.

List of French and Vaudois refugees, found in the records of the Consistory of the Poor Fund of Le Locle, 1685-1715. Ms 249, fol. 39. Copies of both manuscripts are kept at the Society for the History of French Protestantism, in Paris.

de CHAMBRIER, Mme A., *Naturalisation des réfugiés français à Neuchâtel*. *Musée neuchâtelois*, 1900, Exists in separate reprint. This survey contains the detailed list of 180 refugees who are naturalized at Neuchâtel and of 368 refugees who were naturalized as subjects of the King who were not all living in the Neuchâtel region but also in French Switzerland or elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the King of Prussia, sovereign of the Principality of Neuchâtel, had offered by edict issued in 1709 to

grant naturalization to all refugees who would solicit his royal protection, thus receiving a new homeland and safety.

VIVIEN, L., *Les familles du Refuge en pays neuchâtelois*. Neuchâtel, 1900. Not all families mentioned descend from refugees!

BERN

The State Archives contain very important sources on the French Refuge.

BAEHLER, E., *Kulturbilder aus der Refugiantenzeit in Bern (1685-1699)*. *Neujahrsblatt des historischen Vereins des Kantons Bern*. 1908

GOUZY, J., *Die französische Kolonie von Bern*, 1845.

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SCHNETZLER, C., *Le Refuge huguenot à Bienne*. BPF 1906, p. 54.

SCHNETZLER, C., *La Neuveville et le Refuge, 1684-1723*. BPF 1910, p. 97.

BASEL

Acta Wegen der vertriebenen Glaubensgenossen, 1685-1693.

In the State Archives in Basel, where can be found many files on protestant refugees.

BURCKHARDT, L. A., *Die französischen Glaubensfluchtlinge. Beiträge zur vaterländischen Geschichte VII*, Basel 1860.

HUBER, A., *Die Refugianten in Basel*. *Basler Neujahrsblatt* 1897.

STAMM, F., *Der Einfluss der französischen Refugianten auf die Kultur Basels*. *Basler Jahrbuch* 1934, p. 12.

STAEHLIN, A., *Die Refugiantenfamilien und die Entwicklung der baslerischen Wirtschaft*. *Généalogiste suisse*, 1962, p. 85.

USING SWISS REFERENCE & RESEARCH TOOLS

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Swiss Genealogy on the Internet: www.genealogy.net/gene/reg/CH This has some good reference material and assorted information. Also has links to Picton Press who publishes books dealing with Swiss history and genealogy and other web pages dealing with Switzerland.

Schweizer Lexicon, FHL INTL 949.4 A5sl. This is a new set of encyclopedias in six volumes just received by the Family History Library. Very up-to-date.

SURNAME AIDS & COMPILED GENEALOGIES

Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz/Répertoire des noms de famille suisses/Repertorio del nomi di famiglia svizzeri. 6 vols. 2nd ed., rev. Zürich: Polygraphischer Verlag 1989. (FHL INTL Ref. 949.4 D4f; Microfiche 6,053,507 - 11 fiche). A valuable aid which lists alphabetically all surnames of families who had rights of citizenship in a Swiss community as of the end of 1962. Extinct families are not included. Surnames are in alphabetical order (ä=ae, ö=oe, ü=ue). The prefixes *van* and *von* follow the surname; the prefixes *da*, *de*, *di*, and *du*, precede the surname. The abbreviated names of the cantons appear next followed by the name of the community of origin and the year in which citizenship was gained. The former place of origin appears in parenthesis. The letter *a* indicates an old family; citizenship before 1800; *b* indicates citizenship during the 19th century; *c* indicates citizenship after 1900. Generally you would be most interested in those communities marked *a*. An *o* indicates the surname is carried by only a few persons in that town. A plus sign (+) separates the names of the various communities within the canton. An asterisk (*) indicates the original place of origin is unknown or citizenship was granted through some type of legal action such as adoption or divorce.

Türler, Heinrich; Godet, Marcel; and Attinger, Victor. *Historisch - Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*. 7 vols. And supplement Neuenburg: Administration des Historisch Biographischen Lexikons der Schweiz, 1921-1934. (FHL INTL 949.4 D36hb; microfilm 1,181,541 A-Güt; microfilm 1,181,542 Güt-Saint G.; microfilm 1,181,543 Saint Ge.-Z & Supplement). Contains many biographies with genealogical and historical data genealogical sources; includes names and location of books in which some of these original records have been published.

Verzeichnis der Familiennamen der Bürger des Kantons Basellandschaft. Justizdirektion Baselland, 1938 (FHL INTL 949.432 D4v). Index to the surnames of the citizens of the canton of Baselland.

Tobler-Meyer, Wilhelm. *Deutsche Familiennamen nach ihrer Entstehung und Bedeutung, mit besonderer Rücksichtnahme auf Zürich und die Ostschweiz*. Zürich: Albert Müller, 1894 (FHL INTL 949.4 D4t; also microfilm 908,216). Lists Swiss-German surnames and gives their origins and meanings.

Swiss Records searched by Julius Billeter. A handout available at the European Reference Desk at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Julius Billeter, a Swiss genealogist, searched hundreds of Swiss lines. Many researched lines are available in his notes on microfilm and this handout helps decipher his abbreviations.

A Register of Swiss Family Histories and Collected Genealogies in the Family History Library, compiled by Jared Suess, FHL INTL, 949.4 D23, Microfiche 6,001,839. This index contains not only the surnames and communities of research by Julius Billeter, but by other researchers as well and includes the *Schweizerisches Geschlechterbuch* (Swiss Lineage Book) as well as the Swiss research in the *Deutsches Geschlechterbücher* (German Lineage Books), many of which do not appear separately in the Family History Library Catalog.

Familiengeschichtliche Bibliographie der Schweiz, Mario von Moos, FHL INTL Ref 949.4 D23a no.6 vol.1 & 2. This is a list of Swiss surnames that have been researched and are available in various archives and libraries in Switzerland. There is a surname index as well as a locality index. This is also available on a CD from Picton Press, P.O. Box 250, Rockport, ME 04856.

Schweizerisches Geschlechterbuch. Basel: Kommissionsverlag von D.F. Lendorff, 1905-1965 Vols. 1-12 (FHL INTL 949.4-D2z, microfilm 1,573,100-1,573,103). Swiss lineage books with researched surnames.

GEOGRAPHICAL AIDS

Schweiz Strassenatlas mit Ortsverzeichnis und 35 Stadtplänen, Bern: Kummerly & Frey 1991/92, INTL Ref. 949.4 E7s. Very good atlas with index.

Ammann, Hektor & Schib, Karl. *Historischer Atlas der Schweiz. Atlas Historique de la Suisse. Atlante Storico della Svizzera*. Aarau: Verlag H.R. Sauerländer & Co., 1951 (FHL INTL Q949.4E3a)

Jacot, Arthur. *Neues Schweizerisches Ortslexikon/Dictionnaire géographique de la Suisse/Dizionario geografico della Svizzera*. München: Bücher, 1983. (FHL INTL Ref. 949.4 E8s). Useful for finding where a civil registration office (*Zivilstandsamt*) is located. The names of independent political communities (towns) are written in capital letters. The four-digit number before the name of these towns is the zip code. (Prefix the zip code number with *CH*-.) These towns have post offices and civil registration offices. The names of all other towns are written in lowercase letters. The name of the political community to which they belong is shown between European quotation marks « ». For example: Engishofen TG «Erlen.» The capital letters *TG* indicate the canton of Thurgau. The civil registration office where data from Engishofen is recorded is at Erlen.

Knapp, Charles; Borel, Maurice; Attinger, v. *Geographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*. Neuenburg (Neuchâtel): Verlag von Gebrüder Attinger, 1901-10. 6 vols. (FHL INTL 949.4 E5g, vol. 1-6; microfilm 599,323 Aa-Kraialpass; microfilm 599,324 Krailigen-Schweiz; microfilm 599,326 Schweiz-Tavetsch; microfilm 599,325 Tavetsch-Zybachsplatte plus supplement. Microfiche 6,053,505 - 65 fiche). Extremely useful in locating which parish a small town or village might belong to and when the records started. It is also useful in getting more detailed area maps. Look up the name of the community and look for the name following *Bez.* (*Bezirk* = district.) Then go to the district name to find a map.

Verzeichnis der Ortschaften des Kantons Thurgau. (FHL INTL film 1,045,422 item 12) Index to names of places in the canton of Thurgau.

Siedlungen und Gemeindeinteilung des Kantons Zürich. Buchdruckerei Berichthaus Zürich, 1956. (FHL INTL 949.461 845, ser.3, no.38) Index of names and places in the canton of Zürich.

Vogel, F. *Ortslexikon des Kantons Zürich*. Zürich: Schulthesssche Buchhandlung, 1835. (FHL INTL 949.458 E5v; microfilm 1,045,394 item 5; microfiche 6,000,838). Lists all towns and hamlets, often in old spelling forms.

Ortsbuch der Schweiz, Dictionnaire des localités de la Suisse, Dizionario delle località della Svizzera. Bern: Schweizerische Post und Telegraphenverwaltung, 1928 (FHL INTL Ref. 949.4 E8s 1928, microfilm 1,181,544 item 2).

This gazetteer lists all towns, even the smallest hamlets.

Die Ortschaften des eidgenössischen Freistaates Bern. Bern: Haller'sche Buchdruckerei, 1838. 2 vol. (FHL INTL film 1,183,688 item 1-2). Gazetteer of Canton Berne arranged by jurisdictions and towns.

EMIGRATION AIDS

Faust, Albert Bernhardt, comp. *Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies*. 2 vols. 1920-25. Reprint (2 vols. in 1). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. Vol. 1, *Zürich, 1734-44*. Vol. 2, *Bern, 1706-95, and Basel, 1734-94*. (FHL US/CAN 973 W2fa 1968; original edition on microfilm 020,730). Compiled from the archives of Zürich, Bern, and Basel, they are indexed and easy to use and include information about the individual emigrants such as birth dates and place of origin.

Macco, Herman Friedrich. *Swiss Emigrants to the Palatinate in Germany and to America, 1650-1800, and Huguenots in the Palatinate and Germany*. 6 vols. and index. (FHL INTL 943 W2s; microfilms 823,861 A-L,

and 823,862, M-Z & index). Information was compiled by the author, arranged and indexed by the Family History Library in 1954.

Davis, Richard Warren, *Emigrants, Refugees and Prisoners*. FHL INTL 949.4 W2d Vol. 1&2; microfilm 1,573,238 Item 15. An excellent aid to Mennonite research. It attempts to establish a link between the known Anabaptist families in Switzerland and Germany who arrived in Pennsylvania between 1709 and 1776.

Steinemann, Ernst, ed. "A List of Eighteenth-Century Emigrants from the Canton of Schaffhausen to the American Colonies, 1734-1752." *Pennsylvania German Folklore Society* 16 (1951): 185-96. (FHL US/CAN 974.8 C4fg V. 16 p.185-196)

Rupp, Israel Daniel. *Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727-1776*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. (FHL US/CAN 874,426 item 2)

Stricker, Eberhardt. "Schweizer Einwanderung ins Elsass." *Jahrbuch der Elsass-Lothringischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Strassburg* 10 (1937); 55-75. (FHL film 1,071.428)

Swiss Immigration Entries of Genealogical Value from Der Stern, 1869-1901. (FHL INTL 949.4 B2ds)

Alsace Emigration Index. (FHL INTL films 1,125,002-1,125,007). Also lists some Swiss emigrants.

Blocher, Andreas. *Die Eigenart der Züricher Auswanderer nach Amerika, 1734-1744*. Zürich: Atlantis Verlag, 1976 (FHL INTL 949.457.W2b). The peculiarities of the Zürich emigrants to America.

The Hamburg Passenger Lists. Genealogical Research Papers, series C. no. 30. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1976. (FHL INTL 929.1. G286gs ser. C, No. 30; microfiche 6,000,034). A detailed guide to the Hamburg passenger lists which give names, ages, and places of origin or residence of central Europeans emigrating to North America, including some Swiss.

Lacoste, Auguste. "Le Grand Refuge 1685-1700 particulièrement en Suisse." *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 16 (1949) 21-26. FHL INTL 949.4. B4ss ser.1 #19). Contains an excellent bibliography of records of French and Italian Protestants in Switzerland.

Scherer, Karl. *Pfälzer - Palatines*. Kaiserslautern, ca 1981. (FHL INTL 943.43 W2s). Contains a lot of information about the Swiss going to the Pfalz (Palatine area) in Germany.

Miller, Olga K. *Migration, Emigration, Immigration*. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers Inc. 1974 (FHL US/CAN Ref 973 W2mo; fiche 6,010,038-6,010,041). Pages 204-206 list publications dealing with Swiss emigrants to various states and countries.

Gratz, Delbert. *Bernese Anabaptists and their American Descendants*. Scottsdale, Pa.: Herald Press, 1953. (FHL US/CAN 973 K2gr)

CENSUS AIDS

Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse der Synode Zürich = Population Registers of the Zürich Synod. Compiled by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987. (FHL INTL Ref 949.4 X33b; microfiche 6,001,309). Register of microfilm numbers arranged alphabetically by town.

Men of Bern: The 1798 Bürgerverzeichnisse of Canton Bern, Switzerland. This was an oath of allegiance to the new constitution upon Napoleon's reaching Switzerland that all men between 20 and 70 years of age were required to sign and includes their names, ages, occupation, place of hereditary citizenship and present residence. (FHL INTL 949.454 P49r)

PARISH REGISTER INVENTORIES

The following are alphabetical listings of parishes and years for which registers are available:

Herzog, Walter. "Die Pfarrbücher des Kantons Solothurn." *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 30 (1963): 35-45. (FHL INTL 949.4 B2sf, year 30)

Kiefer, Ernst. "Über die Basler Kirchenbücher und ihre Register." *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 20 (1953): 441-47. (FHL INTL 949.4 B2sf, year 20)

Meyer, Bruno. *Kirchgemeinden und Pfarrbücher im Thurgau*. (FHL INTL 949.459 K23k)

Oehler, Robert. *Verzeichnis der Pfarrbücher des Kantons Aargau*. Beromünster: Buchdruckerei Wallimann, N.D. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 39 (1972): 33-45. (FHL INTL 949.4 B4vs, no. 7)

Schnyder-Spross, Werner. *Verzeichnis der Pfarrbücher des Kantons Zürich*. (FHL INTL 949.451/Z1 B5z, New Series)

Steinemann, Ernst. *Die Kirchenbücher des Kantons Schaffhausen*. Bern: Genossenschafts-Buchdruckerei, 1951. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 17 (1950): 25-34, 49-54 (FHL INTL 949.4 B4vk, no. 4)

Weidenmann, Paul. *Die Evangelischen Pfarr-Register des Kantons St. Gallen*. Bern: Genossenschafts-Buchdruckerei, n.d. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 14 (1947): 50-58. (FHL INTL 949.4. B4vk, no. 3; film 908,641, item 4)

Winteler, Jakob. *Die Kirchenbücher des Kantons Glarus*. Basel: Frobenius, n.d. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 13 (1946): 60-68. (FHL INTL 949.4 B4vk, no. 2; film 908,641, item 5)

Wocher-Wey, Josef. "Verzeichnis der Pfarrbücher Kantons des Luzern." *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 28 (1961): 65-68 (FHL INTL 949.4 B2sf, year 28)

LANGUAGE AIDS

The Family History Library has a series of word lists for German, Italian, and Latin available for 50¢.

Grun, Paul Arnold. *Schlüssel zu alten und neuen Abkürzungen*. Grundriss der Genealogie, vol. 6. Limburg/Lahn: C.A. Starke Verlag, 1966 (FHL INTL 943 B4gg vol.6). Dictionary of Medieval and modern German and Latin abbreviations.

Lacht, P. *Lateinische Bezeichnungen in alten Kirchenbüchern*. Neustadt an der Aisch: Verlag Degener & Co.m, 1960. (FHL INTL 949.4. B4sf, Series 1, no. 22). Dictionary of Latin in old church books.

Weidler, Wilhelm. *Latein für den Sippenforscher*. C.A. Starke, 1939 (FHL INTL 473. W426l; film 492,907) Latin-German Dictionary

Weidler, Wilhelm; Grun, Paul A. *Latein II für den Sippenforscher*. Grundriss der Genealogie vol.3 Limburg/Lahn: C.A. Starke Verlag, 1969. (FHL INTL 943 B4gg v. 3). Dictionary of surnames, trades, and places in Latin and German.

HOW-TO BOOKS

Suess, Jared H. *Handy Guide to Swiss Genealogical Records*. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, Inc. 1978 (FHL INTL Ref 949.4 D27s). Contains useful lists of names, words, and records.

Nielson, Paul Anthon. *Swiss Genealogical Research: An Introductory Guide*. Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company 1979. (FHL INTL 949.4 D27n). Swiss genealogical research handbook.

THURGAU PARISH REGISTERS

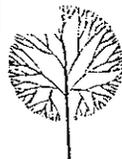
- Aadorf E 1599, K 1630 (Frauenfeld)
 Aawangen E 1617 (Frauenfeld)
 Affeltrangen E 1612 (Münchwilen)
 Alterswilen E 1644 (Kreuzlingen)
 Altnau E 1618, K 1625 (Kreuzlingen)
 Amlikon K 1667 (Weinfelden)
 Amriswil E 1621, K see Sommeri (Bishofszell)
 Andwil E 1634, also see Bürglen (Weinfelden)
 Arbon E 1598, K 1636 (Arbon)
 Au b. Fischingen K 1800, bef 1800 see Dussnang (Münchwilen)
 Basadingen E 1625, K 1603 (Diessen.)
 Berg E 1623, K 1658 (Weinfelden)
 Berlingen E 1604 (Steckborn)
 Bettwiesen K 1645 (Münchwilen)
 Bichelsee E 1621, K 1639 (Münchwilen)
 Birwinken E 1755, see also Langrickenbach (Weinfelden)
 Bischofszell E 1620, K 1610 (Bishofszell)
 Braunau E 1810, bef 1810 see Affeltrangen (Münchwilen)
 Burg (now Stein am Rhein) see Wagenhausen (Steckborn)
 Bürglen E 1650, with Andwil (Weinfelden)
 Bussnang E 1654, K 1670 (Weinfelden)
 Diessenhofen E 1602, K 1613 (Diessenhofen)
 Dozwil See Kesswil (Arbon)
 Dussnang E 1619, K 1614 (Münchwilen)
 Egnach See Neukirch and Arbon (Arbon)
 Emmishofen K 1819, see also Tägerwilen & Kreuzlingen
 Erlen E 1727, bef 1727 see Sulgen (Bishofszell)
 Ermatingen E 1638, K 1617 (Kreuzlingen)
 Eschenz K 1670 (Steckborn)
 Felben E 1601 (Frauenfeld)
 Fischingen K 1613 (Münchwilen)
 Frauenfeld E 1622, K 1638 (Frauenfeld)
 Gachnang E 1623, K 1613 (Frauenfeld)
 Gottlieben E 1736, bef 1736 see Tägerwilen (Kreuzlingen)
 Gündelhart-Hörhausen K 1623, see also Steckborn (Steckborn)
 Güttingen E 1618, K 1635 (Kreuzlingen)
 Hagenwil K 1662 (Bishofszell)
 Herden K 1650 (Steckborn)
 Hohentannen Fam. Reg. , see also Sitterdorf (Bishofszell)
 Homburg K 1652 (Steckborn)
 Hugelshofen E 1733, see also Alterswilen (Weinfelden)
 Hüttlingen E 1616 (Frauenfeld)
 Hüttwilen E 1631, K 1601 (Steckborn)
 Illighausen K 1816, see also Altnau (Kreuzlingen)
 Kesswil E 1618 (Arbon)
 Kirchberg E 1612 (Frauenfeld)
 Klingenzell K 1612
 Kreuzlingen E 1618, K 1670 (Kreuzlingen)
 Langrickenbach E 1621 (Kreuzlingen)
 Leutmerken E 1729, K 1609
 Lipperswil E 1766, see also Wäldi
 Lommis K 1615 (Münchwilen)
 Lustdorf E 1617 (Frauenfeld)
 Märstetten E 1658 (Weinfelden)
 Matzingen E 1665 mit Lommis (Frauenfeld)
 Müllheim E 1628, K 1636 (Steckborn)
 Münchwilen see Sirnach
 Münsterlingen K 1600 (Kreuzlingen)
 Neukirch E 1632
 Neukirch a.d. Thur E 1604 (Bishofs.)
 Neunforn E 1732 (Frauenfeld)
 Nussbaumen E 1530 see Stammheim (Steckborn)
 Oberhofen E 1708, see also Guttingen & Scherzingen (Kreuzlingen)
 Paradies K 1603, E see Basadingen
 Pfyn E 1632, mit Weiningen K 1613 (Steckborn)
 Raperswilen see Wigoltingen
 Rickenbach K 1632 (Münchwilen)
 Roggwil E 1746 , bef 1746 see Arbon (Arbon)
 Romanshorn E 1631, K 1661 (Arbon)
 Salmsach E 1618 (Arbon)
 Scherzingen E 1617 (Kreuzlingen)
 Schlatt see Basadingen
 Schönholzerswilen E 1714, see Bussnang & Neukirch a.d.Thur, K 1800, see Wuppenau (Münchw.)
 Sirnach E 1620, K 1648 (Münchwilen)
 Sitterdorf K 1616 ,E see Zihlschlacht (Bishofszell)
 Sommeri K 1615, E see Amriswil (Arbon)
 St. Pelagiberg K 1862, E see Bischofszell (Bisfszel)
 Steckborn E 1570, K 1642 (Steckborn)
 Stettfurt E 1752 , see also Wängi & Aadorf (Frauenfeld)
 Sulgen E 1590 (Bischofszell)
 Tägerwilen E 1619 (Kreuzlingen)
 Tänikon K 1659 (Frauenfeld)
 Tobel K 1633 (Münchwilen)
 Uesslingen E 1660 see also Hüttwilen mit Feldi ZH, K 1618 (Frauenfeld)
 Wagenhausen E 1598 (Steckborn)
 Wäldi E 1724, see also Lipperswil (Kreuzlingen)
 Wängi E 1631 see also Aadorf, K 1635 Münchwilen)
 Warth K 1753, see also Uesslingen (Frauenfeld)
 Weinfelden E 1604, K 1653 (Weinfelden)
 Welfensberg K 1736, see Wuppenau (Münchwilen)
 Wertbühl K 1603 (Weinfelden)
 Wigoltingen E 1597 (Weinfelden)
 Wil, SG E 1890, K 1566 (Münchwilen)
 Wuppenau K 1639 (Münchwilen)
 Wil, SG E 1890, K 1566 (Münchwilen)
 Wuppenau K 1639 (Münchwilen)
 Zihlschlacht E 1652 (Bishofszell)

E = Evangelisch

K = Katholisch

THURGAU CHURCH PARISHES





SWISS WORD LIST

(Common words found in Swiss parish registers, family registers and church census records. This list includes words found in dialect spellings)

Abend, Abig - evening
acht - eighteen
achtzehnhundert - 1800
abgestorben - died
absterben - die, died
Allerheiligen - All Saints' Day (Nov. 1)
am - on the
am ersten Tag - on the first day
am letzten Tag - on the last day
am Morge (n) - in the morning; A.M.
angeblich - presumed
Anno (Latin) - in the year
ab - of, from
ap - of, from
Aprell, Aprellen - April (month)
April - April

Barbel - Barbara
Bärn - Bern
Bärnbiet - area (canton of Bern)
beerdigt - buried
Beerdigung - burial
begraben - buried
Bernbiet - area, canton of Bern
Bünderland - area, canton of Graubünden
Bevölkerung - population
Bevölkerungsverzeichnis - census, population index
bin - am
Brachet - June
Brachmonat, Brachmonet - June
Bruder - brother
Brüder - brothers
Bruoder - brother
Bundesstaat - federal state
Bub - boy
Buob - boy
Bündten - area of canton of Graubünden
Bur - farmer, peasant
Burger - citizen, citizens
Bürger - citizen, citizens
Bürgermeister - mayor

Chile - church
Chilebuoch - church book; parish register
Chind - boy
Chinder - children
Chirurg - surgeon
chli, chlin, chline, chlini - little
Chnab - boy; servant
Chranchkeit - sickness
Christmonat - December
Clewi, Clewy - Nicolaus
Clöwy - Nicolaus, Niclaus
Chreis - district

Christliche Gmeind - parish, Christian community
das - the
de - the
decal. - 10 commandments
dem - the, to the
der - the, of the
des - of, of the
Deutsch - German
Deutschland - Germany
die - the
die man nent, die man nempt - who is (are) called; named; known
dienen - to serve
Diener - servant
Dienerin - female servant
dienet - serv(s)
dient - serve
Dochter - daughter
Donschtig - Thursday
Donstag, Donstig - Thursday
Dorf - village
drei - three
dreissig - thirty
dreizehn - thirteen
dri - three
drissg - 30
drizäh, drizeh - thirteen
drü - three
drüzäh - thirteen

e - a, an
ebenda - at the same place
e chlis Meitli - a little girl
e chlis Meitli gtoufft - a little girl was baptized
Ee - marriage
Eelüt - (married) couple
Ehe - marriage
Ehefrau - wife
Ehegaumer - consistory judge, person in charge of church morals
Eheleute - married couple
Ehemann - husband
ehelich - legitimate
ehelich y(n)gsegnet - legitimately married
Eheresister - marriage register
Eidgenosse - confederate; Swiss (person)
Eidgenossenschaft - confederation
ein, eine - a, an
eiger, - of a, of an
eingesegnet - married
ein Kind getouff(ett) dem... - a child baptized (for)
Einwilligung - permission
Einwohner - inhabitant
eis - one

eiusdem, ejusdem (Latin) - the same
Elsass - Alsace
Elsbeth - variation of Elisabeth
Elteren, Eltern - parents
en - a, an
en chlin(e) Buob gtoufft - a little boy (was) baptized
er - he
eus - us
Evangelisch - Evangelical
Evangelisch-reformiert - Evangelical Reformed
Eydenosse - confederate; Swiss

Familie - family
Familien - families
Familienregister - family register
Fasnacht, Fastnacht - Mardi Gras
Fater, Fatter - father
Feber - February
Februar - February
Feiertag - holiday
feuf - five
Fiertag - holiday
französisch - French
Frankreich - France
Frankrych - France
Freitag - Friday
Freni - Verena (girl's given name)
Föhn - south wind
Fritag, Frittig - Friday
Frühde - foreign, foreigner(s)
Frü(h)ling - spring
Frytig - Friday
füfzäh - fifteen
fünf - five
fünfzehn - fifteen

Gänf - Geneva
gange - went; performed (a duty)
geboren - born
Geburt, Gebuht - birth
Geburten, Geburten - births
gebürtig - born at; native (of)
geheiratet - married
Gemeinde - parish; community
gen - to, toward
genannt - named, called, alias
Genf - Geneva
Geschwister - sibling(s), brother(s) and sister(s)
Geschlecht - clan, lineage, sex
Geschlechterbuch - lineage book
gesagt - said
geschrieben - written
gesegnet - blessed, consecrated; married
gester, gestern - yesterday
gestorben - died
getauft - baptized
getouff(ett) - baptized
gewesen - been
Gfatter - godparent(s)
gfieret - celebrated
gheiss(ett) - called, named
ghörend - belonging (to)
ghört - belongs, belonged; heard
ghüratet - married
Gote, Gotte - godmother
Göti, Götti - godfather
Grossmutter - Grandmother

Grossvater, Grossvatter - grandfather
Grëzi - greeting(s)
gschrybe - written
Gschwüster - siblings
Gschwüsterti - siblings
gsait - said
gschiede - divorced
gseit - said
gsi, gsin - been, has been, were
gtoufft - baptized
Gvatter - godparent(s)

haben - have
händ - have
Hans - diminutive form of Johannes (John)
Hansli - form of Hans
Heinrich - Henry
Heirat - marriage
Heiraten - marriages
heiraten - to marry
Heiratsregister - marriage register
Heiri - variation of Heinrich
heisst - called, named
Herbst - fall, autumn
Herbstmonat(h) - September
Heuet - July
Heumonat(h) - July
heyst, heysst - called, named
Hochzeit - marriage
Hochzit, Hochzyt - marriage
Hochzyg - marriage
hürate(n) - to marry
Hus - house, home
Husfrau - wife
hüt - today

ich - I
ihr - her; their
infans (Latin) - child
infantes (Latin) - children
ins - into
ins Jenseits berufen worden - "called to the other side," died
Inwohner - inhabitant
isch - is, was, has
isch cho - has come
ist - is, was, has
ist gekommen - has come
ist getauft geworden - has been baptized
ist getauft worden - has been baptized

Jagli - variation of Jacob
Jahr - year
Jahreszeit - season
Jahrgang - year
Jahrhundert - century
Jänner - January
Jar - year
Jenner - January
Jg. - Jungfrau (unmarried woman)
Jgfr. - Jungfrau (unmarried woman)
Jogli - Jacob (male given name)
Johann, Johannes - John
Jörg - Georg
Juni - June
Juli - July
Jungfer, Jungfrau - unmarried woman

Knab, Knabe - boy; servant

Kilche - church
Kirchenbuch - church book parish register
Kind - child
Kinder - children
kopuliert - married
Krankheit - sickness
Kreis - district

ledig - single
lediges Kind - illegitimate child
Lenz - spring
Liechtenstein - principality between
Switzerland and Austria
Luzern - Lucern

Mädchen - girl; female servant
Magd, Magt - maid; servant (female)
Mai - May
Mailand - Milano (Italy)
Maitschi - girl
man - one
Man, Mann - man, husband
männlich - masculine, male
Mäntag, Mäntig - Monday
Marx - Markus (boy's name)
Mei - May
Meitli, Meitschi - girl
mer - we
mer gönd - we are going
mer händ - we have
Mertz - March
Merz - March
Mes(s)mer - sacristan, sexton
Mett - middle
Metzger - butcher
mid - with, to
mir - me, to me; we
mit - with, to
mit dem Name - with the name (of)
Mitte - middle
Mittwoch, Mittwuch(en) - Wednesday
Monat, Monath - month
morge, morgen - tomorrow
Morge, Morgen - morning
Mutter, Muotter - mother

nach - after, to, according to
nachgelassen - surviving, left behind
Nacht - night
nempt - called, named
nennt - called, named
Neujahr - new year
neun - nine
neunzehn - nineteen
neunzig - ninety
NN - nomen nescio (name not known)
noie (Latin) - nomine (named)
Nüffere(n) - Neunform
nün - nine
nünzäh - nineteen
nünzg - 90

oben - above
ober - above; upper
Onkel - uncle
Oktober - October
öppert - someone, somebody
öppis - something
Oschter, Oster - Easter
Oschtermäntig - Easter Monday

Oschtersuntig - Easter Sunday
Ostere(n) - Easter
Ostermonat(h) - (usually) April
Österreich - Austria
Östrych - Austria

patrini (Latin) - witnesses, godparents
Pfarre, Pfarrei - parish
Pfarrer - minister
Pfungsten - Pentecost
Pur - farmer, peasant

Rhein - Rhine
Rhy - Rhine (River)
Ry - Rhine
Rychlingen - Rheinklingen

sächs - six
Samschtig, Samstag - Saturday
Sangalla - St. Gallen
Sankt - saint
Schneider - tailor
Schnider, Schnyder - tailor
Schorschli - George
Schryber - scribe, writer
Schul, Schule, Schuol - school
Schulmeister - schoolmaster, teacher
Schuhmacher, Schuomacher - shoemaker
Schwester, Schwöster - sister
Schwyz - canton in Switz.; Switzerland
Schwyzerdütsch - Swiss-German; language of
northern, eastern and central Switz.
containing numerous dialects
Seelenregister - register of "souls";
register of inhabitants within a parish
or community
seid - are, were
seindt - are, were, had
selig - departed, died; blessed
sie - she; they
sieben - seven
sieben(zehn) - seventeen
siebzehnhundert - 1700
siebzig - 70
sin - his
sind, sindt - are, were had, have
Sohn, Son - son
Sonntag - Sunday
Staat - state
Stadt - city
Stina - Christina
Strasse - street
Sun - son
Sunnatag, Sunntig - Sunday
syn - his

Tag - day
Tal, Thal - valley
taufen - to baptize, christen
Taufregister - baptismal register
taufte - baptized
Thal - valley
Thochter - daughter
Tochter - daughter
Töchterli - daughter
Torf - village
Tod - death
tot - dead
totgeboren - stillborn
totgeborenes Kind - stillborn child

Traung - marriage
Trina, Trini - Christina
Trottoir - side walk
Tütsch - German

uff - on, at, upon
uff d'Wält cho - came into the
world; born
Ule, Uli - Ulrich
unbekannt - unknown
und - and
Undervogt - (assistant) bailiff,
assistant governor
undt - and
unehelich - illegitimate
und seiner, und siner - and of his
und siner Frouw - and of his wife
Unkel, Unklen - uncle
unn - and
uns - us
unser - our
unten - below
unter - lower; under
Untervogt - assistant bailiff
Uorich - Ulrich
Urech, Urich - Ulrich
üs - us
üst - our
uss - from, of, out of
usw. - und so weiter (etc.)

Vater, Vatter - father
verehelich(e)t - married
Verehelichung - marriage
verheiratet - married
verstorben - died, deceased
Vester - Sylvester
Vorname - given name
vidua (Latin) - widow
viduus (Latin) - widower
Vogt - bailiff, governor
von - of, from
von der - of the
Vrena - Verena
Vreni - Verena

weiblich - feminine, female
Weihnachten - Christmas
Weihnachtsmonat - December
Weimonat(h) - October
Weib - wife; female
Weyb - wife; female
wieder - again
Wiehnacht, Wienacht - Christmas
Wilhelm - William
Wintermonat(h) - November

wir - we
Wittfrouw - widow
Wittwe - widow
Wittwer - widower
Woche - week
wohnen - to live
Wohnort - residence
Wolfmonat - December
Wuche - week
wurde geboren - was born
Wyb, Wyp - wife; woman
Wynmonat(h) - October

ygsegnet - consecrated; married

zäh - ten
zähñ - ten
zehn - ten
Zeit - time
Zeit der Geburt - time of birth
Zeit des Todes - time of death
Zeitschrift - periodical
zfrübe - early; too early
Ziestag, Ziestig - Tuesday
Zinstag - Tuesday
Zivilstandsamt - civil registrar's office
Zmittag - at noon; noon meal
Zmorge - in the morning; breakfast
Znñi - at nine
Zügen - witnesses, godparents
Zuname - surname, family name
Zürcher - native or inhabitant of
Zürich
Zürcher See - Lake of Zürich
zu, zuo - to, at
Züri - Zürich
Zvieri - at four
zwäntzg-- twenty
zwanzig - twenty
Zweh - two
zwei - two
zwey - two
Zwilling - twin
Zwillinge - twins
zwo - two
zwölf - twelve
Zyt - time
Zytschrift - periodical

7bris - September
8 bris - October
9 bris - November
10bris, Xbris - December

RESOLVING SWISS GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH PROBLEMS

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SWISS CITIZENSHIP

Determining the place of origin for a Swiss ancestor is a very important factor in genealogical research. Swiss national or cantonal citizenship stems from citizenship in a specific community. Home town citizenship is inherited like the family surname, independent from a change of residence. It is up to the local community to keep track of those who are entitled to citizenship and not a national responsibility. Therefore, all records were kept on a local basis. When someone moved out of the community, vital information such as dates of birth, marriage, and death were to be sent back to the community of origin where they would be entered into special registers named *B Register* or *Bürger Register*. This was theoretically so, but in actuality did not always happen. Since all vital records were kept on a local basis, it then becomes very important to exhaust all U.S. sources to find the place of origin for your ancestor. The country name "Switzerland" is not enough.

PRIMARY SOURCES

Civil Records. A law was passed in 1799 suggesting that civil registration of vital records should be kept, but only one canton (Vaud) complied. Thus in Vaud (Waadt) there are civil records of births, marriages, and deaths from 1800. It was not until January 1, 1876 that the rest of Switzerland began to keep civil registration in compliance with the law enacted in 1874. These civil registers are kept by the *Zivilstandsamt* (Office of Civil Registration) of each political community. Two types of records were kept: A Registers (births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the community), and B Registers (births, marriages, and deaths occurring outside the community to citizens of that community). In 1928, these B Registers were discontinued and the information after that time was recorded in the *Familienregister* (Family Registers) kept by the civil registrar. The *Familienregister* consists of a separate page for each married couple that lists information and dates concerning them and their family. The husband's profession may be listed as well as his parents and the parents of his wife. There may also be *Bürgerbücher* (Citizens' Books) which began around the year 1820 and contain about the same information as found in the more modern *Familienregister*. These may also contain notes about the emigration of a member of the family. Information can be received by writing to the *Zivilstandsamt* of the political community in which your ancestor lived.

Church Records. These records are also known as *Parish Registers* and are records of births and/or baptisms (christenings) of infants (*Taufen*), marriages (*Verehelichungen, Heiraten, Trauungen*), deaths and/or burials (*Beerdigungen, Begräbnisse*), and confirmations (*Konfirmationen*) for a particular ecclesiastical unit. Parish registers may also be called *Kirchenbücher, Pfarrbücher, Matriken, Kirchenrodel, or Rödeli*. Large towns may have several parishes, whereas in rural areas several villages may belong to one parish. The earliest Swiss baptismal register (*Taufregister*) was for the town of Porrentruy in the canton of Jura. The first Swiss Protestant (*Evangelisch*) parish registers were started in the 1500's after the Reformation, usually written in German Gothic script with Swiss dialect variations. Most Catholic records do not start until after 1600 with a few beginning in the 1580's. Inasmuch as civil registration did not start until 1876, these church books become the primary source for research before that year. In using these records for building your pedigree, do not neglect to read the burial/death register. Because it is more difficult, it is very often ignored. Here it is that you may find children who were born without living long enough to be christened. There may also be helpful clues such as ages at

death, occupations, etc. that might help in identifying the correct ancestor and in later years there could be historical information provided, such as the midwife who delivered 150 children in her life time. In earlier years it was thought that if there were two children in the family with the same name, it was because the first one died as an infant. In working with the census records that are now available to us for some parts of the country, we have discovered that frequently this was not the case. We find families with two or even three children with the same names all living. If there is no specific death date for an individual, never assume he died young. It should be noted that in later years the churches did try to keep track of their families by starting Family Registers (*Familienregister*), but since the information for these registers came from the christening, marriage, and death/burial registers mentioned above, they are more properly classified as secondary sources .

SECONDARY SOURCES

Family Register (*Familienregister*) . These books were started by ministers in connection with the christening, marriage, and burial books. A few of the parishes in canton Zürich started as early as the 1600's, although most did not begin until the latter 1700's or early 1800's in other areas. These are a great advantage to the researcher as they often list complete families and what happened to the members in that family and you may even find information on three generations on one page. However, care must be taken in using this record. Since the main purpose of this record was to keep track of who was entitled to citizenship in that community, some Family Registers do not list children who died in infancy. Though these are excellent records, they should not be used exclusively. All dates should be compared to the actual christening, marriage, and burial entries and information verified.

Census Records. These may be known as *Volkszählungslisten*, *Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse*, *Population Tables*, *Registers of Households*, or *Church Censuses*. The *Volkszählungslisten* are available in city and state archives as follows: (1) 1764 for the city of Bern, (2) 1798 for Geneva, (3) 1811 to 1850 at 15 year intervals in some cantons, (4) 1850 to present at 10 year intervals throughout Switzerland. In the Reformed parishes of the Eastern Synod of Evangelisch Church, *Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse* were taken every few years between 1634 and into the 1700's with a gap between 1650 and 1670. The Synod included towns now in the Cantons of Zürich, Thurgau, Sankt Gallen, with a few in the Cantons of Aargau, Schaffhausen, and Appenzell-Ausserrhoden. These were church censuses that include names, ages, sometimes baptism dates, and the degree of religious training of those listed with occasionally comments on the health of individuals, or their moral or ethical standing. This is a very valuable collection and should always be consulted when working in those areas of Switzerland. It is not uncommon to find three generations living together and also to find children who do not appear in the christening registers. These records may be used as primary source when the parish registers have been lost, such as in the case of Neunforn in Thurgau, or Maur in Zürich. One of the more curious things that can be noticed in working with these records is the number of families who have two or more children given the same name at the time of christening who are all living. At one time it was supposed that if a family had two children with the same name, it was because the first one died. These records prove otherwise. While it may be the case that the first one died, it was not necessarily the rule, and it is not unusual to find families with two children named Hans or Anna or Verena and they are both living.

Emigration Records. In most areas, when people wanted to emigrate, they had to pay a tax on their property and holdings before leaving. Therefore, many left in the middle of the night with no record being found on them or their families. There may be lists of emigrants, or otherwise missing, such as those found in FHL **1,185,179** listing those missing by communities in Zürich. There are some printed sources such as Albert B. Faust & Gaius M. Brumbaugh's *Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the*

Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies (FHL US/CAN 973.W2fa), Vol. 1 covering those from Zürich 1734-1744, and Vol.2 covering those from Bern and Basel; or H.F. Macco's *Swiss Emigrants to the Palatine in Germany and to America 1650-1800* (FHL US/CAN 943 W2s). Consult the Family History Catalog for more listings. Passports were not registered until the early or middle 19th century. For information before 1848 write to the state archive of the canton; for information after 1848 write to the Schweizer Bundesregierung, Bundeshaus, CH-3000 Bern, Switzerland.

Printed Genealogies. There are some available to us in the Family History Library. Some appear in the Family History Catalog; however, some do not. Jared Suess compiled an index of those Swiss lines that had been researched by various researchers and that were available to us. Be sure to consult that index, as it includes the names of those in the *Schweizerisches Geschlechterbuch* (Swiss Lineage Book) as well as the *Deutsches Geschlechterbücher* (German Lineage Books). This index is catalogued as *A Register of Swiss Family Histories and Collected Genealogies in the Family History Library* Intl. 949.4 D23s, and fiche # 6,001,839. It is also available in the Utah Valley Regional Family History Center at BYU, book #20 on the European reference table.

Julius Billeter's Research Notes & Reports. While Brother Billeter did a tremendous amount of work under very trying circumstances, he did not always have access to the records we do today, i.e. the *Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse* of Zürich and Thurgau. All his research should be checked against those records to verify family connections. The assumption was also made that when a family had two children with the same name it was because the older one died. We now know from using the aforementioned records that this was not always true. If there is no death date provided for an individual, it is safest to assume he lived to adulthood. There is a handout listing the surnames he researched available at the European Reference Desk in the Family History Library. Since he abbreviated much of his work, it also includes the meaning of the abbreviations and gives information on how to read his notes.

There are other secondary sources that can be consulted, however, there is not space to list all of them here. Many of them are not accessible to us or are very difficult to use.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

First, check *A Register of Swiss Family Histories and Collected Genealogies in the Family History Library*, FHLC 949.4 D23 (fiche #6,001,839). That index is available in book form at the Swiss reference area in the Family History Library. Search the IGI for your surname and browse that file to see if there are many from your locality listed there. That can be a good indication that some previous work has been done. Be careful to check all spelling variations of that surname. For instance, the surname *Hürliman* and *Hürlimann* are in separate files in the IGI. Also refer to the surname section of the Family History Library Catalog for a listing of your surname. If research has previously been done, be sure to verify the information with the original records if they are available. This is true even for the printed genealogies in the *Schweizerisches Geschlechterbuch* and the *Deutsches Geschlechterbücher*.

In working with the church records, consult the family register first, if there is one available for your time period. Be sure to verify the information with the parish register. Don't forget to check the death/burial register for any children who were born and died without being christened.

Extract all entries for the surname for which you are searching from the parish register; all birth/christening entries, marriage entries, and death/burial records. Do not depend on indexes if they

are available. They are often times incomplete. Be sure to cover the whole time period. Copy all the information, including the film number, volume number, page number, witnesses, occupations, place of residence, nicknames, aliases etc. One of the problems in Swiss research is that there are too many people with the same names and it takes detective work to determine which one is the correct ancestor. In fact, I have seen two couples with identical names living in neighboring parishes having children at the same time. Be sure to copy any comments that are made in the margins, even though it might seem unimportant at the time. If there are census records for the area, you **must** consult those as well, extracting every family with your surname from that record. Follow those records for all the years that are available as it is not unusual to find one piece of information in one census that is not in another one, such as the place of origin of the mother, or the parentage of the father, or complete christening dates for the family. This is especially important for those localities where the parish registers are missing. For instance, in Bubikon in Zürich, the parish register before 1692 is missing, but the 1650 census gives complete christening dates for the children listed. If you skip a census, you just might miss important information. These census records are very important in linking the generations together. It is **essential** to use all of the information and clues at your disposal to make the puzzle work; don't try to save time by skipping records.

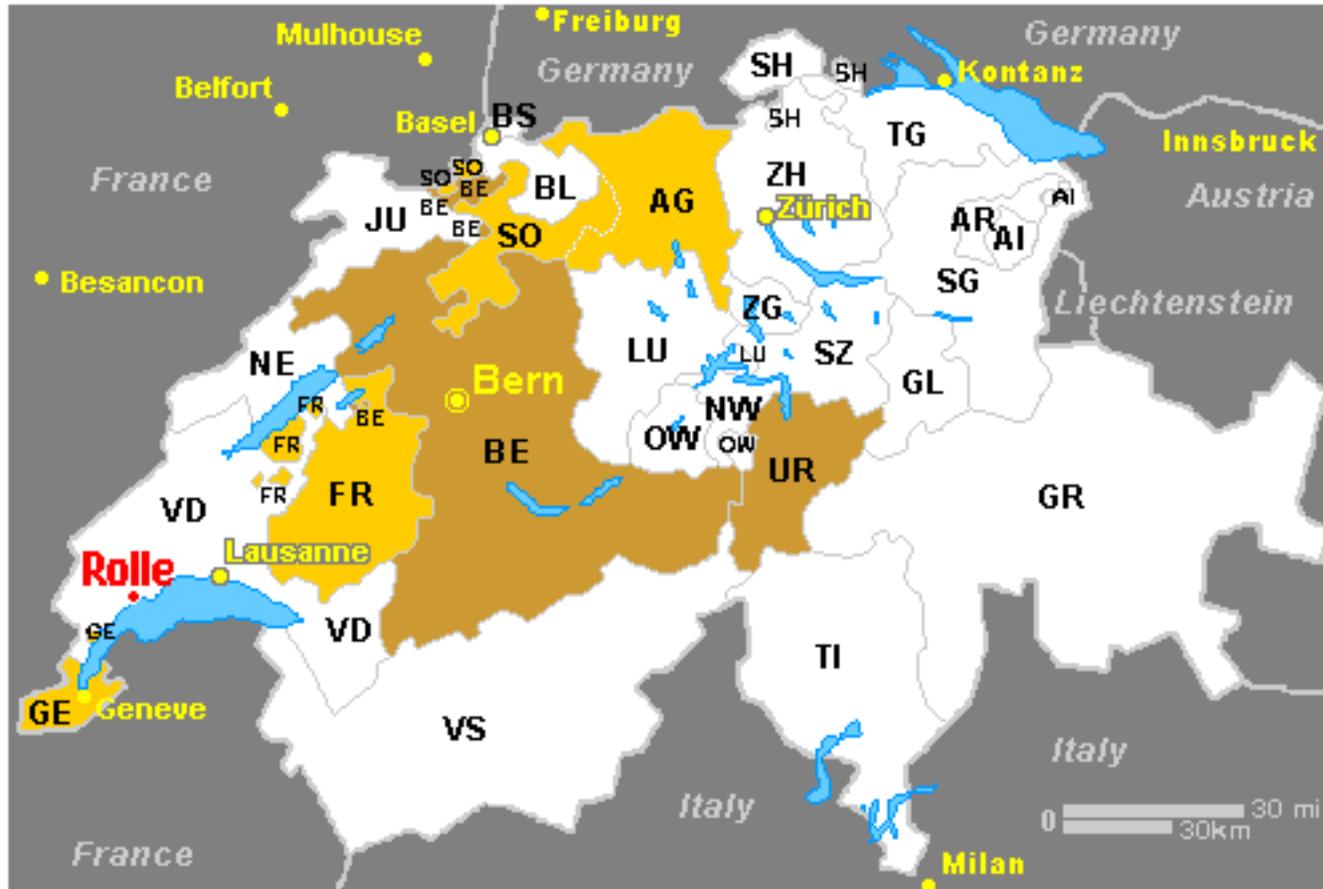
Do not be too concerned with the spelling of the names. Before the beginning of civil registration, there was no uniform spelling of family names. The spelling used today is fairly modern. For instance the surname *Gull* is found in various records as *Gul*, *Gool*, and *Gol*. The name *Tobler* in earlier time periods was *Dobler*. Search for the phonetic equivalents of the name you are seeking. It is important to note that the wife retains her maiden name in Swiss records. So if Anna Kägi is married to Johannes Kägi, Kägi is her maiden name as well as her married name. It is fairly common to see two people marry who have the same surname. The ending *-in* at the end of a female surname is common and indicates the female form of that name, such as *Meyerin*, *Schmidin*, etc. You may eliminate this ending.

Sometimes an ancestor cannot be found in the parish where you thought he would be. It may be necessary, in that case, to do an area search. Starting with the parish where the earliest information is found on that ancestor, systematically search all the parishes surrounding that one, and gradually extend outwards circling the central point. The *Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz* (Swiss Surname Book) can also give you information as to where your particular surname has citizenship rights and where your ancestors may be found. Again, be sure you extract all information on any one with your particular surname. There is no guarantee your search will be successful, however, you might find a clue or indication where to go next. Be sure to use a map in an area search.

Once you have all the information, you can start to put together the families and using all the clues at your disposal, try to link the generations. If you are looking for an ancestor named Heinrich, and there are several Heinrichs born within the time span you are considering, how do you determine which one is yours if there is no direct information? It really is a process of elimination. Those who died as children can be eliminated. Occupations can be considered as well as place of residence (the village or farm name); naming patterns, use of nicknames or aliases.

Be sure to fully document each piece of information used on the family group sheets. Even after all the records available for a particular area have been searched, it still may not be possible to positively identify your ancestor. If parentage is uncertain, be sure to state so in your notes and record the positive and negative points for the various possibilities. But most important of all - **DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT** your research findings.

Swiss Canton's Maps



SWITZERLAND CANTONS:

■ French ROLL origin

■ German ROLL origin

AG Aargau

AR Appenzell Ausserrhoden

AI Appenzell Innerrhoden

BL Basel Land

BS Basel Stadt

BE Bern/Berne

FR Fribourg/Freiburg

GE Genève

GL Glarus

GR Graubünden/Grischun

JU Jura

LU Luzern

NE Neuchâtel

NW Nidwalden

OW Obwalden

SG Sankt Gallen

SH Schaffhausen

SZ Schwyz

SO Solothurn

TG Thurgau

TI Ticino

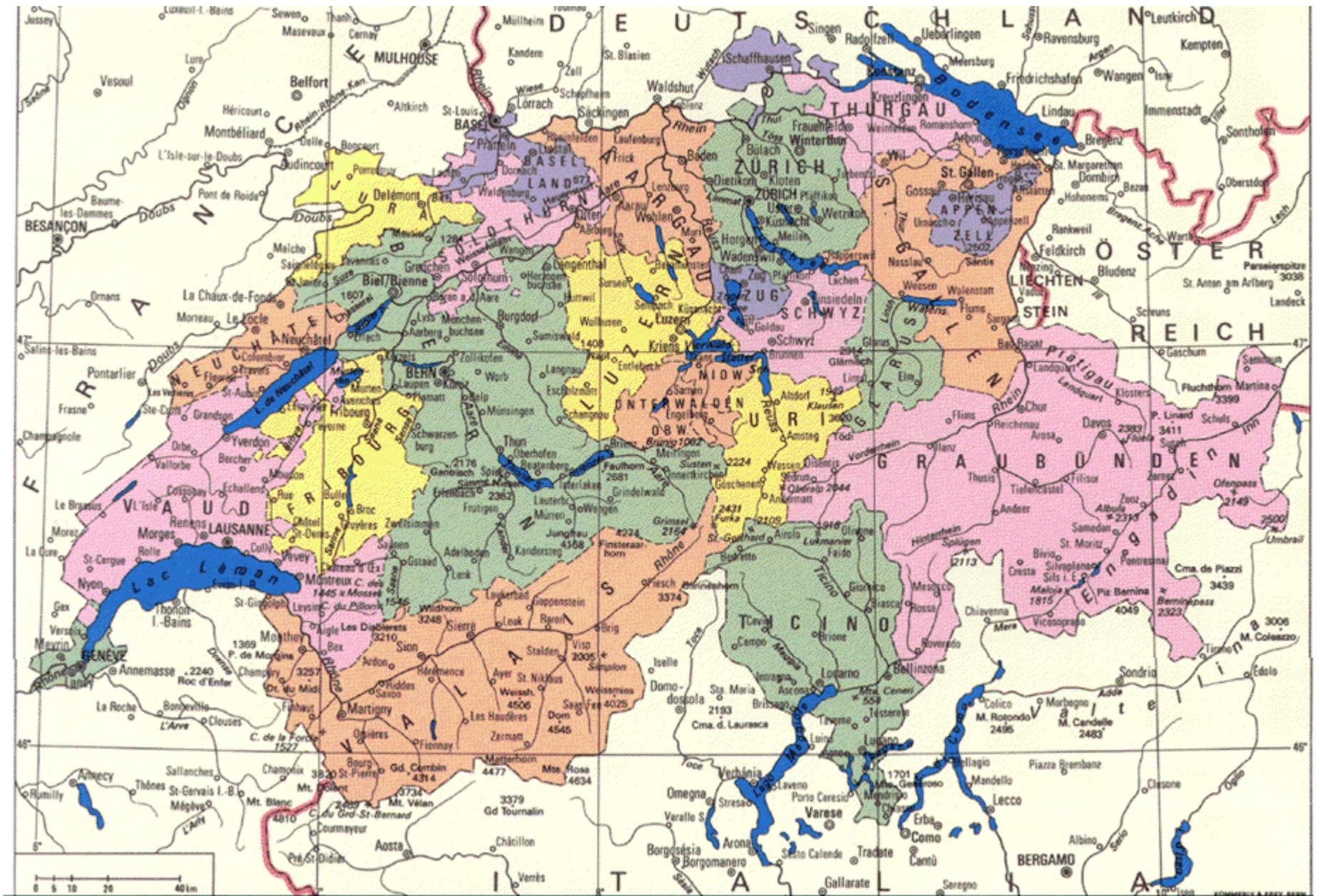
UR Uri

VD Vaud

VS Valais/Wallis

ZG Zug

ZH Zürich



Hirzel 1836-1875
 Starnenberg 1829-1870
 * Urdorf 1739-1875
 Uster 1540-1725

ZÜRICH LOCATION REFERENCES

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>PARISH</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>PARISH</u>
Adlikon	Andelfingen	Esslingen	Egg
Adliswil	Kilchberg	Feldi (Altikon ZH)	see Üsslingen TG, Dinhard ZH,
Aesch	Birmensdorf	Hüttwilen TG & Altikon ZH	
Aeugst	b.1667 Mettmenst. & Stallikon	Feuerthalen	b. 1630 & also b. 1676 see Laufen
Affoltern	Zürich-Affoltern	Fluntern	Zürich-Fluntern
Agasul	Illnau	Flurlingen	Laufen
Albisrieden	Zürich-Albisrieden	Fraumünster	Zürich-Fraumünster
Altikon	b.1642 Dinhard	Freienstein	Rorbas
Altstetten	Zürich-Altstetten	Goldenberg	Dorf
Aussersihl	Zürich-Aussersihl	Grafstal	Illnau
Bachenbülach	Bülach	Greifensee	b.1548 see Uster
Bachs	b.1714 Steinmaur	Grossmünster	Zürich-Grossmünster
Bauma	b.1651 Bäretswil & Pfäffikon	Grüningen	b.1610 see Gossau
Berg am Irchel	b. 1668 missing	Gütighausen	Thalheim an Thur
Berg am Weiher	Dägerlen	Guntalingen	Stammheim
Bertschikon	Gachnang TG & Elgg ZH	Gutenswil	b. 1767 see Uster, after 1767 see Volketswil
Bietenholz	Illnau	Hägelen	Niederweningen
Bisikon	Illnau	Hagenbuch ZH	see Aadorf TG, Aawangen TG, Elgg ZH
Bleicherweg	Enge	Hagenstall ZH	Aadorf TG
Bonstetten	b. 1662 missing	Herrliberg	b. 1629 see Küsnacht
Boppelsen	Otelfingen	Herten	Ellikon an Thur
Brandschenke	Enge	Hirslanden	Zürich-Hirslanden
Brütten	b. 1590 missing	Hirzel	b. 1617 Horgen
Bubikon	b. 1692 missing	Hittnau	b.1708 Pfäffikon
Buch am Irchel	b. 1600 missing	Hochfelden	Bülach
Burghof	Neunforn TG	Hofstetten	Elgg & Schlatt
Dachsen	Laufen	Höngg	Zürich-Höngg
Dachslern	Weiningen	Horben	Illnau
Dachslern (Schleinikon)	Niederweningen	Hottingen	Zürich-Hottingen
Dänikon	Dällikon	Hüntwangen	see also Wil bei Rafz
Dättwil	Andelfingen	Hütten b.1703	Richterswil, 1703-1752 Schönenberg
Dielsdorf	b.1658 Regensberg	Huettikon	Otelfingen
Dietikon	Urdorf	Humlikon	Andelfingen
Dietlikon	Kloten	Kempthal	Lindau
Dorf	Andelfingen	Killwangen AG	Urdorf ZH
Dorlikon see	Thalheim an Thur	Kleinandelfingen	Andelfingen
bef. 1599 see	Andelfingen or Dinhard	Kleinikon	Illnau
Dübendorf	b. 1704 missing	Kreuz	Hirslanden, Hottingen, Riesbach
Effretikon	Illnau	Küsnacht	1633-1734 missing
Egetswil	Kloten	Kyburg	b. 1741 missing
Egghof ZH	Aadorf TG	Langnau am Albis	b. 1711 see Thalwil
Elgg	b. 1551 missing	Lindau	see also Illnau
Ellikon am Rhein	Marthalen	Luckhausen	Illnau
Elsau	b.1663 missing see also Elgg	Mannenberg	Illnau
Embrach	b. 1594 missing	Marthalen	b. 1686 missing
Enge	Zürich-Enge	Maur	b. 1725 missing
Engstringen:		Mesikon	Illnau
Ober	Weiningen & Hoengg	Mettmenstetten	b. 1614 missing
Unter	Weiningen	Mönchaltorf	b. 1609 see Egg
Erlenbach	b.1650 Küsnacht		

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>PARISH</u>
Mooseberg	Illnau
Neerach	Steinmaur
Neumünster	Zürich-Neumünster
Niederglatt	Niederhasli
Niederschwerzenbach	Schwerzenbach & Kloten
Niederwil	Andelfingen
Nürensdorf	Bassersdorf
Oberengringen	Höngg & Weiningen
Oberhausen	Kloten
Oberlikon	Zürich-Schwamendingen
Oberrieden	b. 1761 see Horgen
Oberstammheim	Stammheim
Oberstrass	Zürich-Oberstrass & Unterstrass
Oberweningen	b. 1710 see Niederweningen, a. 1710 see Schöfflisdorf
Obfelden	b. 1848 see Ottenbach
Obholz	Kloten
Örlikon	Zürich-Schwamendingen
Örlingen	Andelfingen
Öttil	b. 1644 see Egg
Öttil an der Limmat	
Unter	b. 1868 Otelfingen, a 1867 Weiningen
Ober	see Weiningen
Opfikon	Kloten
Ottikon	Illnau
Pfäffikon	b. 1597 missing
Predigern	Zürich-Predigern
Rafz	b. 1671 missing
Rheinau	Marthalen
Richterswil	b. 1650 missing
Rieden	see also Dietlikon
Riesbach	Zürich-Riesbach
Rikon b. Effretikon	Illnau
Rikon im Tösstal	Zell
Rohr	Kloten
Rudolfingen	Trüllikon
Rüschlikon	b. 1721 see Kilchberg
Rutschwil	Dägerlen
St.Jakob an Sihl	Wiedikon
Schleinikon	b. 1710 Niederweningen a. 1710 Schöfflisdorf
Schneitberg (Hagenbuch) ZH	see Aadorf TG
Schöfflisdorf	b. 1711 Niederweningen
Schönenberg	b. 1702 Wädenswil
Schürli ZH	Bichelsee TG
Schwamendingen	Zürich-Schwamendingen
Seebach	Zürich-Seebach
Seegräben	b. 1610 Gossau, 1610-1621 Gröningen 1621-1670 missing
Seelmatten ZH	Bichelsee TG
Seen	Winterthur-Seen

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>PARISH</u>
Seuzach	b. 1731 missing
Sitzberg	b. 1828 Turbenthal
Spital	Zürich-Spital
St.Jakob an Sihl	Zürich-Wiedikon
St. Peter	Zürich-St. Peter
Steinmaur	b. 1661 missing
Stephanshof	Niederweningen
Sternenberg	b. 1706 Bauma & Wila
Tal b. Illnau	Illnau
Thalheim a.Thur	b. 1599 Andelfingen or Dinhard (known as Dorlikon b. 1878)
Thalmühle (Bachs)	Niederweningen
Töss	Winterthur-Töss
Truttikon	Trüllikon
Ütikon am See	b. 1682 Meilen
Uhwiesen	Laufen
Uitikon	b. 1626 Altstetten
Unterebrach	Embrach
Untereingstringen	Weiningen, also Höngg
Unterillnau	Illnau
Unterleimbach	Enge
Unteröttil	Weiningen, Otelfingen
Unterstammheim	Stammheim
Unterrifferswil	b. 1620 Mettmenstetten
Unterstrass	Zürich-Unterstrass
Veltheim	Winterthur-Veltheim
Volken	see Flaach, b. 1610 Andelfingen
Wädenschwil	Wädenswil
Waltalingen	Stammheim
Wasterkingen	Wil b. Rafz
Welsikon	Dinhard
Wengi	Aeugst
Wettswil/Albis	Stallikon
Wetzwil	see also Herrliberg
Wiedikon	Zürich-Wiedikon
Wildensbuch	Trüllikon
Wildispuch	Trüllikon
Wilhof	Adliswil
Wilhof	Kloten
Winkel	Bülach
Winterberg	Illnau
Winterthur-Seen	b. 1649 Oberwinterthur
Wipkingen	Zürich-Wipkingen
Witikon	Zürich-Witikon
Wollishofen	Zürich-Wollishofen
Wuelflingen	Winterthur-Wuelflingen
Würglen	Illnau
Zünikon	Elgg
Zür.-Affoltern	b. 1683 Höngg with Seebach 1683-1703
Zür.-Albisrieden	Filiale of Grossmünster until 1866

LOCALITYPARISH

Zür-Aussersihl fil. of St. Peter until 1882
Zür-Enge see also Zür.-St. Peter
Zür-Fluntern b. 1614 Grossmünster, fil. of
Predigern until 1893.
Zür-Hirslanden see also Hottingen, after 1839 - *in Grossmünster 1671 Census*
see Neumünster
Zür-Höngg see also Affoltern
Zür-Katholisch after 1844 Augustinerkirche,
after 1873 Altkatholisch
Zür-Neumünster see also Hirslanden, Hottingen &
Riesbach
Zür-Oberstrass b. 1614 Grossmünster
Zür-Predigern see also Zür.-Spital,
b. 1614 Grossmünster
Zür-Riesbach also Zür.-Neumünster & Hottingen
Zür-Seebach b. 1664 see Kloten & Rümlang,
included with Affoltern 1683-1703
Zür-Unterstrass b. 1614 Grossmünster
fil. Predigern until 1893
Zür-Wiedikon Fil. of St. Peter until 1882
Zür-Wipkingen fil. of Grossmünster until 1865
Zür-Witikon fil. of Grossmünster until 1864
Zür-Wollishofen b. 1703 Kilchberg or Zür.-St. Peter
Zumikon b. 1598 Küssnacht or Zollikon
Zum Kreuz see also Hirslanden, Hottingen, &
Riesbach

CENSUS RECORDS

Census records are called Volkszählungslisten, censements or censimenti in Switzerland.

They are available in city and state archives as follows:

1. 1764 for the city of Bern
2. 1798 for Geneva
3. 1811 to 1850 at 15-year intervals in some cantons.
4. 1850 to present at 10-year intervals throughout Switzerland.

Censuses list names of family members and servants, ages, occupations, places of residence, and often towns or parishes of birth.

B.V. Bevölkerungverzeichnisse, Zürich, 1634 - ca. 1725.

These are church population censuses kept by the ministers in the cantons of Zürich and Thurgau; the towns of Altstaetten, Balgach, Berneck, Diepoldsau, Lienz, Marbach, Rheineck, Salez, Sax, Sennwald, St. Margrethen, and Thal in the canton of St. Gallen; the canton Aargau towns of Baldingen, Daettwiler bei Baden, Endingen, Lengnau, Spreitenbach, Tegerfelden, Wuerenlos, Zurzach; the Schaffhausen canton parishes of Burg bei Stein, Doerflingen and Stein am Rhein; the Freiburg town of Lustorf, and some censuses in the Appenzeller Land.

Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse were taken every few years between 1634 - ca. 1725 (some towns go to 1755 or 1760) and list all the inhabitants of the parishes, names and ages of parents, children, servants, whether the children were familiar with the decalogue, catechism, etc., also if older children were learning a trade (often in a nearby town), young men in the military or mercenary service, even the health of some family members, etc. Some censuses beginning about 1650 even list complete birth dates (in most cases, these are actually christening dates.)

However, because of some minor errors in recording birthdates or ages of persons, dates ought to be compared against christening dates in parish registers. These church census records therefore are very valuable to the genealogist as they provide information on family relationships. It is not uncommon to find three generations living together, with names and ages or birthdates of the family members.

Since some parish registers contain gaps or may be incomplete or missing, the church population censuses are very useful. The censuses can also be invaluable to accurate genealogical pedigrees as they often include the birth or christening date of the father in the later censuses. An example of missing parish registers would be the town of Neunforn, Thurgau: The available parish registers begin 1732; however, the census records for that town available at the Genealogical Society go back to 1634.

The Bevölkerungverzeichnisse are housed at the State Archives in Zürich; most of them have been microfilmed by the archives, and film copies are available at the Genealogical Society. The film numbers are 1185139 to 1185180.

SWISS CHURCH AND VITAL RECORDS

Introduction: Citizens Rights in Switzerland

Swiss citizenship is based upon a person's hereditary residence in a given town within a given Canton (state), thus the basis for the citizen's rights in the Swiss Confederacy is his citizenship in his home town. Home town citizenship is inherited like the family surname, independent from a change of residence in the Swiss Confederacy or abroad. Vital information, such as date of birth, marriage and death are channeled back to the home town of a Swiss citizen, even though he may never have seen his home town. This information goes to the civil registrar's office where it is entered into special registers (B Register or Burger Register). In 1953 a law came into force which allows each female Swiss citizen to keep her inherited citizenship when she marries a foreigner. Prior to this time she would have lost her citizenship automatically by marriage to a foreigner. Such unique citizenship laws provide a very fortunate situation for genealogists, as the genealogist must only correspond with the Office of Civil Registration (Zivilstandsamt) in the hereditary home town to obtain the genealogical information that he needs. (For information dating prior to 1876 one must contact the parish minister of the parish of the hereditary home town).

I-Swiss Civil Records

In 1799 a law was passed which suggested that civil registration of vital statistics be kept; however, only the Canton of Waadt (Vaud) decided to follow the suggestion. Thus in the Canton of Waadt we have civil registration of births, marriages and deaths from the year 1800. A law was enacted in 1874 requiring that all Cantons begin civil registration as of 1 January 1876. These civil registers, which are the official records of births, marriages, and deaths are kept by the "Zivilstandsamt" (Office of Civil Registration) of each political community. Two types of civil registration records were kept:

A-Registers

In these are recorded all births, marriages and deaths occurring within a political community.

B-Registers

In these are recorded all vital events of citizens of a political community which occurred outside of the jurisdiction of that community. Until 1928 the notifications of such events were recorded in the B-Register journals. In 1928 these journals were discontinued and the information which had been entered in them was continued in the "Familienregister" (Family-Registers) kept by the civil registrar.

Family-Registers (Familienregister)

The Family-Registers consist of a separate page for each married couple within a political community on which is written the vital information concerning them and their children. The husband's profession, the name of the farm on which he was living, and so forth, may also be listed. Prior to the advent of the Family-Registers a record was kept called the "Bürgerbücher" or Citizens' Books.

Citizens' Books (Bürgerbücher)

These records begin around the year 1820 and contain about the same information found in the more modern Family-Registers. In addition one will often find notes concerning the emigration of a family or member of a family.

Conclusion

Swiss civil records are excellent sources of genealogical information. All entries in the A-Registers are documented and signed. Both A,B and Family-Registers are fairly easy to use even for a person without extensive training in the German language.

II-Parish Registers

A parish is an ecclesiastical unit with a pastor, and the residents within this unit. The German words for parish are Kirchgemeinde, Pfarrkirche, Pfarrei, Kirchspiel, Kirchensprengel and Parochie. Depending on the size and number of inhabitants, large towns may have several parishes, whereas in the rural areas of Switzerland not every small village had its own parish, in fact, several villages may have belonged to the same parish.

Parish registers are the books of a parish that were kept for any church purposes. The genealogist is especially interested in the registers which the ministers kept for official acts such as christenings or baptisms (Taufen), marriages (Verhelichungen, Heiraten, Trauungen), burials (Beerdigungen, Begräbnisse), and confirmations (Konfirmationen). Parish registers were also called Kirchenbücher, Pfarrbücher, Matriken, Kirchenrodel or Rödeli.

The custom of keeping registers of Christian ordinances is older than one might expect. In the early times of Christianity, during the Carolingian era, there were reports that baptism (christening) lists were kept. In the southern part of France and in Upper Italy, baptismal and death books existed in the 13th and 14th centuries. Examples located were: Ravenna 1492, Florence 1450, Gemona-Udine 1379, and Cabrières-Vaucluse 1305-1378.

The earliest Swiss baptismal register (Taufregister) was begun 26 Dec. 1481 in the town of Pruntrut, Bern, which at that time belonged to the archbishopric of Besançon. This register was kept for only a short time. In 1490, Dr. Johann Ulrich Sargant who originated from the Alsace area and who was professor of theology and minister at the church of St. Theodor in Basel, started a baptismal book which was continued until 1497. According to Sargant who died 1503, marriage announcement books also existed at about that time. It is presumed that the cities of Zürich and Bern and Württemberg in southern Germany have had parish registers prior to the Reformation but apparently these books did not survive.

In the Reformed (Protestant) areas of Switzerland, especially in the Zürich and Bern areas, the parish registers started at the beginning of the Reformation. Mandates were issued in the 1520's in these two cities to keep christening records. In Zürich, the Reformer of the Zürich Church, Ulrich Zwingli, ordered the parish registers to be used as a manner of control in 1525 to fight the Anabaptist people who did not want to marry in the Protestant church or have their children baptized. In the canton of Zürich books were started at the Zürich Grossmünster Church, in the towns of Stammheim and Hinwil in 1525; in the canton of Bern in Hilterfingen am Thunersee and Lauperwil in 1528, and the city of Bern (Münsterpfarre) in 1530. Other towns in the canton of Bern followed suit and began their registers around 1540-1560. Village churches usually started their records in the second half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries.

In the Catholic areas the Council of Trent (or "Tridentium") of 1545-1563 prescribed the starting of church books, but this requirement was accepted in many areas with little enthusiasm. The oldest Catholic parish register is that of Beromünster which was started 1580; in 1581 baptismal registers began in Eschenbach, Hochdorf, Inwil, Luzern city and Pfeffikon. Marriage and death records began later. Most Catholic parish registers were started during the first part of the 17th century. Catholic registers usually used the Latin language.

Protestant records were kept primarily in the German language which included Swiss dialect forms and influences from the Latin in early registers. The handwriting was in the Gothic script or "Fraktur." The records were written in the normal, everyday handwriting style, and other writing was almost illegible. The easiest period to read is perhaps the time between 1600 and 1650. However, many times the script was quite difficult and much study is required to decipher it. In the very earliest entries only the name of the father and the names of the godparents are given. Usually, in the latter 1500's, the names of both parents are given including the mother's maiden name. We find Latin forms such as parentes (parents), infans (infant), testes and patrini, words for "witnesses." Additional remarks by christenings of illegitimate children or unusual death cases would also be written in Latin or on occasions even in Greek.

Names in rare cases were abbreviated such as X lb which means Christian Pfund (in the parish of Lenk), or L.U.B. which stood for Leibundgut, a surname found in the parish of Malchnau. X was often used for the male given name of Christian, Xoph or Xopher would be Christoph or Christopher.

Swiss personal names are often of two main types: the ancient ones of the Germanic tribes and the Biblical ones. Use of these names has varied considerably from time to time. Protestant and Catholic registers indicate some divergence in name giving. Double names became quite common in the 1600's and 1700's. Some examples which are found in christening registers are: Hans Jacob or Johann Jacob, Hans Jörg or Johann Jörg, Hans Conrad or Johann Conrad, Hans Ulrich or Johann Ulrich, Hans Wilhelm or Johann Wilhelm, Anna Maria, Anna Elisabeth, Anna Magdalena, etc. However, in real life most people were known or called by the "second" name, Jacob, Jörg, Conrad, Ulrich, Wilhelm, Maria, Elisabeth, or Magdalena. Johann can be translated as John, Hans is the diminutive form of Johann or Johannes. Many given names will appear as endearment or diminutive or nickname forms in the christening records, i.e., Jacob may appear as Jaggli or Joggli, Elisabeth may be written as Elsbeth, Lisabath, Elsi or Bethli, Barbara may appear as Barbeli or even Barbla, Ulrich is often written as Uli.

The ending -in was quite common in the 16th and 17th centuries. This was a female ending used on surnames. Examples are Müllerin, Schmidin, Meyerin, Farnerin, Kellerin, indicating a woman was referred to. Genealogists may eliminate or ignore this ending.

On dates the last four months were usually written as follows: 7br or 7bris = September; 8br or 8bris = October; 9br or 9bris = November; 10br, 10bris, or Xbris = December. Months were also expressed by a Germanic equivalent such as Hornung for February, Brachmonat for June, Heumonat for July, Herbstmonat for September, Weinmonat for October, Wintermonat for November, and Christmonat or Wolfmonat for December.

The day of the week on rare occasions may be indicated by a planetary sign. Here and there the day of the entry may be given by an ecclesiastical feast day (Weihnachten or Wienacht = Christmas, Auffahrt or Uffahrt = Ascension Day, Pfingsten = Pentecostal Day, and Allerhailigen is All Saints Day (Nov. 1)).

A Latin expression used a great deal is eodem which means on the same day (am selben Tag, or an demselben Tag, in German). This expression would refer to the day mentioned previously or above in the parish register.

Entries made in parish books were not always made consistently or regularly in early time periods. During the time a minister was ill or when a new minister was installed, entries may not have been made. Through neglect, some books were also damaged or even destroyed. The manner in which books were kept changed from minister to minister; one would make careful and complete entries, another would be careless and even write in a quite unreadable form of handwriting.

Marriage entries which were started at about the same time christening records began, or shortly thereafter, would at first give only the name of the bridegroom followed by the bride's maiden name. Sometimes if the bride was from a different parish, the name of her native town and in later records the date of birth was also given. Names of parents were seldom given until late in the 18th century.

Marriage registers were called Ehebücher, Traunungsregister, Verhelichungsbücher, Kopulationsregister, liber matrimoniorum.

Gaps occur most often in death registers (which were also often called Totenrödel or Totenregister by the Swiss). Many death registers, more correctly called burial registers, did not begin until about 1710-1730 in many parishes, although a few started in the middle or latter 1600's. At the start of early death records complete information is often lacking, for example, "eine Bettelsfrau von..." (a wife of a beggar), "ein alter Mann begraben" (an old man was buried), "ein kleines Kind..." (a little child) (was buried). These records evolved to include around the middle of the 18th century the age of the deceased, although at first, the age given may sometimes be an estimate. Death records then also included the names of fathers for the children, and in the case of a wife or husband, the name of the spouse.

Family registers (Familienregister) were started by ministers in connection with christening, marriage and burial books. Some very early family registers were begun in a few parishes in the canton of Zürich as early as the middle 1600's; however, most did not begin until the latter 1700's or even early 1800's in other areas. Family registers are a great advantage to the Swiss researcher and should be searched whenever they are available as these types of registers often are records of complete families, listing at the top of a page the parents and below most or all their children along with birth dates, marriage and death dates. This eliminates searching year after year in the christening, marriage and death registers. There may even be listed three generations on one page or one document, the father and the mother of the family, all the children, and the parents of the father and mother. References where to locate additional ancestors, and where to find information on the families of the children who were married may also be given. Though family registers are excellent records, they should not be used exclusively, but entries should be compared to actual christening, marriage and burial entries.

Family books or family registers were known by various names:

Familien-Register, Gemeinderödel, Bürgerregister, Bevoelkerungsverzeichnisse which are also known as Hausbesuchungsrodel, Haushaltungsrodel, Verzeichnis aller Haushalten, Hausrodel, catalogue coetus, catalogus coetualium, catalogus parochianorum, Beschreibung aller Seelen, Seelenrodel, Seelenregister, Verzeichnis all Pfarrangehoerigen, Verzeichnis der Glieder der Pfarrei, Landleutenrodel, etc.

Indexes to parish registers and family registers were sometimes kept in certain parishes or for certain books; however, it must be remembered that many parishes do not have indexes at all, especially for early church records. Indexes may be incomplete and vary from the original entries. They should therefore be used only to find the original entries for the individual where the complete information is listed.

At the beginning when parish books were made, often thick volumes were started, especially in Catholic areas and in the Canton of Zürich. The time period in one volume may often extend far beyond 100 years. In the Canton of Bern, small "Rödeli" were used at first, in format they were narrow and high and were similar to the rent and tax registers. One will often find 2 registers in one book; i.e. baptismal entries in the first part of the book, with marriage and/or death entries in the last part of the volume. This combination of two books in one was especially customary in the Jura region of Switzerland.

The parish books are the most important genealogical sources until 1875 when civil registration was started in 1876. In many areas of Switzerland, the parish books were often the only vital records kept between the beginning of the Reformation and the start of family registers.

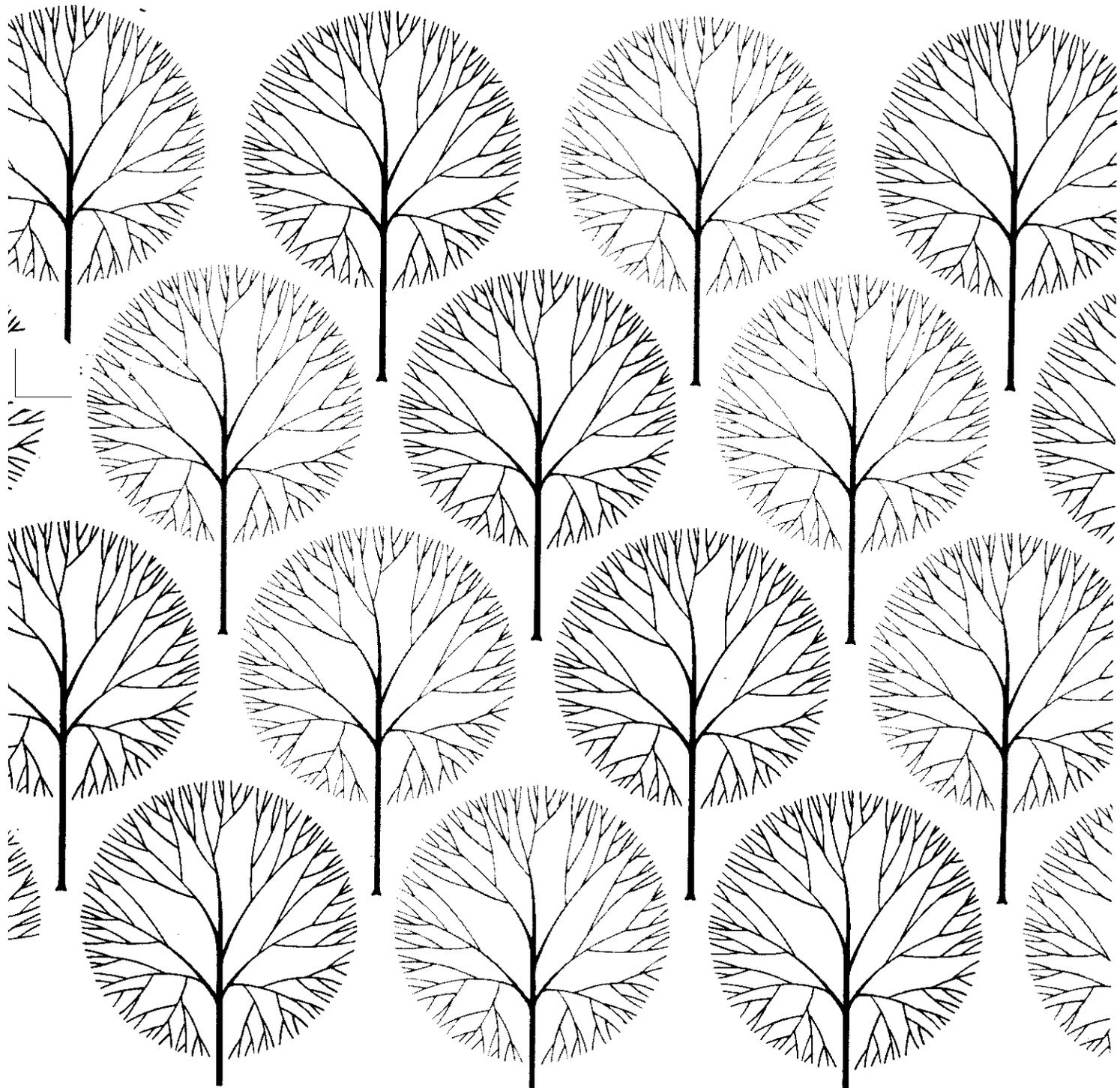
Besides the baptismal, marriage and death records kept by the ministers, one often finds also confirmation records which were known in German as "Erstkommunionen" and "Firmen." Protestants call these books "Konfirmationsbücher," and Catholics may refer to them as "Firmungsbücher."

The churches also kept consistory records which were referred to as Chorregister, Chorgerichtsmanuale, Ehegerichtsregister. These records are the business minutes of the parish and include orphan records and illegitimate births. The minutes may include the name of the father in the case of illegitimate births.

Records of Genealogical
Value for

SWITZERLAND

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Introduction

In the mountains of central Europe lies the republic of Switzerland. It is bounded on the north by West Germany, on the east by Austria and Liechtenstein, on the south by Italy, and on the west by France. (See the map in appendix A, p. 10.) The pine-clad Jura Mountains form a semicircle around the nation's northwest. The craggy Alps thrust upward along its southern border. Between lies the Mittelland, a plateau covering one-third of the nation but holding more than half the population.

Four great rivers flow in four directions from Switzerland: The Rhine flows to the North Sea; the Rhone, to the Mediterranean; the Ticino joins the Po and in turn the Adriatic; and the Inn feeds the Danube and thus the Black Sea.

Switzerland is a confederation of twenty cantons and six half-cantons. (See appendix A for a list of the cantons.) The region was without political unity until 1291, when the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden signed the Perpetual Covenant, a solemn pledge of mutual support and defense against the House of Habsburg. This agreement laid the foundation for the confederation, which expanded to a league of eight cantons in 1353. The Swiss won virtual independence in 1499 by defeating the Imperial forces in the Swabian war, but their independence from the Holy Roman Empire was not formally recognized until 1648. In 1815 and again in 1848 federal pacts confirmed the equal status of all the cantons.

Switzerland played a central role in the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in four religious wars between 1529 and 1712. The constitutions of 1848 and 1874 guaranteed religious freedom. Today the country is 49 percent Roman Catholic and 48 percent Protestant (Zwinglian and Calvinist).

About 65 percent of the people speak Swiss-German dialects; 18 percent speak French; 12 percent, Italian; and 1 percent, Rhaeto-Romanic (Romansh). Rhaeto-Romanic is an old Latin dialect spoken mainly in the mountains of the canton of Graubünden. The other three languages are spoken throughout Switzerland. The predominant language in each canton is usually the language of the country nearest that canton. (See appendix A.)

To identify your Swiss ancestors, you need the answers to four key questions regarding Swiss record sources:

1. What types of existing records will help me identify my ancestors?
2. What periods of time do the records cover?
3. What genealogical information do they contain?
4. Where are the records available for searching?

The following tables answer these questions. Table A shows the major record sources available for a research problem in a particular century. Table B provides more detailed information about each of the major records.

If you have a pedigree problem for the seventeenth century, for example, you can tell from table A what sources are available for that period. Table B then shows what information these records contain and where they can be found. Some of the records are available on microfilm at the Genealogical Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and through its branch genealogical libraries. (The Genealogical Library also has many records on microfilm for the principality of Liechtenstein, which is between Switzerland and Austria.) For most of the records listed in table B, the German, French, and Italian equivalents are given.

Table A: Source Availability by Century

TYPE OF RECORD	CENTURY									
	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1. Family certificates										
2. Civil registration										
3. Census records										
4. Records of foreigners										
5. Family registers										
6. Church censuses										
7. Records of Protestant refugees										
8. Guild records										
9. Parish registers										
10. Military records										
11. University records										
12. Tithing books										
13. City genealogical records										
14. Emigration records										
15. Donations for masses for the dead										
16. Declarations of lands possessed										
17. Court records										
18. Notarial records										
19. Citizenship records										

Table B: Description of Genealogical Sources

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
<p>1. Family certificates (<i>Familienschein</i> in German-speaking cantons; <i>certificato de stato di famiglia</i> in the canton of Ticino)</p>	<p>About 1810 to present</p>	<p>Names; places and dates of birth, marriage, and death of complete families in some cantons; religion; occupation; marital status; and parentage</p>	<p>Municipal archives in the cantons of Aargau, Bern, Ticino, and Zurich. Write to the civil registrar (<i>Zivilstandsamt</i> in German-speaking cantons; <i>bureau d'état civil</i> in French; <i>ufficio di stato civile</i> in Italian). These records were not usually kept in the French-speaking cantons before 1929, when they were introduced by federal law throughout Switzerland</p>
<p>2. Civil registration (<i>Zivilstands-Register; état civil; stato civile</i>)</p>	<p>Since 1876; earlier for the following cantons (though not always continued to 1876): Basel-Land 1827 Fribourg 1849 Geneva 1798 Glarus 1849 Neuchâtel 1825 St. Gall 1867 Schaffhausen 1849 Solothurn 1836 Ticino 1855 Valais 1853 Vaud 1821</p>	<p>BIRTH RECORDS: Name; date and place of birth; names, place of residence, and occupation of parents MARRIAGE RECORDS: Names, ages, places of residence, and occupations of groom and bride; date and place of marriage; names, places of residence, and occupations of parents; names of witnesses DEATH RECORDS: Names, ages, sometimes birth-places, date and place of death, name of surviving spouse, name and residence of informant, sometimes names of parents and of one or more children. Frequently indexed</p>	<p>On microfilm at the Genealogical Library to 1876 for the cantons of Geneva and Vaud. Write to the local civil registrar for copies or extracts of birth, marriage, and death records. Each town has registers for data concerning its citizens and their family members, including data on births, marriages, and deaths that occurred in other towns of Switzerland. Jacot's Swiss gazetteer (see appendix D) tells which civil registration offices serve the various towns</p>
<p>3. Census records (<i>Volkszählunglisten; recensements; censimenti</i>)</p>	<p>1764 for the city of Bern; 1798 for Geneva; 1811 to 1850 at 15-year intervals in some cantons; 1850 to present at 10-year intervals throughout Switzerland</p>	<p>Names of family members and servants, ages, occupations, places of residence, and often towns or parishes of birth</p>	<p>State and city archives</p>
<p>4. Records of foreigners</p>	<p>18th C. to present</p>	<p>Censuses of foreigners; letters and certificates of origin; data pertaining to marriages and inheritances, giving names, places of residence, family relationships, dates and places of birth, extracts or marriage records; permits to stay in the canton; naturalizations</p>	<p>State and city archives</p>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
5. Family registers (<i>Familien Register; registri di famiglia</i> ; kept by Catholic and Protestant clergy; in the late 1800s the state, through the offices of the civil registrars, began to keep family registers)	Some since the latter part of the 1600s; most from about 1750 to 1900	Vary from town to town. Data in family group form. Some early ones give birth dates but may omit birth dates and birthplaces of parents. Family registers may also list unbaptized children, stillborn children, and children born outside the parish boundaries	Those made by Protestant clergy are normally in civil registration offices. Recent records and those of the Catholic clergy are kept in church archives. As of 1981 some were on microfilm at the Genealogical Library for towns in the cantons of Appenzell (Inner Rhodes and Outer Rhodes), St. Gall, Lucerne, Thurgau, and Zurich and for Basel city. Normally not available in French-speaking cantons
6. Church censuses (<i>Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse</i>) Note: Next to parish registers, these are the most important early genealogical records in northeastern Switzerland	About 1634 to about 1725 (for some towns, to about 1760). They usually cover the following years: 1634, 1637, 1640, 1643, 1647, 1649-50, 1670, 1678, 1682-83, 1689-91, 1695, 1709-10, 1722-25	Names and ages of parents and children living at the time of the census, names of servants, type of religious training and religious books available in the home; sometimes occupation of father, apprenticeships of children, and names of children away from home, family members who emigrated to a foreign country, and those fighting in foreign wars; by about 1670 they often give complete christening dates; similar to family registers, in family group form; it is not uncommon to find two or three generations listed together	Available for the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau and for parts of St. Gall, Aargau, and Schaffhausen; at the state archives of Zurich and on film at the Genealogical Library
7. Records of Protestant refugees (see also citizenship records for records of Protestants arriving in Geneva from 1549 to 1587)	1549-1850	Letters of origin in notarial and court records; Protestant parish registers containing names of places of origin of refugees (for Italians see the records of the Italian Church of Geneva); censuses of refugees; records of financial relief (<i>bourses and corporations</i>) to Protestant refugees and their descendants, giving names, places of origin, spouses, parents, descendants, places of residence, and birth, marriage, and death dates	State and city archives and libraries, especially in the cantons of Geneva, Bern, Vaud, and Zurich. For Neuchâtel see the article by A. de Chambrier cited in appendix D. For two excellent studies with extensive bibliographies, see the works by Olivier Clottu and Auguste Lacoste cited in appendix D
8. Guild records (<i>Zunftbücher, Lehrlingsverträge, Gesellfreibriefe; apprentis et hommes libres; apprendiste e homini liberi</i>)	16th-19th C.	APPRENTICES AND FREEMEN: Names, ages or birth dates, places of residence and often of origin, names of parents, town in which family has citizenship	City and state archives. For the 19th century in local guild administration offices. (These records were made chiefly in large cities)

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
<p>9. Parish registers (<i>Pfarrbücher; registres paroissiaux; registri parrocchiali</i>)</p> <p>Note: A person may be referred to as a citizen of a town even though he was not born there; he may hold citizenship there because an ancestor lived there and held citizenship</p>	<p>Protestant: about 1525 to present</p> <p>Catholic: about 1580 to present</p>	<p>BAPTISM RECORDS (<i>Taufbücher</i>): Date and place of baptism; names of child, parents, and sometimes grandfathers; names of godparents and sometimes their relationship to the child. Mothers not named in some early records</p> <p>CONFIRMATION RECORDS (<i>Konfirmationsbücher, Firmungsbücher</i>): Name of person receiving communion, age (usually 12–17), and name of father</p> <p>MARRIAGE RECORDS (<i>Ehebücher</i>): Names of couple, date and place of marriage; after 1700 often names of fathers and sometimes of mothers of bride and groom</p> <p>BURIAL RECORDS (<i>Beerdigungen, sépultures, sepulture</i>): Name of deceased; date of death and burial; often name of spouse, especially of women; names of parents of deceased children</p>	<p>On film at the Genealogical Library for the following cantons only: Basel (-Stadt and -Land), Geneva, Graubünden, Lucerne, St. Gall, Thurgau, Ticino, Appenzell (Inner Rhodes and Outer Rhodes), Vaud, and Zurich. In the cantons of Neuchâtel, Solothurn, Zurich, Vaud, and Basel-Land, parish registers before 1876 are in the state archives. In other cantons Protestant records are often in custody of civil registrars, and Catholic records are in parish or diocesan archives</p> <p>Note: In Catholic cantons couples sometimes went to favorite shrines such as Mariastein and Einsiedeln to be married</p>
<p>10. Military records (<i>Militär Akten; registres de conscription, dossiers d'exemptions, listes des déserteurs; registri militari</i>)</p>	<p>15th–18th C.</p> <p>19th C. to present</p>	<p>Name and residence of soldiers; later, age and rank included</p> <p>Conscription records with names of 19- or 20-year-old men, birth dates and places, names of parents, places of residence (sometimes out of the country), physical descriptions</p>	<p>State archives</p> <p>State archives. Information may also be obtained from the Eidgenössisches (Federal) Militär Departement, Bundeshaus, 3000 Bern</p>
<p>11. University records</p>	<p>Basel: 1460–1666</p> <p>Geneva: 1559–1878</p> <p>Lausanne: 16th C. to present</p> <p>Zurich: 1832 to present</p>	<p>STUDENT MATRICULATION: Names of students, places of origin, sometimes names of parents and ages, birthplaces of students from other countries</p>	<p>Older records in state archives; modern ones in university archives. Records for Basel and Geneva in print at the Genealogical Library</p>
<p>12. Tithing books (<i>Zehntenbücher; registres de la dime; registri della decima</i>)</p>	<p>15th–19th C.; later in some cantons</p>	<p>Names of persons who paid tithes, date of payment, place of residence, sometimes places of origin and of family citizenship</p>	<p>Catholic records in diocesan and parish archives, Lutheran and Reformed records in state archives; services of a professional researcher advised</p>
<p>13. City genealogical records (<i>Genealogische Stadt-Register; livres d'or; libri d'oro</i>)</p>	<p>15th–19th C.</p>	<p>Pedigrees, descent charts, family histories of old and prominent families</p>	<p>State and city archives; <i>Stammbücher</i> records in the canton of Nidwalden. Thirty <i>Geschlechtsregister</i> of the canton of Uri were published by Alois Miller. Many printed Swiss genealogies and local histories are in various libraries, some at the Genealogical Library</p>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
<p>19. Citizenship records (Bürger Register; <i>lettres de bourgeoisie</i>; <i>registri di cittadinanza</i>)</p> <p>Note: In the canton of Zurich, from 1634 to about 1725 called <i>Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse</i>; from about 1725 to 1800 called <i>Haushaltungsregister</i></p>	<p>11th C. to present, but especially since the 14th C.</p>	<p>Names, dates, places of origin, and perhaps names of father or of wife and father-in-law. Sample entry: "20 June 1558, Charles son of deceased Paul Bernard, native of Nimes in Languedoc"</p> <p>After 17th century often date and place of birth and marriage, death dates of fathers, data on other family members and ancestors</p>	<p>In print for Basel-Land and the cities of Bern, Geneva, St. Gall, Sissach, Thun, Winterthur, Zofingen, and Zurich. In state and city archives</p> <p>Books of inhabitants such as the <i>Livre des habitants de Genève</i>, vol. 1 (1549-60), vol. 2 (1572-74, 1585-87), by Paul F. Geisendorf (Genealogical Library call no. 949.443/G1 N2g and microfilm 873,930)</p> <p>These records continue in manuscript form to 1792 in the state archives at Geneva</p> <p>The rôles de bourgeoisie of Geneva are on Genealogical Library microfilm 18,794</p>

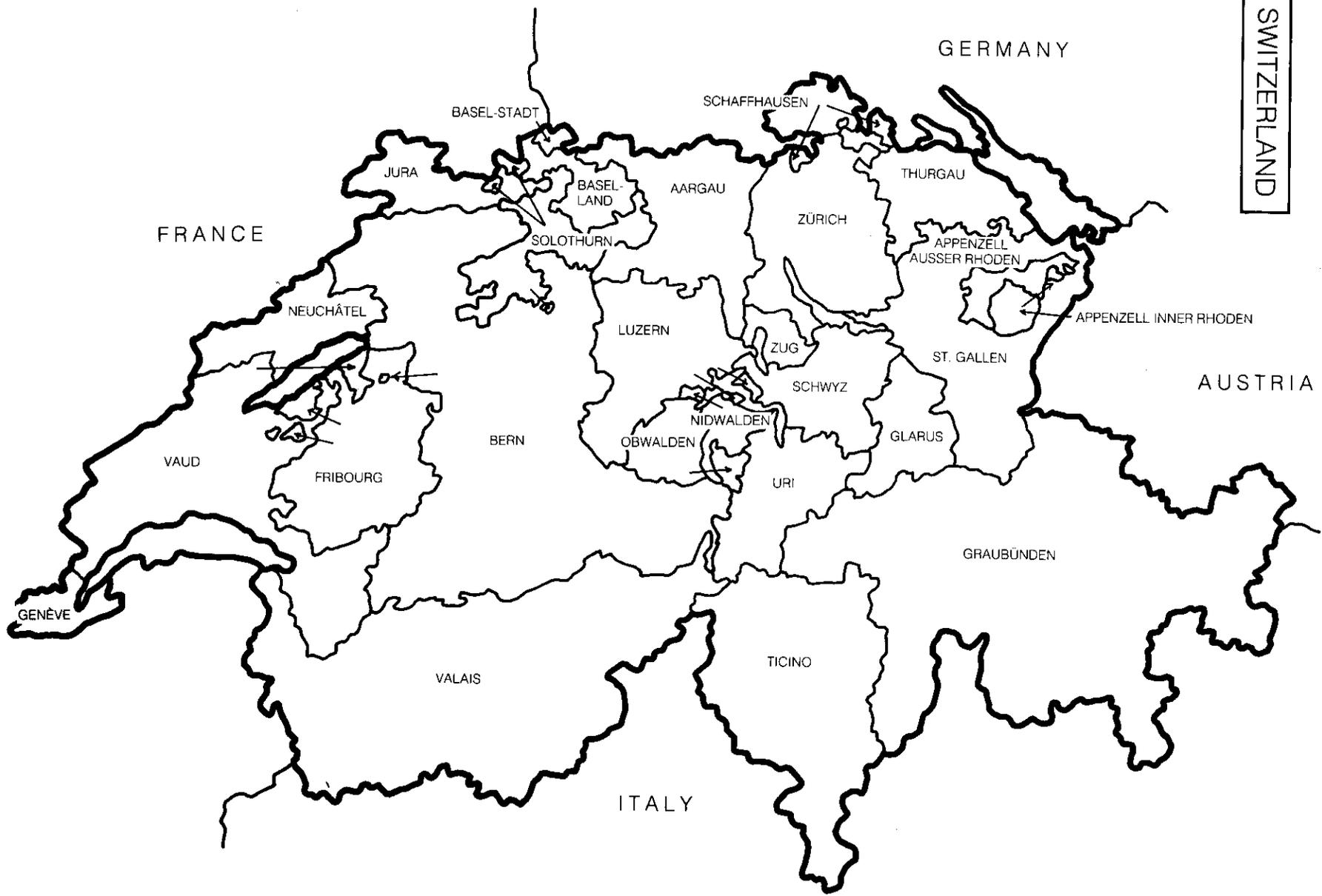
Appendix A: Cantons of Switzerland

Canton	Postal Abbr.	No. of Commu- nities	Year Admitted to Swiss Confederation	Predominant Language(s)
Aargau (<i>Fr. Argovie, Ital. Argovia</i>)	AG	231	1803	Swiss-German
Appenzell Inner Rhodes (<i>Ger. Appenzell Inner Rhoden, Fr. Appenzell Rhodes-Intérieures</i>)	AI	6	1513	Swiss-German
Appenzell Outer Rhodes (<i>Ger. Appenzell Ausser Rhoden, Fr. Appenzell Rhodes-Extérieures</i>)	AR	20	1513	Swiss-German
Basel-Land (<i>Fr. Bâle-Campagne, Ital. Basilea-Campagna</i>)	BL	73	1501	Swiss-German
Basel-Stadt (<i>Fr. Bâle-Ville, Ital. Basilea Città</i>)	BS	3	1501	Swiss-German
Bern (<i>Fr. Berne, Ital. Berna</i>)	BE	410	1353	Swiss-German, French
Fribourg (<i>Ger. Freiburg, Ital. Friborgo</i>)	FR	266	1481	Swiss-German, French
Geneva (<i>Fr. Genève, Ger. Genf, Ital. Ginevra</i>)	GE	45	1815	French
Glarus (<i>Fr. Glaris, Ital. Glarona</i>)	GL	29	1352	Swiss-German
Graubünden (<i>Fr. Grisons, Ital. Grigioni</i>)	GR	215	1803	Swiss-German, Romansh, Italian
Jura (<i>Ital. Giura</i>)	JU	82	1979	French
Lucerne (<i>Ger. Luzern, Ital. Lucerna</i>)	LU	107	1332	Swiss-German
Neuchâtel (<i>Ger. Neuenburg</i>)	NE	62	1815	French
Nidwalden (<i>Fr. Nidwald, Ital. Sottoselva</i>)	NW	11	1291	Swiss-German
Obwalden (<i>Fr. Obwald, Ital. Sopraselva</i>)	OW	7	1291	Swiss-German
St. Gall (<i>Ger. St. Gallen, Fr. St-Gall, Ital. S. Gallo</i>)	SG	90	1803	Swiss-German
Schaffhausen (<i>Fr. Schaffhouse, Ital. Sciaffusa</i>)	SH	34	1501	Swiss-German
Schwyz (<i>Ital. Svitto</i>)	SZ	30	1291	Swiss-German
Solothurn (<i>Fr. Soleure, Ital. Soletta</i>)	SO	130	1481	Swiss-German
Thurgau (<i>Fr. Thurgovie, Ital. Turgovia</i>)	TG	181	1803	Swiss-German
Ticino (<i>Ger. and Fr. Tessin</i>)	TI	247	1803	Italian
Uri	UR	20	1291	Swiss-German
Valais (<i>Ger. Wallis, Ital. Vallese</i>)	VS	163	1815	French, Swiss-German, Italian

Vaud (Ger. Waadt)	VD	385	1803	French
Zug (Fr. Zoug, Ital. Zugo)	ZG	11	1352	Swiss-German
Zurich (Ger. Zürich, Ital. Zurigo)	ZH	171	1351	Swiss-German

The following map shows the location of the cantons. Nidwalden and Obwalden were formed from Unterwalden, Basel-Land and Basel-Stadt from Basel, Jura from Bern, and Appenzell Inner Rhodes and Outer Rhodes from Appenzell. Maps of Switzerland and of its cantons can be purchased from Kümmerli und Frey, Kartographischer Verlag, 3001 Bern, Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND



Appendix B: Addresses of Swiss State Archives

Canton	Address	Canton	Address
Aargau	Staatsarchiv Aargau, 5000 Aarau, Switzerland	Nidwalden	Staatsarchiv Nidwalden, Mürgstrasse, 6370 Stans, Switzerland
Appenzell I.R.	Landesarchiv Appenzell Innerrhoden, Verwaltungsgebäude, 9050 Appenzell, Switzerland	Obwalden	Staatsarchiv Obwalden, Rathaus, 6060 Sarnen, Switzerland
Appenzell O.R.	Staatsarchiv Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Kantonskanzlei, Kasernenstr. 17B, 1900 Herisau, Switzerland	St. Gall	Staatsarchiv St. Gallen, Regierungsgebäude, 9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland
Basel-Land	Staatsarchiv Basel-Land, Wiedenhubstrasse 35, 4410 Liestal, Switzerland	Schaffhausen	Staatsarchiv Schaffhausen, Rathausbogen 4, 8200 Schaffhausen, Switzerland
Basel-Stadt	Staatsarchiv Basel-Stadt, Martinsgasse 2, 4001 Basel, Switzerland	Schwyz	Staatsarchiv Schwyz, Bahnhofstrasse, 6430 Schwyz, Switzerland
Bern	Staatsarchiv Bern, Falkenplatz 4, 3012 Bern, Switzerland	Solothurn	Staatsarchiv Solothurn, Bielstrasse 41, 4500 Solothurn, Switzerland
Fribourg	Archives de l'Etat de Fribourg, Les Augustins, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland	Thurgau	Staatsarchiv Thurgau, Regierungsgebäude, 8500 Frauenfeld, Switzerland
Geneva	Archives de l'Etat de Genève, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 2, 1211 Genève 3, Switzerland	Ticino	Archivio Cantonale del Ticino, Via C. Salvioni, 6500 Bellinzona, Switzerland
Glarus	Landesarchiv Glarus, Gerichtsgebäude, Spielhof 6, 8750 Glarus, Switzerland	Uri	Staatsarchiv Uri, Ankenwaage, 6460 Altdorf, Switzerland
Graubünden	Staatsarchiv Graubünden, Reichsgasse, 7000 Chur, Switzerland	Valais	Archives d'Etat du Canton du Valais, 9 rue des Vergers, 1951 Sion, Switzerland
Jura	Archives de l'Etat de Jura, rue du Septembre 2, 2800 Delémont, Switzerland	Vaud	Archives Cantonales Vaudoises, rue du Maupas 47, 1004 Lausanne, Switzerland
Lucerne	Staatsarchiv Luzern, Bahnhofstrasse 18, 6000 Luzern, Switzerland	Zug	Staatsarchiv Zug, Regierungsgebäude, 6300 Zug, Switzerland
Neuchâtel	Archives de l'Etat Neuchâtel, Château, 2001 Neuchâtel, Switzerland	Zurich	Staatsarchiv Zürich, Winterthurerstr. 170, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland

Note: The postal code, a four-digit number, comes before the name of the city.

Appendix C:

Passport Records Found in Swiss State Archives

State Archives	Dates	Indexes	Remarks
Aargau	?	?	Districts Aarau and Lenzburg only
Appenzell Inner Rhodes	1814-98	No	
Appenzell Outer Rhodes	1806-1927	Yes	Gaps, 1811-15
Basel-Land			No passport records
Basel-Stadt	1738-1922	Yes	Special register for America, 1854-61
Bern	1838-87	Yes	Gaps, 1855-59
Fribourg	1804-44	Yes	
Geneva	1794-1942	Yes	Cumulative index, 1815-1910. This index is on film at the Genealogical Library
Glarus			No passport records
Graubünden	1873-	?	
Jura	1816-91	?	Districts: Delémont, 1816-34; Franches-Montagnes, 1819-72; Porrentruy, 1818-91
Lucerne	1798-1915	Yes	Gaps in indexes from 1829
Neuchâtel	1796-1914	Yes	Indexes from 1848
Nidwalden			No passport records
Obwalden			No passport records
St. Gallen	1846-94	Yes	District Werdenberg only
Schaffhausen	1807-1915	No	
Schwyz	1932-52	No	
Solothurn	1822-1929	Yes	Indexes, 1822-1915
Thurgau			No passport records
Ticino			No passport records
Uri	1808-94	Yes	
Valais	1816-67	Yes	
Vaud	1803-1939	No	A few gaps
Zug	1811-1935	No	
Zurich	1814-1926	No	

Source: Data compiled in April 1980 by Olivier Dessemontet, Director (retired), Archives Cantonales Vaudoises, Lausanne, from a questionnaire sent to the twenty-six state archives of Switzerland. Used by permission.

Appendix D: Research Aids

Alsace Emigration Index. (Genealogical Library microfilms 1,125,002–1,125,007.)

Lists also some Swiss emigrants.

Ammann, Hektor, and Schib, Karl, eds. *Historischer Atlas der Schweiz/Atlas historique de la Suisse/Atlante storico della Svizzera.* Aarau: Verlag H.R. Sauerländer & Co., 1951. (Genealogical Library call no. Q949.4 E3a.)

Archiv für Schweizerische Familienkunde. 4 vols. Zurich: Verlag Genealogisches Institut J.P. Zwicky, 1942–72. (949.4 D2zg.)

Billeter, Julius C. *Julius Billeter: Pioneer Swiss Genealogist.* Salt Lake City: By the Author, 1980. (921.494 A1 No. 2; microfilm 1,133,621, item 12.)

Julius Billeter produced records covering at least one thousand family names, each surname often covering well over a thousand individuals. Most of his research is available at the Genealogical Library. Look for the desired surname in the catalog of the Genealogical Library.

Blocher, Andreas. *Die Eigenart der Zürcher Auswanderer nach Amerika, 1734–1744* [The peculiarities of the Zurich emigrants to America]. Zurich: Atlantis Verlag, 1976. (949.458 W2b.)

Bodmer, Walter. *L'Immigration suisse dans le comté de Hanau-Lichtenberg au 17^e siècle.* (Microfilm 1,071,428, item 7.)

Bonjour, E.; Offler, H.S.; and Potter, G.R. *A Short History of Switzerland.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1974. (949.4 H2b.)

Bonnaud-Delamare, Roger. *L'Immigration helvétique dans les principautés de Murbach et de Lure après la Guerre de Trente Ans (1649–1715).* Cahiers d'études comtoises, vol. 8. Paris: Les Belles lettres, 1966. (944 W2bo.)

Chambrier, A. de. "Naturalisation des réfugiés français à Neuchâtel de la révocation de l'édit de Nantes à la Révolution française: 1685–1794." *Musée Neuchâtelois* 37:197–285. (949.433 B2m, Vol. 37; also microfilm 824,130.)

Chastellain, Henri, ed. *Répertoire des noms de famille extraits des registres d'état civil du Canton de Vaud (1562–1821).* 5 vols. N.p., 1926–28.

Surnames A–F, microfilm 885,749.

Surnames G–P, microfilm 885,750.

Surnames Q–Z, microfilm 885,751.

Indicates in what towns surnames were found. An even more extensive index, yet not complete for the parish registers of the canton of Vaud, is on cards in the Archives Cantonales, 47 rue du Maupas, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland. If a baptism or marriage record is difficult to find, you may send money to this archive in Lausanne to see if their card file (*fichier des registres paroissiaux*) contains these records (about \$2.50 for each entry). An alternative is to employ a professional genealogist to consult this index.

Clottu, Olivier. *Genealogical Research in the French Speaking Parts of Switzerland, Including Swiss Huguenot Records.* World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar, area F–5. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society, 1969. (929.1 W893: microfilm 897,215, item 24; microfiche 6,039,357.)

Contains an excellent bibliography of important Swiss genealogical reference books.

Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse. Bern: Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Familienforschung, 1934–. (949.4 B2sF.)

For subscriptions write to Feldeggstrasse 58, 8008 Zurich, Switzerland.

Dessemontet, Olivier. *The Role of the Family in Swiss Rural and Urban Life.* World Conference on Records, series no. 523. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1980.

—. *The Swiss Who Left: Tracing American Origins in Switzerland.* World Conference on Records, series no. 510. Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1980.

Deutsches Geschlechterbuch: Genealogisches Handbuch Bürgerlicher Familien. 186 vols. to date. Görlitz; Limburg an der Lahn: Verlag von C.A. Starke, 1889–. (943 D2dg.)

Volumes 42, 48, 56, 65, and 77 contain Swiss lines.

Dürrenmatt, Peter. *Schweizer Geschichte.* Zurich: Schweizer Verlagshaus, 1963.

Excellent, detailed Swiss history with many illustrations.

Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz/Répertoire des noms de famille suisses/Repertorio dei nomi di famiglia svizzeri. 6 vols. 2d ed., rev. Zurich: Polygraphischer Verlag, 1968–71. (Ref 949.4 D4fa; 1940 edition is on microfilm 441,670.)

A valuable aid for first locating a surname in Switzerland so that you can continue research in Swiss records. It shows the surnames now found in Switzerland and the towns in which they are found. It also shows the country of origin for naturalized persons. Extinct families and families that all emigrated are not listed. Surnames are in alphabetical order (ä=ae, ö=oe, ü=ue). The prefixes van and von follow the surname; the prefixes da, de, di, and du precede the surname. The letter a following the name of a town indicates that the family was living in that town before 1800; b means that the family moved into the town in the 1800s; and c means that they moved into the town in the 1900s. Generally you only need to check the records of the towns marked a, since records are kept in the town of origin regardless of where the person lived in Switzerland. A superscript o indicates that the surname is carried by only a few persons in that town. A plus sign (+) shows that persons of the surname were citizens of several towns of the canton. The work is available from the publisher, Helenastrasse 3, 8034 Zurich 8, Switzerland.

Faust, Albert Bernhardt, comp. **Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies**. 2 vols. 1920–25. Reprint (2 vols. in 1). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. Vol. 1, Zurich, 1734–44. Vol. 2, Bern, 1706–95, and Basel, 1734–94. (Ref 973 W2fa 1968; original editions on microfilm 020,370.)

Fels, H.R. von. *Seven Centuries of International Heraldry. Part IV: Switzerland*. World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar, area J2 & 3d. Salt Lake City, Utah: Genealogical Society, 1969. (Ref. 929.1 W893 J2 & 3d; microfilm 897,218, item 6; microfiche 6,039,433, item 4.)

Grueningen, John Paul von, ed. **The Swiss in the United States**. Madison, Wis.: Swiss-American Historical Society, 1940. (973 F2ss.)

Grun, Paul Arnold. **Schlüssel zu alten und neuen Abkürzungen** [Key to old and new Latin and German abbreviations]. Grundriss der Genealogie, vol. 6. Limburg/Lahn: C.A. Starke Verlag, 1966. (Ref. 943 B4gg, vol. 6.)

The Hamburg Passenger Lists. Genealogical Research Papers, series C, no. 30. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1976. (Ref. 929.1 G286gs ser. C, no. 30; microfiche 6,000,034.)

A detailed guide to the Hamburg passenger lists, which give names, ages, and places of origin or residence of central Europeans emigrating to North America, including some Swiss.

Jacot, Arthur. **Schweizerisches Ortslexikon/Dictionnaire géographique de la Suisse/Dizionario geografico della Svizzera**. Lucerne: C.J. Bücher, 1969. (949.4 E8s, 1969.)

The names of independent political communities (towns) are written in capital letters. The four-digit number before the name of these towns is the zip code. These towns have post offices and civil registration offices. The names of all other towns are written in lowercase letters. The name of the political community to which they belong is shown between European quotation marks, for example: Engishofen TG «Erlen» The capital letters TG indicate that Engishofen is in the canton of Thurgau (see appendix A). The civil registration office where data from Engishofen is recorded is at Erlen.

Lachat, P. *Lateinische Bezeichnungen in alten Kirchenbüchern*. Neustadt an der Aisch: Verlag Degener & Co., 1960. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 24 (1957): 65–86. (949.4 B4ss, series 1, no. 22.)

Explains Latin terms and phrases found in parish registers.

Lacoste, Auguste. “Le Grand Refuge (1685–1700) particulièrement en Suisse.” *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 16 (1949): 21–26. (949.4 B2sf, year 16.)

Contains an excellent bibliography of records of French and Italian Protestants in Switzerland.

Macco, Herman Friedrich. **Swiss Emigrants to the Palatinate in Germany and to America, 1650–1800, and Huguenots in the Palatinate and Germany**. 6 vols. and index. (943 W2s; microfilms 823,861 and 823,862, with an index in the latter film.)

Information was compiled by the author, arranged and indexed by the Genealogical Department in 1954.

Parish register inventories (alphabetical lists of cantons with the years for which their parish registers are available):

Herzog, Walter. “Die Pfarrbücher des Kantons Solothurn.” *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 30 (1963): 35–45. (949.4 B2sf, year 30.)

Kiefer, Ernst. “Über die Basler Kirchenbücher und ihre Register.” *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 20 (1953): 41–47. (949.4 B2sf, year 20.)

- Oehler, Robert. *Verzeichnis der Pfarrbücher des Kantons Aargau*. Beromünster: Buchdruckerei Wallimann, n.d. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 39 (1972): 33–45. (949.4 B4vs, no. 7.)
- Schnyder-Spross, Werner. *Verzeichnis der Pfarrbücher des Kantons Zürich*. (949.451/ZI B5z, New Series.)
- Steinemann, Ernst. *Die Kirchenbücher des Kantons Schaffhausen*. Bern: Genossenschafts-Buchdruckerei, 1951. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 17 (1950): 25–34, 49–54. (949.4 B4vk, no. 4.)
- Weidenmann, Paul. *Die evangelischen Pfarr-Register des Kantons St. Gallen*. Bern: Genossenschafts-Buchdruckerei, n.d. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 14 (1947): 50–58. (949.4 B4vk, no. 3; also microfilm 908,641, item 4.)
- Winteler, Jakob. *Die Kirchenbücher des Kantons Glarus*. Basel: Frobenius, n.d. Reprinted from *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 13 (1946): 60–68. (949.4 B4vk, no. 2; also microfilm 908,641, item 5.)
- Woche-Wey, Josef. "Verzeichnis der Pfarrbücher des Kantons Luzern." *Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse* 28 (1961): 65–68. (949.4 B2sf, year 28.)
- Peyer, C.H. *Genealogical Research Sources in Switzerland: Major Genealogical Sources in Switzerland, Their Availability and Practical Use*. World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar, area D–15. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society, 1969. (929.1 W893; microfilm 897,214, item 38.)
- Picquet, Emile. *Les dénombrements généraux de réfugiés Huguenots au Pays de Vaud et à Berne à la fin du XVIIe siècle*. Lausanne: Editions la Concorde, 1934. (Microfilm 840,625.)
- "Repartition des communes entre les paroisses, dont elles ont fait successivement partie." Serie EB, Archives Cantonales du Vaud, 1562–1824. (Microfilm 840,625, part 2.)
- Register of towns showing to what parishes they belonged.
- Ruoff, W.H. *Germanic Research Problems, Part II: Emigration from Switzerland to the United States*. World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar, area D–5 & 6b. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society, 1969. (929.1 W893; microfilm 897,214, item 23.)
- Schweizerisches Geschlechterbuch [Swiss lineage books]. 12 vols. Basel: Kommissionsverlag von C.F. Lendorff; Zurich: Verlag Genealogisches Institut Zwicky, 1904–65. (949.4 D2z vol. 1–12.)
- Siedlungen und Gemeindeinteilung des Kantons Zürich* [Gazetteer of place-names in the canton of Zurich.] Buchdruckerei Berichthaus Zürich, 1956. (949.461 B45, series 3, no. 38.)
- Steinemann, Ernst, ed. "A List of Eighteenth-Century Emigrants from the Canton of Schaffhausen to the American Colonies, 1734–1752." *Pennsylvania German Folklore Society* 16 (1951): 185–96. (974.8 C4fg V.16.)
- Stricker, Eberhardt. "Schweizer Einwanderung ins Elsass." *Jahrbuch der Elsass-Lothringischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Strassburg* 10 (1937): 55–75. (Microfilm 1,071,428.)
- Suess, Jared H. *Handy Guide to Swiss Genealogical Records*. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1978. (949.4 D27s.)
- "Swiss Immigration Entries of Genealogical Value from *Der Stern*, 1869–1901." (949.4 B2ds.)
- Tobler-Meyer, Wilhelm. *Deutsche Familiennamen nach ihrer Entstehung und Bedeutung, mit besonderer Rücksichtnahme auf Zürich und die Ostschweiz*. Zurich: Albert Müller, 1894. (949.4 D4t; also microfilm 908,216.)
- Lists Swiss-German surnames and gives their origins and meanings.
- Thürer, Georg. *Free and Swiss: The Story of Switzerland*. London: Oswald Wolff Publishing Co., 1970.
- Türler, Heinrich; Godet, Marcel; and Attinger, Victor. *Historisch-Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz*. 7 vols. and supplement. Neuenburg: Administration des Historisch-Biographischen Lexikons der Schweiz, 1921–34. (Ref. 030.494 H629a.)
- A historical-biographical encyclopedia of Switzerland that includes histories of some surnames and towns and some coats-of-arms of some families and towns. It also contains many biographies with genealogical and historical data and discussions of genealogical sources; includes names and locations of books in which some of these original records have been published.
- Verzeichnis der Familiennamen der Bürger des Kantons Basellandschaft* [Index to the surnames of the citizens of the canton of Basel-Land]. Justizdirektion Baselland, 1938. (949.432 D4v.)

PASSPORT RECORDS IN SWITZERLAND

Conserved in State Records

State Records :	Dates :	Indexes :	Remarks :
Aargau	—	—	Only for the districts Aarau and Lenzburg
Appenzell Inner Rhoden	1812-1898	no	—
Appenzell Ausser Rhoden	1806-1927	yes	Gaps 1811-1815
Bern	1838-1887	yes	Gaps 1855-1859
Basel-Landschaft	—	—	No archives
Basel-Stadt	1738-1922	yes	Special register for America from 1854 to 1861
Fribourg	1804-1844	yes	—
Genève	1794-1942	yes	Cumulative index 1815-1910 <u>ON FILE</u>
Glarus	—	—	No archives
Graubünden	1873- ?	?	—
Jura	1816-1891	?	Districts : Delémont 1816-1834; Franches-Montagnes 1819-1872; Porrentruy 1818-1891
Luzern	1798-1915	yes	Gaps in indexes from 1829
Neuchâtel	1796-1914	yes	Indexes from 1848
Nidwalden	—	—	No archives
Obwalden	—	—	No archives
St.Gallen	1846-1894	yes	Only for the district Werdenberg
Schaffhausen	1807-1915	no	—
Solothurn	1822-1929	yes	Indexes 1848-1915
Schwyz	1932-1952	no	—
Thurgau	—	—	No archives
Ticino	—	—	No archives
Uri	1808-1894	yes	—
Vaud	1803-1939	no	A few gaps
Valais	1816-1867	yes	—
Zug	1811-1935	no	—
Zürich	1814-1926	no	—

N.B. This list has been drawn up in 1980 on the basis of a questionnaire sent to the 26 State Archives of Switzerland by Dr. Olivier Dessementet

THE SWISS WHO LEFT: TRACING AMERICAN ORIGINS IN SWITZERLAND

Olivier Dessemontet

Born in Switzerland. Resides in Lausanne, Switzerland. Director (retired), State Archives. Doctor in letters, University of Lausanne, Switzerland. Author, archivist.

In our preceding paper,¹ we explained how the economic and demographic transformations that left their print on nineteenth century Switzerland caused an overabundance of manpower, mainly in the countryside, but also in the towns. We mentioned that a lot of Swiss people emigrated to the United States of America, a large country open to colonists. These emigrants left a great number of descendants. Let us not be surprised if, having become American citizens for several generations, these Swiss immigrants are today greatly interested in the history of their families and are actively researching information about their Helvetic ancestors.

The records that a researcher, professional or amateur has to search through in order to find a family line, are varied and complex in Switzerland. Beginners often lack sufficient knowledge of these sources and a method for searching them, and research can quickly become difficult and discouraging.

In this paper we propose to help those who are interested and excited about genealogy, whatever their motivation might be. For, as Alex Haley wrote: "In all of us is a hunger, marrow-deep, to know our heritage—to know who we are and where we have come from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still a vacuum, an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness."

To present these sources of records, we shall retrace the course of time, following the normal course of any experienced

researcher. He starts with himself, then looks for his parents and his grandparents, thus establishing the trunk of his genealogy tree.

When he gets to the point beyond which it is impossible to go for lack of records, he can then go back down the branches and the collateral boughs and finally have a complete tree of all those who have been born and still bear the same last name.

Retracing the course of time is also the only method for anyone who desires to research his quarters, which means all of his ancestors, both paternal and maternal. This activity enjoys much success today, since the genes that determine us come as much from the maternal blood as from the paternal, and are not bound to the last name.

With these things in mind, we have divided sources into three great periods of history, which division stems from the very nature of the sources. The first period goes from 1876 to our day, during which time laws on civil registration in Switzerland became more uniform. The second one goes from 1525 to 1875: This is the period in which the researcher will deal essentially with parish records (baptisms, marriages, deaths). The year 1525 is a very arbitrary date for it is only in Zurich that these records go back that far. In most parishes, these records do not exist until much later. Sometimes as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century. Finally, the third period goes from the origin of records (usually fourteenth or fifteenth centuries) to the appearance of parish records.

First period: From 1876 to our day

It is only since 1876 that Switzerland has had uniform laws for civil registration. Each canton is subdivided into a variable number of districts, and each district generally includes several towns or villages. There is a records' officer for every district, and he alone can write up certificates, keep the records, and make extracts of them.

There are, in Switzerland, two parallel series of registers of births, marriages, and deaths. The first one contains inscriptions of deaths, marriages, and births that occurred in that very district. A second series takes into account the bourgeoisie or citizenship of the Swiss people recorded in the first series. For, you see, there is a Helvetic particularity which gives every citizen the enjoyment of Swiss nationality, but also of membership in the bourgeoisie (citizenship) of one of several communities. This survival of the old social circle made up of the middle-class inhabitants of the same community is very strong in Switzerland, even though it has lost all its reasons for existence as far as economic solidarity is concerned. This community bond ties families to their village past and is not about to disappear. This bond with the ancestral land was one of the reasons for the creation, as early as 1876, of the second series of registers in which are transcribed the births, marriages, and deaths of all the bourgeois of a community, whether they live there or not.

Without getting into further detail, it is important to know that if it is not known where a Swiss person was born, married, where he died—meaning the place where the fact actually occurred and where it was originally inscribed in the records—the researcher can find the transcription of these deeds in the register of the bourgeois of each community, which is also kept by the records' officer of the district that the bourgeoisie community belongs to. This can considerably facilitate research as

Swiss identity papers always mention the person's place of origin, meaning their bourgeoisie community.

One can, of course, regret that this series—registers of the bourgeoisie, called B registers from 1876 to 1928, then family registers—does not exist for earlier periods, except for a few particular communities that had already installed it for private reasons. This lack of records, however, not that serious, because it was in the second half of the nineteenth century that the Swiss people really started to leave their place of origin, forced to do so by demographic expansion. They settled first in the neighboring cities, then in the four corners of the world.

In summation, anybody who is looking for the ancestors of a Swiss person who emigrated must know that he can always contact the civil registration office of the district on which the ancestor's community of origin depends to obtain certificates for the period from 1876 to our day.

We have just said that a Swiss immigrant's community of origin must be discovered in order to research further. We cannot go into practical details about the techniques of research. We therefore refer the researcher to a small work recently published which we very highly recommend, Swiss Genealogical Research: An Introductory Guide, by Paul Anthon Nielson, (Virginia Beach and Norfolk: Donning), 1979. "This Guide is merely an introduction to the peculiarities of Swiss genealogical research, written for those descendants of Swiss emigrants who want to learn more about their lineage; a more inclusive handbook on this difficult subject remains to be written" (preface by the author).

Practical indications, theoretical advice, and everything else necessary for research will be found in Nielson's work.

We consider it useful to mention that addresses of Swiss archives are found in

Archivum, International Review on Archives, vols. 22-23, 1972-73, under the title of International Directory of Archives, after January, 1975 (Presses Universitaires de France, 1975).

The notes and selective bibliography at the end of this paper may assist researchers. Since knowing the town or at least the canton of origin of an emigrant Swiss ancestor is most important and sometimes difficult to learn, the bibliography is followed by a list of passport or emigration records available in Switzerland. Knowing the native language of your Swiss ancestors will help indicate which of these records to have consulted. Record searchers or genealogists in Switzerland may be employed to examine these for you.

Second Period: 1525 to 1875

Births, marriages, and deaths were written up in parish registers until the end of the Old Regime in 1798, then in very diversified registers until 1875. In 1798, the Helvetic Republic proclaimed freedom of conscience and belief. It entrusted into the townships of each community the duty of keeping up records for births, marriages, and deaths. These very general directions had very diversified implementations according to each district: at times there were two parallel series of civil and parish registers, at times only one kept by the clergy, acting as an employee of the commune or of the district. These statements do not apply to all of Switzerland as we know it today, since Neuchatel, Geneva, and the Valais area did not belong to it until 1815. In summation, there was no unity in the civil registration from 1798 to 1875, and this makes research more difficult. It is absolutely necessary that the researcher, before anything else, find out which system prevailed in his ancestor's district or community of origin.²

After these necessary clarifications, let us examine how parish registers were

kept, as they were the sole source dealing with births, marriages, and deaths from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Let us start with a few general statements on their beginnings.

There are no known parish registers in Switzerland dating back to the fifteenth century or earlier, except a register of baptisms in Porrentruy (JU), starting in 1481, and a record of baptisms in the town of Bâle, kept from 1490 to 1497. It will be necessary to wait until the Reformation to see the appearance of baptism and death records in Zurich in 1525, in Bale-town in 1529, and in Bern in 1530.

This movement was rather quickly followed in Protestant districts, and also in the area of Bern Argovie in 1534, in Schaffhouse in 1539, in Geneva as soon as 1546, with an almost continuous record for the town as soon as 1550.

In the Vaud area, which was then under the jurisdiction of Bern, the first register of baptisms and marriages is found in Moudon in 1562. In Neuchatel, it starts in 1552 for a parish, in 1590 for the town.

As far as the part of Switzerland that remained Catholic is concerned, let us remember that it was the Council of Trente in 1563 which prescribed that the clergy must keep records of baptisms and marriages. These records appear in Fribourg in 1566, in Glaris in 1571, in Soleure and in Lucerne in 1580, in Unterwald-le-Haut in 1592, in Zug around 1600, in Unterwald-le-Bas in 1616 (published in 1635) but a few registers are older. The Valais area only started keeping records with the Synodal Constitutions of 1626. In the Jura area and the part of the Bern district that formerly was in the diocese of Bale, records are found as soon as 1584, but some date back only to the end of the eighteenth century!

Why are there so many differences in the

starting points of records? The differences seem to stem from the reserve of the clergy, Catholic and Protestant. The ecclesiastic people had a hard time bending themselves to this new servitude. We find proof of this in the fact that ecclesiastic and civilian authorities had to call them to order more than once. Adequate keeping of the registers left much to be desired in many parishes, even until the end of the Old Regime.

Almost everywhere, death registers come later than baptism or marriage registers. Death registers give very little information that does not always allow us to identify of the deceased person. Finally, let us mention that the age indicated is often very approximate; it can guide the researcher towards an identification, but never prove it.

Parish records start at very diversified dates. They are more or less well kept, and present huge gaps. Many of them, especially those at the beginning, have disappeared in the confusion of the centuries. Genealogists just have to accept that fact!

Until the end of the Old Regime (1798), both Catholics and Protestants kept their parish records pretty much in the same way, and they did not think about taking them away from the hands of the clergy. It is in the nineteenth century that transformations started in this area. Districts, which were then sovereign, tried to make their own records more complete and more precise, slowly making them into civil records; they did this under the impulse of new liberal ideas, tolerant ideas towards religion. Districts realized that their population was less and less homogenous in its Christian belief. Ecclesiastic leaders had to insert in the parish records of one church, entries dealing with people of a different church. Then districts created secular civil records, but let the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, take care of them, for the most part at least.

On the eve of the introduction of federal

civil records (1876), districts could roughly be divided into four groups as far as the concept and the keeping of registers was concerned:

1. Districts that kept traditional parish records without modifications --Catholic as in Lucern or in Unterwald-le-Haut, mixed as in Grisons and Glaris.
2. Districts that began a civil registration system alongside their parish registers--Catholic as in Unterwald-le-Bas and Fribourg, Protestant as in both Bale cities.
3. Districts that transformed their parish records into civil records and had them kept by the clergy. These are the most numerous be they Catholic as in Soleure, Schwyz, Valais and Zug; mixed as in Argovie; or Protestant as in Vaud, Zurich, and Bern.
4. Districts that made their records entirely civil as did Geneva, Neuchatel, and Schaffhouse, three Protestant districts, and Saint-Gall, a mixed district.

Let us finally give a few indications, necessarily very scant for it is impossible to go into detail here, about the places where records are kept and the procedure a researcher has to follow to consult them.

In most districts, record keeping has not been centralized in the chief town. Records prior to 1876 have remained in the parishes and are still their property. Just a few Protestant districts have grouped their records in district archives, often called state archives, since districts remained sovereign in this matter. Such districts are Bale-countryside (only Protestant registers), Bale-town, Geneva (until 1849), Neuchatel (from 1823 to 1875, only copies are in the state archives), Soleure (until 1837), Vaud (from 1821 to 1875, only copies are in the district archives), and Zurich (except the towns of Winterthur

and Zurich). Everywhere else, old records were kept either in the parishes, in communities or else sometimes in modern precincts of civil records.

One can see from the preceding lines how complex the genealogist's situation is. This complexity fully justifies the advice given to researchers: before anything else, one must find out about the district system or even the local system of keeping old registers.

The same advice should be given to private individuals looking up those records. Usually, consultation is free when individuals are consulting records for personal and scientific purposes. It requires an appropriate authorization, which varies from place to place, for professional genealogists, to consult records, and they must often pay a tax.

In summation, before 1876, looking up records is no more uniform than their nature or repository. Tracing back the pedigree of a Swiss family that emigrated to America is no child's play!

Third period: Before civil records registers

The title given to this third of our paper is intentionally rather vague. You see, the beginning of this period varies according to the location in question and the number of documents kept in public archives; its end depends on the date of appearance of parish records and on the quality of the information provided within them.

We could not possibly review here in detail conditions for the whole of present Switzerland. We will therefore limit ourselves to French-speaking Switzerland, which land we know well.

First, one necessary preliminary remark. If parish records were kept in the secular language of the area--which was generally the case at least in Protestant districts, for Catholics at times kept

the Latin language for a long time--then the writings are accessible to the researcher. Of course, there will need to be a little training, at least for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it will not be too extensive. On the other hand, reading and interpreting texts prior to the sixteenth century presents more problems. The language--most of the time Latin, but also old French and local German dialect--will present difficulties for the genealogist who is not familiar with the old vocabulary and syntax. On top of this, there are difficulties with the handwriting itself. The researcher will have to undergo some paleographic training, for reading old manuscripts dating back to the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, is not within the grasp of an individual anymore, even with a university education. The genealogist will, therefore, have to plan a more specialized training period before he can undertake to search archives. But then, what a reward! To be able to follow one's ancestors, one after one, tracing back the course of centuries, and, who knows, get back as far as Charlemagne, who is the root of so many European families--through female lines of course--what an immense joy for spirit and heart!

Experience teaches us that the great majority of families from French-speaking Switzerland can establish their family tree starting from a root in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Knowledge of one's ancestors can then be enriched by searching notary records which are usually kept in the district archives, or microfilms taken from them which are kept in Salt Lake City.⁴

It is, however, the search for quarters, as we have said, which offers the most surprises. We will therefore explore together this exciting area of genealogical science.

Every individual is today able to find rather easily his four grandparents, his great-grandparents, and so forth for five, six, or even seven generations.

This already provides 128 quarters, which means 128 names of ancestors who are almost contemporary, and we have thus gone back to the eighteenth century.

The next step, establishing 256 ancestors of the eighth generation, will already be more difficult. One will quickly discover that, among these ancestors, some have come from elsewhere, if not from America, at least from outlying areas or from surrounding countries. Research of these immigrant lines is not always easy, because it involves traveling and, therefore, unexpected expense. But it can be interrupted without too much damage--no one is forced to do the impossible--for there remain enough local lines to satisfy our curiosity and fill our hours of cultural leisure. Let us mention in passing that one might have given up much earlier some immigrant lines, much before the eighth generation.

With a little luck--one has to find parish records that are well kept and in good condition--we shall reach the tenth generation. Among the 1024 theoretical quarters, there will be only a few dozen left. The other ones will have disappeared because of implexes--ancestors common to more than one line because of marriages in the same blood, even far removed--or lack of sufficient sources.

In the best of cases, we have then reached the end of the information that can be gotten from parish records. One has to draw the curtain, or look elsewhere. But where and how?

One thing has to be understood first: we shall not be able to find all the ancestry of our quarters in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. Each Christian, be he noble or not, rich or poor, normally appeared in the parish records, since baptism especially was indispensable for the salvation of souls. But it was not the same for other records. Any mention of an individual in notary deeds, in administrative accounts, or in other old documents presupposes a justifying social or economic reason. Thus noble or

rich people will appear much more often than poor people or commoners. Besides, only heads of families could usually make contracts involving the family estate. Children that stayed under the tutelage of the father, even if they were married and had children themselves, could go without being mentioned at all during their whole life, if they died before the head of the family did. Of course, marriage contracts, wills, and deeds of distribution of inheritance often let us know the names of other members of the family, including girls and minor children; that is, if we deal with a family wealthy enough to use the services of a notary.

We thus understand why any researcher who wants to use his time and means successfully will first try to make a selection among his ancestors before he continues his research. In particular, he will have to try and determine what social class his ancestors belonged to. We cannot overemphasize the importance of this preliminary selection for anyone who does not want to waste his time.

What social classes were there in the fourteenth to seventeenth century era? Let us briefly talk about it.

At the apex of society there was the great nobility, counts and barons, formerly political and military masters of the land. Little by little, they had lost their importance with the increase of the power of the state, whether the state was monarchic, oligarchic, patrician, or even republican before its time in some areas of Switzerland. Their descendants had, however, kept a prestige that was not questioned, whether they resided in their castles or in town, whether they had kept their fortune or not.

Under this superior class were the small nobility made up of former local lords, of notaries who became rich and noble, of a few foreign lords that immigrated because of a marriage alliance or because of religion after the Reformation.

In the towns, there was then the class of magistrates, merchants, and craftsmen, who often led their city, and at times had very extended privileges. In patrician districts, they were part of the sovereign councils together with the nobility. Some of them had acquired considerable wealth.

Finally, in the countryside, there were rich peasants and poor peasants.

What family connections could there be between these diverse social classes? This is very important for genealogical research. In Switzerland there never was an uncrossable barrier between social classes. Of course, people have always coveted advantageous marriage alliances, in the social or economic context. A prince might have married a shepherdess, but this was rare and does not particularly interest us here. On the other hand, we must emphasize that girls of high nobility often married lords of middle or even small nobility, be it out of love—that was known even back then—or simply to get married, as good catches were hard to find. A simple glance at the published genealogies of great noble families of Switzerland is enough to prove what we have just stated.

In the following generation, the same phenomenon could occur again, but at the lower level. A girl from the small nobility, possibly poor, was requested in marriage by a wealthy bourgeois, who was not noble, which then often brought about a social ascension. A descent down the the social or economic scale—a "social cascade"—could go on with time down to the small rural families.

Thus, through successive alliances during a few generations, the blood of the medieval high nobility could be running in the veins of small craftsmen or peasants.

Let us finally mention another type of alliance between social classes, which one must never lose track of when dealing with families living on the lands of the former Excellencies of Bern: changes of

status through marriages to pastors. As soon as the Reformation took place, Bern tried to surround its new ministers of the gospel with a solid social status. They were well educated, well housed, rather well-paid, and allowed to marry, which was not the case for priests formerly. "When a pastor from the countryside came to town, decorum dictated that he come in a black coat and a sword at his side," we read in a contemporary text. The result of this ecclesiastic policy was rather quickly felt in the matrimonial domain. Many parents belonging to the higher classes of society did not consider that they were making a misalliance if they granted the hand of their daughter to a pastor, even if he was of humble antecedents. Later on, daughters of pastors would marry good peasants living in the parish of their father.

It is often through taking into account the social interconnections that we have just mentioned that a genealogist will be able to further his research and trace back some lines very far in time.

We were saying earlier that nobles and rich people left more traces in archives than their compatriots who were less favored by fate. As a matter of fact, some noble families kept private archives, which are today often kept in the state archives where people can consult them. Genealogical studies have also been published about them, and any researcher will find resorting to those a fruitful endeavour.

Urban families lend themselves more easily to genealogical research than rural families, for they have left more traces in communal registers and on vellum parchment, which documents were kept with greater care in towns than in villages.

It is now time to say a few words about the documentary sources through which the genealogist will sometimes be able to reconstitute surprising lines of ancestors that no one had any idea of.

First, there are the documents that stemmed from the close relationship between man and land. For centuries, wealth was solely a matter of real estate. Periodically, there was a kind of census of rural properties, called renewal of extentes (an old French word meaning evaluation of revenues and right of the crown.) A notary-commissary received the declarations of land owners or of simple rural peasants and wrote in a register called terrier (land record) the detailed description of all lands, without omitting the taxes assessed to each one. Very often, he also mentioned where some of the property came from stating sometimes the name of the spouse who had brought it as a dowry or inherited it as part of the succession in the inheritance division. Finally, and this is very important, the notary-commissary identified very precisely the owners or the tenant-farmers who declared their real estate assets. He stated their first name and surname, often their profession, almost always the given name of their father, and at times given name of their mother, this often going back two, three, four, five, and even six generations. When the property had been a part of the estate of the same family for a few centuries, mention of declarations made in earlier renewals allows one to find the bridge between different members of the family, at least between the present head of the family and preceding generations.

In the Vaud area for instance, these estate records exist in many places after the end of the fourteenth century. One easily realizes the importance these records can have for anyone who is seeking to trace back his ancestors beyond the era of parish registers. They are also very useful for filling in the gaps left in the information provided by civil records. State archives can easily guide the genealogist to the place where they are kept and tell how they can be consulted. Let us say finally that some areas of present Switzerland were not affected by the system of estate renewals.

Then there are family documents: mar-

riage contracts, wills, deeds of succession for an inheritance, and also settlements between disagreeing parties for an inheritance. Some of these deeds have been kept in the minutes of notaries, others only in copies kept by the families. Before the Reformation, almost every will included a pious donation given for the salvation of the souls of the testator and of his family. A copy of the will, or simply an extract thereof, was made for the beneficiaries, parish churches, or convents. One can find these in state or church archives, to the great benefit of the researcher. The fashion of substitutions in a will, which was very prevalent from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, particularly gives us very extensive pictures of the family of the testator. When the instituted heir was to die without child, the succession was to be granted to his closest parents, then, for lack of such, to further relatives. All these beneficiaries of one or more substitutions in a will are often named on a descent chart with their parentage, and this allows us to reconstitute the whole family at that time.

We have just examined the two main series of documents that allow a genealogist to trace back the pedigree of some ancestors, selected on the basis of the criteria mentioned, social class and material wealth. Other less important and more local series could still be mentioned for each specific case by competent archive people, with whom it is useful to build a good relationship.

Conclusion

It is time to close this paper and to let researchers embark on this exciting adventure of hunting ancestors. We say exciting because, with a little luck, one or several lines can be traced back to people that one eminent⁵ genealogist called "gateway ancestors." These are individuals that can be found in published genealogy books that enumerate the descendents of great imperial families,

or those of kings or princes of the medieval world. One such important work was published by Brandenburg.⁶ In the index of families that it contains, one finds for instance the Grandson barons, an old family of the Vaud area whose male line became extinct in the fifteenth century, but whose blood still runs in the veins of a great number of people in Vaud today, and also, we are sure, in the veins of many an American. This is due to the "social cascade" marriage alliances that we have mentioned earlier.

To come across, often by chance (this is the charm of this unplanned component of research), one of these "gateway ancestors" means almost to come upon a whole

world of fairy tale. One sees a parade of emperors--Charlemagne being the first--kings, princes, counts, and barons, whose role in ancient Europe and in the Crusades is well known. In a word, one can trace back some ancestors to those men who created our western world and its civilization.

The genealogist then becomes historian. For his ancestors cease to be mere names, sometimes accompanied by dates, and become human beings with flesh and blood who lived and often fought till death for a great ideal. Through them, from whom a small gene still remains in our cells, we become a better part of mankind, yesterday and today.

NOTES

¹"La famille suisse" [The Swiss Family] (Paper presented at the World Conference on Records in Salt Lake City, Utah on August 13, 1980.)

²Genealogists who would like to further their knowledge on the evolution of legislation in this area in the different Swiss districts before 1876 will find great interest in "Mitteilungen aus der Vereinigung schweizerischer Archivare" (Dittoed leaflet. Photocopy can be obtained from the district archives of Vaud in Lausanne, 47 rue du Maupas, CH^m 1004 Lausanne, Switzerland.)

³See note 2. This leaflet also gives publication data on registers that have been preserved and information on those which have disappeared. The information is given for all areas of Switzerland.

⁴All registers of notaries in the Vaud area, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, have been microfilmed in the last few years by the Genealogical Society of Utah. These registers constitute a gold mine of information on the actions and personalities of our ancestors.

⁵Anthony Richard Wagner, English Genealogy (Oxford 1960), p. 203. All of chapter 5 of this work, "The Rise and Fall of Families" offers very interesting data concerning our subject.

⁶Erich Brandenburg, Die Nachkommen Karls des Grossen (Frankfurt am Main 1964, Faksimile-Nachdruck von 1935).

⁷Olivier Dessementet, La Seigneurie de Belmont au Pays de Vaud 1154-1153 [The Lordship of Belmont in the Vaud area] Lausanne: Historical Library of Vaud, 1955 volume 17.

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L'Immigration Suisse
dans les paroisses
du Comté de Nassau-Sarrewerden
après la Guerre de Trente Ans

SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE ET D'ARCHÉOLOGIE DE SAVERNE ET ENVIRONS
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Annexe V

Liste alphabétique des noms de Suisses relevés dans les registres paroissiaux du comté de Nassau-Sarrewerden après la guerre de Trente Ans

Avis

Le nom et le prénom sont suivis de l'indication du registre où ils figurent. Lorsqu'un même Suisse fait enregistrer des actes tantôt dans la paroisse luthérienne qu'il habite, tantôt à Diedendorf, centre de la diaspora réformée, son nom est cité, suivi de la mention

- du registre où il figure pour la première fois ;
- du registre où l'on trouve également son nom par la suite.

Ainsi, Peter Anglicker, originaire de la région de Melchnau dans le canton de Berne, épouse en 1715 Elisabeth Springin, également du canton de Berne, à Diedendorf. Or le registre de Drulingen mentionne en 1718 un baptême célébré à Ottwiller : le père est un Suisse du canton de Berne, originaire de Gondiswil, village qui dépend de la paroisse de Melchnau ; il s'appelle Peter Enckliger et sa femme Elisabeth ; Peter Anglicker et Peter Enckliger sont sûrement un seul et même individu, qui figure dans la liste alphabétique comme suit :

Anglicker Peter, Died. r. M. 1715 ; Drul. l. B. 1718 (1).

Pour les paroisses du comté, les abréviations suivantes ont été adoptées :

Altwiller	: Alt.	Keskastel	: Kes.
Berg	: Berg	Lorentzen	: Lor.
Bockenheim	: Bock.	Mackwiller	: Mack.
Burbach	: Bur.	Neu-Saarwerden	: N.-Sw.
Butten	: But.	Oermingen	: Oerm.
Diedendorf	: Died.	Pisdorf (Bischtroff)	: Pisd.
Domfessel	: Dom.	Rauwiller	: Rauw.
Drulingen	: Drul.	Siltzheim	: Siltz.
Harskirchen	: Hars.	Voellerdingen	: Voel.
Herbitzheim	: Herb.	Weyer	: Weyer.
Hirschland	: Hirs.	Wolfskirchen	: Wolf.

(1) Rappelons le sens des abréviations « c., l., r. » etc... :

c. : registre catholique	B. : baptême
l. : registre luthérien	M. : mariage
r. : registre réformé	S. : sépulture
j. : registre des Jésuites	C. : confirmation

Abbühl Magdalena	Died.	r.	M 1715	Bertscht Johannes	Rauw.	r.	S 1790	Bucher Maria	Died.	r.	M 1704	
Abegglen Peter	Alt.	r.	M 1760	Bertscht Joseph	Rauw.	r.	M 1732	Bucher Peter	Died.	r.	B 1714	
			S 1770				B 1764				M 1717	
			Rauw.	Bertschi Peter	Alt.	r.	M 1763	Bucher (t) Ulrich	N.Sw.	l.	B 1715	
Abegglen Peter	Rauw.	r.	B 1791	Bettler Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1716	Bucher Ursula	Died.	r.	M 1708	
Abeglen Hans	Alt.	r.	M 1760	Bieber Anna	Died.	r.	M 1703	Buchert Nicolaus	Rauw.	r.	S 1762	
Abersold Christian	Died.	r.	M 1712	Bieler Joseph	Hirsch.	l.	B 1701	Bucht Peter	Died.	r.	B 1701	
Adorn David	But.	l.	S 1784	Bielerin Barbara	Died.	r.	B 1700				S 1710	
Ahlenbach Abraham	Lor.	l.	B 1734	Bielmann Christian	Alt.	r.	B 1756	Buchmann Hans	Died.	r.	M 1702	
Ailer Joh. Heindr.	N.Sw.	l.	B 1717	Bielmann Magdalena	Alt.	r.	B 1761	Buchmann Hans J.	Died.	r.	B 1707	
Albrecht Joh. G.	Died.	r.	B 1717	Bielmann Ulrich	Alt.	r.	M 1760	Buchmann Peter	Died.	r.	M 1730	
Albrecht Joh. G.	Died.	r.	B 1726				M 1762	Buchs Christina	Died.	r.	M 1717	
Allmann Magdalena	Died.	r.	M 1714				S 1767	Buchs Samuel	Died.	r.	M 1712	
Allemand Christian	Died.	r.	B 1711				Hars.				l.	S 1729
Allemand Jacob	Died.	r.	B 1704				Alt.				r.	B 1728
Allemand Johann	Died.	r.	S 1711	Bielmann Ulrich	Alt.	r.	B 1756	Buda Joh. Michael	Hirsch.	l.	M 1728	
			M 1730	Bientzel Anna	Died.	r.	B 1721	Buda (Vve) Susan.	Lor.	l.	S 1729	
			S 1731	Bierrl Johannes	Alt.	r.	M 1771	Bühler Antonius	Died.	r.	M 1723	
Allenbach Barbara	N.Sw.	l.	S 1717	Bierrl Samuel	Alt.	r.	M 1771	Bühler Barbara	Died.	r.	B 1706	
	Died.	r.	S 1748				S 1779	Bühler Christian	Bock.	j.	B 1687	
Allenbach Barbara	Bock.	l.	M 1684	Bietinger Melchior	Drul.	l.	S 1717		Died.	r.	B 1704	
	Kes.	l.	S 1705	Bletscht Christian	N.Sw.	l.	B 1731	Bühler Christian	Died.	r.	M 1716	
Allenbach Veronica	N.Sw.	r.	S 1782	Biller Joh. Jacob	Kea.	c.	S 1704	Bühler David	Died.	r.	M 1724	
Allman Georg	Rauw.	r.	M 1766	Binder Christian	Died.	r.	M 1723	Bühler Michael	Died.	r.	M 1723	
Alliman Jacob	Rauw.	r.	S 1774	Binderin Maria-E.	Kea.	c.	B 1727	Buntsch Hans	Lor.	l.	B 1710	
v. Almen Christian	Lor.	p.	B 1679	Birckel Christian	N.Sw.	l.	S 1737	Bupfer Susanna	Died.	r.	B 1723	
Allenburger Ursula	Died.	r.	B 1706	Birker Johann	Lor.	l.	B 1732		Rauw.	r.	B 1723	
Aman Rudolph	Died.	r.	M 1715	Biry Peter	Died.	r.	M 1718	Bupmann Joh. Jac.	Herb.	l.	S 1758	
Amier Maria	Died.	r.	B 1731	Bizl Anna Maria	Kea.	c.	S 1700	Bur Anna	Died.	r.	M 1706	
Amman Rudolf	Bock.	c.	B 1692	Blaser Carl	Rauw.	r.	M 1774	Burckard Joh.	N.Sw.	l.	B 1719	
Anderist Benedicta	Died.	r.	M 1712	Blas Niclaus	Lor.	l.	S 1736	Burckardt Hans	Died.	r.	M 1706	
Andern Barbara	Rauw.	r.	S 1748				B 1737	Burckardt Durst	Lor.	l.	B 1728	
Andreas Bartholom.	Drul.	l.	S 1733	Bleckerl	Rauw.	r.	M 1760	Burckardt Ulrich	Died.	r.	B 1708	
Andreas Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1700	(Blecher) David			S 1789	Bürcky Anna	Bur.	r.	S 1740	
Andrist Anna	Died.	r.	M 1701	Bleser Nicolaus	N.Sw.	l.	S 1742	Bürcky Elisabeth	Bur.	l.	M 1744	
Andrist Christiana	Died.	r.	M 1706	Bleuenslein Melch.	Lor.	l.	S 1729	Bürg Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1706	
Anglicker Peter	Died.	r.	M 1715	Bloch Hans Georg	Drul.	l.	B 1729	Bürgel Anna	Bock.	l.	M 1670	
	Drul.	l.	B 1718				M 1732	Bürgel Ulrich	Bock.	l.	M 1670	
Anna Anton	Died.	r.	M 1712				S 1782	Burger Nicolaus	Kes.	l.	S 1709	
Antoni Susanna	Bock.	j.	M 1668	Bloch Johannes	Died.	r.	M 1722		Hars.	l.	S 1709	
	Bock.	c.	M 1668	Blum Hans Peter	Lor.	l.	S 1720	Bürgt Anna Cath.	Died.	r.	M 1719	
Arndt Ulrich	Bock.	l.	S 1675	Blum Nicolaus	Died.	r.	M 1729	Bürgt Benedict	Herb.	l.	S 1750	
Arns Hans	Berg.	l.	S 1727	Boder Anna Christ.	Bock.	j.	B 1687	Bürgt Christian	Died.	r.	M 1723	
Augsburger Ulrich	Alt.	r.	M 1760	Boeter Christina	Died.	r.	S 1728	Bürgt Christina	Bock.	l.	M 1666	
			B 1761	Börtn Maria	Bock.	c.	B 1673	Bürgt Elisabeth	Bock.	l.	M 1662	
			S 1783	Born Joh. Heinrich	Hars.	l.	S 1757	Bürgt Jac.	Bock.	l.	M 1662	
Augsburger Johann	Hars.	l.	B 1770	Born Kilian	Died.	r.	B 1729	Burgy Anna Cath.	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1724	
Auler Johannes	Alt.	r.	M 1760				Kea.				l.	S 1717
	N.Sw.	r.	B 1721	Borner Hans Heindr.	Herb.	c.	M 1661	Bürgy (Vve) Christ.	Died.	r.	S 1717	
				Bossiger Friedrtch	Hars.	l.	S 1727	Burl Rudolf	Died.	r.	B 1718	
				Bossiger Friedrtch	Hars.	l.	S 1770	Bürkt Anna Cath.	Died.	r.	M 1720	
Bach Henri	Bock.	c.	M 1693	Bott Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1712	Bürkt Bernhard	Herb.	l.	S 1725	
Bächeler Jacob	Died.	r.	M 1730	Box Samuel	N.Sw.	l.	S 1712	Bürkt Christian	Herb.	l.	B 1725	
Bächeler Joseph	Died.	r.	M 1729	Brändli	Rauw.	r.	B 1775	Bürkt Daniel	Herb.	l.	M 1732	
Bachmann Anna-M.	Died.	r.	M 1729	(Brentel) Anna Ba.	Bur.	r.	C 1786	Bürkt Jac.	Herb.	l.	S 1725	
Bachmann Cathar.	Lor.	l.	B 1730	Brandt Joseph	Died.	r.	M 1722	Bürkl David	Herb.	l.	S 1731	
Bachmann Nicolaus	Bock.	l.	M 1661	Bratscht Veronca	Died.	r.	B 1718	Buscher Maria	Hirsch.	l.	M 1728	
Hirsch, dans	Wolfs.	l.	B 1672	Braun Joseph	Lor.	l.	B 1723	Büttigkoffer Rud.	Died.	r.	B 1726	
Bädlet Margaretha	Died.	r.	S 1732	Brechbieler Peter	Died.	r.	M 1702					
Bahnen Martin	Lor.	l.	S 1732	Brechbieler Peter	Lor.	l.	S 1720	Campis Daniel	Bock.	j.	M 1695	
Baltz J. Ulrich	Voell.	l.	B 1778	Brehm Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1717	Carl Anna Cath.	Died.	r.	B 1708	
Baltz Ulrich	Oerm.	l.	S 1763	Brehm Heinrich	Lor.	l.	B 1728	Carl Joh. Jacob	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1721	
Bambergerin Cath.	Died.	r.	B 1737				Bock.				l.	M 1659
Banuari Burckardt	Died.	r.	B 1709	Brettenstein Rud.	Bock.	j.	M 1664	Carle Elisabeth	Died.	r.	B 1700	
Banwert Hans	Died.	r.	B 1707				Bock.				c.	M 1674
			M 1717	Brendle Joh. Georg	Bock.	c.	M 1674	Carle Jacob	Died.	r.	B 1700	
			S 1732	Brenner Benedict	Bock.	l.	B 1669	Carle Nicolaus	Died.	r.	B 1709	
Bartoldt Hans Utr.	Died.	r.	B 1700	Brentel Anna Barb.	Bur.	r.	C 1786	Caroll Elisabeth	Hirsch.	l.	M 1734	
	Kes.	l.	S 1706	Brenzeli Johann	Rauw.	r.	M 1767	Caroll Johannes	Hirsch.	l.	B 1720	
Baschhard Johann	Rauw.	r.	B 1723	Bringgold Johann	Died.	r.	M 1708	Castendeich Magd.	Alt.	r.	S 1780	
Bäser Johann	Died.	r.	B 1721	Bringgold Peter	Alt.	r.	S 1756	Cattin Jannel	Hirsch.	l.	B 1735	
Batschel Wilhelm	Died.	r.	S 1752	Britschl Peter	Bock.	c.	B 1691	Charanquin Pierre	Bock.	j.	B 1688	
Bauch Johannes	Pisd.	l.	B 1703	Bronner Peter	Died.	r.	M 1709	Chretien Pierre	Died.	r.	M 1723	
Bauer Walter	Bur.	r.	M 1743	Brotscht Johann	Bock.	l.	B 1670	Christ Anna Elis.	Hirsch.	l.	S 1718	
Baumann Hans	Died.	r.	B 1708	Brubacher Hans	Bur.	r.	C 1792	Christen Adam	Lor.	l.	S 1673	
Baumann Joh. Bapt.	Siltz.	c.	M 1721	Brubacher Hans P.	Bur.	r.	C 1784	Christen Jacob	Died.	r.	B 1700	
Baumann Jost	Lor.	l.	B 1702	Brubacher Jac.	Kea.	l.	B 1761	Christen Catharina	Died.	r.	M 1714	
Baumberger Lorentz	Died.	r.	B 1724	Brubacher Joh.	Kea.	l.	B 1761	Christen Durst	Hars.	l.	B 1739	
Baumgarten Verena	Died.	r.	M 1717	Brubacher Martin	Bur.	r.	C 1779	Christen Elisabetha	Died.	r.	M 1706	
Baumwarth Johann	Died.	r.	S 1743	Bruck Abraham			S 1718	Christen Jacob	Died.	r.	M 1709	
Bechtold Margareth.	Died.	r.	M 1717				Lor.				l.	B 1721
Bedo Pierre	Bock.	l.	M 1670	Bruck Anna M. Vve	Lor.	l.	S 1733					S 1714
Beller Susanna	Died.	r.	M 1718	Bruderle Ulrich	Bock.	l.	B 1668	Conrad Joseph	Bock.	c.	B 1691	
Bendel Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1743	Brum Johannes	Died.	r.	S 1730	Creutzer Jacob	Died.	r.	M 1715	
Benen Christian	Died.	r.	M 1704	Brungarten Magdal.	Died.	r.	M 1700	Creutzer Jac. Chr.	Died.	r.	M 1768	
Bensiquer Jac. Lud.	Died.	r.	B 1773	Brunl Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1715					B 1772
Berger Peter	Bock.	l.	M 1674	Brunn Anna Maria	Died.	r.	M 1699	Crombach Hans M.	Bock.	c.	M 1668	
Bergmann Susanna	Died.	r.	M 1701				B 1700		Bock.	j.	M 1668	
Berner Abraham	Berg.	l.	B 1726	Brunner Jac.	Died.	r.	M 1717					M 1689
	Died.	r.	M 1736	Buber Maria Mag.	Berg.	l.	S 1725	Cumer Maria	Rauw.	r.	B 1725	
			B 1739	Bucher Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1707	Cuntz	Died.	r.	B 1701	
Bernhardt Christian	Alt.	r.	M 1762				B 1708	(Kuntz) Hans (Jac.)	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1720	
Bernhardt Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1724	Bucher Benedict	Rauw.	r.	M 1761					
Bert Jacob	Died.	r.	M 1720				S 1789	Danner Jacob	Drul.	l.	B 1725	
	Hirsch.	l.	B 1721	Bücher Christtan	Rauw.	r.	M 1728	Danner Susonne	Bock.	l.	M 1668	
Bertscht Isaac	Rauw.	r.	B 1758	Bucher Hans	Berg.	l.	B 1729	Dary Benedict	Died.	r.	M 1702	
Bertscht Jacob	Rauw.	r.	B 1775	Bucher Johann	Died.	r.	B 1718					
				Bucher Joh. Nikel	Rauw.	r.	M 1767					

<i>von Gunde Joh.</i>	Wolfs	l.	B 1744	<i>Hochstrasser Burg.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1706	<i>Julmi Benedicta</i>	Died.	r.	M 1709
<i>Gnader Margaretha</i>	Died.	r.	M 1720	<i>Hochstrasser H. P.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1726	<i>Julmi Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	S 1725
<i>Gundersperger Abr.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717	<i>Hochstrasser J. M.</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1741	<i>Jung Jacob</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1785
<i>Gundtner Joh. Jac.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1721		N.-Sw.	l.	B 1717				M 1785
<i>Gunsert Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729	<i>Hochwald Hans G.</i>	Hirsch.	l.	B 1728	<i>Jutzel Christian</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1684
<i>(von) Gunte H. P.</i>	Weyer	l.	B 1755	<i>Hoff Jacob</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1717	<i>Jutzi Christmann</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1669
<i>(von) Gunten Ulr.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1739	<i>Hoffachern Hans</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1671	<i>Jutzler Julius</i>	Died.	r.	M 1711
<i>Gunthe Ulrich</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1718	<i>Hoffer Durst</i>	Died.	r.	B 1716	<i>Jutzler Michael</i>	Bock.	j.	B 1682
<i>Gut Melchior</i>	Died.	r.	1706	<i>Hoffer Hans</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1672				
<i>Gulmann Joh.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1712	<i>Hoffer Ulrich</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1671	<i>Kader Hans</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704
<i>Gwerbel Joh.</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1698	<i>Hoffmann Lorens</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1746	<i>(von) Kaenel Fr.</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1775
				<i>Hofmann Peter</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1778				M 1786
				<i>Holler Johannes</i>	Berg.	l.	M 1729	<i>Kaes Hans</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1720
				<i>Hollered Jacob</i>	Bock.	c.	B 1673	<i>Käffer Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Haas Joh. Jacob</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	M 1706	<i>Hontziger Jacob</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1717	<i>Kaiser Elisabeth</i>	Pisd.	l.	M 1721
	Pisd.	l.	M 1706	<i>Hontziger Joseph</i>	Died.	r.	M 1707				S 1721
<i>Haas Hans Nikel</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1722				B 1708	<i>Kätler Anna Elis.</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1781
<i>Haas Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708	<i>Hotzel Jacobea</i>	Died.	r.	B 1708	<i>(von) Känel Jacob</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1760
<i>Haas Ulrich</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1718	<i>Huber Hans Peter</i>	Kes.	l.	M 1717	<i>Känel</i>	Died.	r.	M 1731
<i>Haber Jacobus</i>	Kes.	c.	S 1704	<i>Huber Magdalena</i>	Rauw.	r.	B 1729	<i>(Känel) Johann</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1731
<i>Habersaat Johannes</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1756	<i>Hubert Anna Marg.</i>	Dom.	c.	M 1719	<i>(von) Känel Joh.</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1788
<i>Habersoth Joh. H.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1721	<i>Huck Peter</i>	Weyer	c.	M 1682	<i>Känel Peter</i>	Died.	r.	M 1731
<i>Haberstich Sara</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1722	<i>Hubler Jacob</i>	But.	l.	S 1740	<i>Känel Susanna</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1674
<i>Haberstich Susa.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1712	<i>Hudel Elisabeth</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1677	<i>Käser Joh.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1718
<i>Haberstich Ulrich</i>	Died.	r.	M 1716	<i>Hug Salomé</i>	Died.	r.	B 1701	<i>Kayser Hans</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1709
	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1716	<i>Hügell Johannes</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717	<i>Kaysermann Hans</i>	Wolfs	l.	S 1751
	Lor.	l.	S 1718				S 1747	<i>Kehr Johannes</i>	Died.	r.	M 1715
			S 1718	<i>Huggl Johann</i>	Wolfs	l.	S 1737	<i>Keinin Dorothea</i>	Hirsch.	l.	S 1736
<i>Hadorn David</i>	Died.	r.	M 1713	<i>Hugl Anna Elis.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	M 1729	<i>Keller Rudolph</i>	Pisd.	l.	S 1754
<i>Häger Joseph</i>	Died.	r.	M 1730	<i>Hugli Hans</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1721	<i>Kenpf Christian</i>	Drul.	l.	S 1733
<i>Häggell Margaretha</i>	Died.	r.	B 1707	<i>Hugo Magdalena</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1662	<i>(von) Kenel Peter</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1764
<i>Hähl Anna Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704	<i>Humm Bastian</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1705	<i>Kenel Christina</i>	Died.	r.	M 1724
<i>Hafele Hans Jacob</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1672		Kes.	l.	S 1705	<i>(von) Kennel Chr.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1726
<i>Hagen Hans Georg</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706	<i>Hundsperger Abr.</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1759	<i>Kern Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1709
<i>Hahnmerle Anna C.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1724	<i>Hundsperger Johann</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1762	<i>Kern Joh. Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Haintzen</i>	Died.	r.	B 1701	<i>Caspar</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1762	<i>Kern Veronica</i>	Died.	r.	B 1710
<i>(Hentz) Barbara</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1720	<i>Huntziger Anna</i>	Hars.	l.	B 1720				M 1711
<i>Haldi Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700		Herb.	l.	B 1731	<i>Kiefer Joh.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1718
<i>Haldi Christian</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700	<i>Huntziger Samuel</i>	Died.	r.	M 1715	<i>Kieffer Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	S 1727
	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1731		Hirsch.	l.	B 1716	<i>Kientzi Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1718
	Died.	r.	S 1757	<i>Hunzegra Verena</i>	Weyer	l.	S 1752	<i>Kienzi Marguerite</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1784
<i>Haldy Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1718		Bock.	j.	M 1670	<i>Kieselmann Verena</i>	Died.	r.	M 1733
<i>Halti Anna Christ.</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1718	<i>Hurstiger Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1704	<i>Kilchhofer Barbara</i>	Bur.	r.	M 1743
<i>Hamm Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1707	<i>Hurtzel Benedict</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1721	<i>Kintzel Peter</i>	Died.	r.	M 1738
<i>Hardi Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1724	<i>Hützel Jacobea</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706	<i>Kintzi Hans Peter</i>	Hars.	l.	B 1739
<i>Härtel Johannes</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1672					<i>Kipfer Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	M 1707
<i>Hartmann Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1701	<i>Imdorf Johannes</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1746	<i>Kirchocher Magd.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1718
<i>Hartmann Joachim</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1663	<i>Imser Ulrich</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1662	<i>Kisling David</i>	Alt.	r.	M 1774
<i>Hary Christian</i>	Died.	r.	B 1736	<i>Ischer Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1708				S 1779
<i>Hary Peter</i>	Died.	r.	B 1737	<i>Iseler Catharina</i>	Died.	r.	M 1723	<i>Kissling Anna</i>	Alt.	r.	C 1764
			S 1743					<i>Kissling Christof</i>	Alt.	r.	C 1766
<i>Hassler Peter</i>	Died.	r.	B 1720	<i>Jaber Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	S 1699	<i>Kleinherr Elisabeth</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1782
<i>Hattig Gottfried</i>	Hirsch.	l.	M 1725	<i>Jackel Margaretha</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1728	<i>Kletty Matthias</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1719
<i>Hauer Joannis</i>	Bock.	j.	M 1671	<i>Jacky Christian</i>	Died.	r.	M 1700	<i>Knecht Hans</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1717
<i>Hauerin Elisabetha</i>	Bock.	j.	M 1671				S 1740	<i>Knobel Benedicta</i>	Died.	r.	M 1730
<i>Haury Melchior</i>	Died.	r.	M 1701	<i>Jacki Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	B 1728	<i>Knobel Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	S 1729
			B 1702	<i>Jacki Joh. Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	S 1742	<i>Knotty Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729
			B 1717	<i>Jacki Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	M 1714				S 1767
			S 1735		N.-Sw.	l.	M 1714	<i>Knotty Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	M 1733
<i>Henry Veronica</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1743	<i>Jacky Werner</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1717	<i>Kobi Jacob</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1775
<i>Hauter Elisabetha</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1718	<i>Jacobi Johanna</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1742				
			S 1729	<i>Jacquillard</i>	Rauw.	r.	B 1724	<i>Koch Eva</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Heck Veronica</i>	Died.	r.	M 1701	<i>(Schagilar) Abr.</i>	S	1726	<i>Koch Jean Adam</i>	Bock.	c.	B 1694	
	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1717	<i>Jaggi Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1709	<i>Koch Margar. (Vve)</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1746
<i>Heekin Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1705	<i>Jaggi Jacob</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1778	<i>Koch Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	B 1709
<i>Heger Barbara</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1733	<i>Jaggi Johannes</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1737	<i>Kohler Joh.</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1769
<i>Hegg Hans</i>	Died.	r.	M 1700	<i>Jägl Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1716	<i>Kohler Thomas</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1758
<i>Hegi Johann</i>	Died.	r.	S 1699	<i>Jägl Peter</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1746				M 1758
<i>Heimberg Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	B 1705	<i>Janser Christian</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1715	<i>Kohler Mathias</i>	Died.	r.	B 1701
<i>Heller Christian</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1705				S 1719				Pisd.
<i>Heller Johannes</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1727	<i>Jansi Rudolph</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1748	<i>König David</i>	Died.	r.	B 1720
<i>Heller Nicolaus</i>	Hirsch.	l.	B 1703	<i>Jansy Christian</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1722				S 1733
<i>Hennin Margaretha</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1674	<i>Jantzy Christian</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1751	<i>König Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1707
<i>Henny Anna</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1740	<i>Jaqui Maria Barb.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1726	<i>Körber Hans</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1670
<i>Henrich Johann</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1743	<i>Jentz Melchior</i>	Wolfs	l.	S 1735	<i>Kranichin Anne</i>	Bock.	c.	M 1693
<i>Herc David</i>	Died.	r.	B 1701	<i>Jentzin Elisabeth</i>	Wolfs	l.	S 1732	<i>Krebs Johann</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	M 1754
<i>Hermann Anna</i>	Herb.	l.	B 1734	<i>Jolmi Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1714	<i>Krenck Johann</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1711
<i>Hermann Rosina</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1684	<i>Jolmin Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1700	<i>Kreutzer Jacob</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1746
<i>Hertzog Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1721	<i>Jörg Hans</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1678				S 1776
<i>Hertzog Conrad</i>	Died.	r.	B 1723	<i>Josin Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704	<i>Kreybil Abraham</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1685
<i>Herzog H.</i>	Hirsch.	l.	B 1703	<i>Josin Veronica</i>	Died.	r.	M 1702	<i>Kreyenbühl Johann</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Hessin Anna</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1775	<i>Jostin Anna</i>	Hirsch.	l.	S 1717	<i>Kreyenbühler Joh.</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1716
<i>Hetzl Jacobea</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1712	<i>Jostin Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1699	<i>Krichi Anna</i>	But.	l.	S 1762
<i>Hilhuberin Christ.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1718	<i>Jostin Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	B 1699	<i>Krieg Johannes</i>	But.	l.	S 1763
<i>Hildenbrand Barb.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719	<i>Jostin Veronica</i>	Died.	r.	B 1701	<i>Krombach Joannis</i>	Bock.	j.	M 1689
<i>Hildenbrand Magd.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1730	<i>Juchzeler Michael</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1658	<i>Kroni Andreas</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708
<i>Hilsenwicker Veronica</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	M 1725	<i>Julmi Anna</i>	Died.	r.	S 1751	<i>Kröpffin Magdal.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1724
			S 1733								
<i>Hinzicker Anna</i>	Hirsch.	l.	B 1727								
<i>Hirsch Johann</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1737								
<i>Hirschy Joh. Cl.</i>	Hars.	l.	M 1769								
<i>Hirtz Christoffel</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1665								
<i>Hirtzel Anna Cath.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1732								
<i>Hiss Elisabetha</i>	Died.	r.	M 1702								
<i>Hoch Adam</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1731								
<i>Hochstädter Ulrich</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1739								
<i>Hochstedeler Anna</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1669								
<i>Hochstedeler Ulrich</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1669								

<i>Butter Claus</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1684	<i>Ludwigin An. M.</i>	Weyer.	l.	S 1745	<i>Meyer Carl</i>	Died.	r.	M 1739
<i>Bluer Peter</i>	Died.	r.	B 1709	<i>Lugenbiel Hans</i>	Died.	r.	B 1699	<i>Meyer Caspar</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1784
<i>Kuntz Moritz</i>	Died.	r.	M 1705	<i>Lung Christina</i>	Drul.	r.	M 1730				S 1791
<i>Althoff Christ.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704	<i>Lüttig Ulrich</i>	Died.	r.	M 1716	<i>Meyer dit Maire Ch.</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1784
<i>Althoff Christoph</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1669	<i>Lutti Jacob</i>	Bock.	c.	B 1694	<i>Meyer Christian</i>	Died.	r.	M 1724
<i>Ammer Johann</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719	<i>Lüttig Peter</i>	Died.	r.	B 1736	<i>Meyer Christian</i>	Died.	r.	M 1764
<i>Künstlebeck Daniel</i>	Died.	r.	M 1722	<i>Lutz Georgius</i>	Kes.	c.	B 1664	<i>Meyer Christian</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1776
<i>Kunck Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	B 1702					<i>Meyer Christina</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Kunckler Hans</i>	Died.	r.	M 1732					<i>Meyer Christoph</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1790
<i>Kuntz Barbara</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1727	<i>Mägel Anna Maria</i>	Died.	r.	B 1709	<i>Meyer Feltz</i>	Died.	r.	M 1726
<i>Kuntz Christian</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1750	<i>Mägel Mathaeus</i>	Died.	r.	B 1713		N.-Sw.	l.	S 1742
<i>Kuntz Johannes</i>	Died.	r.	M 1720	<i>Mäggt Anna Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1720	<i>Meyer François</i>	Died.	r.	M 1733
<i>Kuntz Johannes</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1722	<i>Mäggt Catharina</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706	<i>Meyer Frantz</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1765
<i>Kuntz Johannes</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1775						Rauw.	r.	M 1766
<i>Kuntz Heinrich</i>	Died.	r.	B 1706	<i>Mäggt Mathis</i>	Died.	r.	M 1714	<i>Meyer Hans</i>	Died.	r.	M 1699
<i>Kuntz Heinrich</i>	Died.	r.	M 1707					<i>Meyer Hans Heinr.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1712
<i>Kuntz Joh. Heinr.</i>	Hirsch.	l.	S 1708	<i>Mäggt Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1716	<i>Meyer Heinrich</i>	Died.	r.	B 1725
<i>Kuntz Magdalena</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1680					<i>Meyer Jacob</i>	Kes.	c.	B 1663
	Died.	r.	S 1709	<i>Mäggt Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1713	<i>Meyer Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1717
<i>Kuntz Maria Magd.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1745	<i>Mäggt Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1711	<i>Meyer Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706
<i>Kuntzi Johann</i>	Died.	r.	M 1722					<i>Meyer Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Kuntzi Peter</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1763	<i>Magnus Carol</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1662	<i>Meyer Johann</i>	Kes.	c.	M 1724
<i>Kuntzy Peter</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729	<i>Maire</i>				<i>Meyer Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1739
<i>Kupp Nicolaus</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1685	<i>(Meyer ?) Jean</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1791	<i>Meyer Johannes</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729
<i>Kurtz Christof</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706	<i>Maire Sebastian</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1791	<i>Meyer Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	M 1699
<i>Kurtz Elisabetha</i>	Died.	r.	M 1702	<i>Manni Anna Elis</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1717	<i>Meyer Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706
<i>Kurtz Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719					<i>Meyer Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1702
<i>Kurtz Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1745	<i>Manni Hans</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1707	<i>Meyer Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1711
<i>Kurtz Peter</i>	Died.	r.	B 1718	<i>Manny Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	S 1725	<i>Meyer (dit Maire)</i>			
			M 1719	<i>Many Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704	<i>Marie</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1773
<i>Küssler Abraham</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1747					<i>Meyer Michel</i>	Alt.	r.	M 1777
<i>Kütz Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729	<i>Many Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717				S 1780
								<i>Meyer Peter</i>	Died.	r.	M 1726
<i>La Fleur Christ.</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1777	<i>Marcki Conrad</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1780	<i>Meyer Regina</i>	Died.	r.	M 1725
<i>Lampert Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1700	<i>Marmel Jacob</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1768	<i>Meyer Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	B 1740
<i>Langenecker Melch.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1724	<i>Martig Bartholom.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1716	<i>Meyer Ulrich</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1670
	Alt.	r.	M 1766	<i>Martin Anna</i>	Rauw.	r.	B 1786	<i>Meyer Ulrich</i>	Hirsch.	l.	B 1725
<i>Landt</i>	Died.	r.	B 1708	<i>Martin Hans</i>	Berg.	l.	S 1741	<i>Meyer Ulrich</i>	Oerm.	l.	B 1774
<i>(Lanz) Veronica</i>	Died.	r.	M 1709	<i>Martin Wilhelm</i>	Died.	r.	B 1706	<i>Meyer Veronica</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1732
<i>Lanz Durst</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708	<i>Marx Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1710	<i>Meyerin Christina</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1759
	Bur.	l.	S 1750	<i>Masser Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1726	<i>Milch Michael</i>	Berg.	l.	S 1724
<i>Lan(t)z Joseph</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1728	<i>Matthias Joh. Ulr.</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1739	<i>Minger Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1702
	Lor.	l.	S 1735	<i>Mattl Anna</i>	Died.	r.	B 1701	<i>Misler Ulrich</i>	Kes.	l.	M 1745
<i>Lauber Thomas</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1718					<i>Moger (Meyer ?)</i>			
			S 1729	<i>Mattl Anna Marg.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1718	<i>Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1772
<i>Laubscher Samuel</i>	Died.	r.	M 1723	<i>Mattl Christina</i>	Died.	r.	M 1723	<i>Morgenthaler Cath.</i>	Plsd.	l.	M 1699
	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1725	<i>Mattl(i) Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1723	<i>Morgenthaler Ulr.</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1702
			S 1741						Berg.	l.	S 1709
<i>erstein Mathias</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1679	<i>Mattl Margaretha</i>	Died.	r.	B 1714	<i>Mosemann Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708
<i>ormann Hans Ul.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1705	<i>Mattl Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	B 1699	<i>Moser Barbara</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1766
<i>mann Andreas</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700					<i>Moser Ulericus</i>	Weyer.	c.	S 1703
<i>mann Anna Bar.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700	<i>Mattl Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	S 1717	<i>Mosser Hans</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1724
<i>ehmann Heinrich</i>	Died.	r.	S 1732	<i>Mattl Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	B 1704	<i>Mosser Johannes</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729
<i>Lehmann Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1699	<i>Mattler Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1722	<i>Muller Anna</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1715
<i>Lehnen Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1734	<i>Mättler Christian</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719	<i>Muller Antonius</i>	Died.	r.	M 1701
<i>Lehner Margaretha</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719	<i>Mättler Christina</i>	Died.	r.	B 1729	<i>Müller Carl</i>	Died.	r.	M 1772
<i>Leib und Guth</i>	Died.	r.	B 1706	<i>Mattler Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1745	<i>Muller Elisabeth</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1669
<i>Andreas</i>			M 1707	<i>Maurer Abraham</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1735	<i>Muller Elisabeth</i>	Oerm.	l.	S 1758
<i>Letmann Jacob</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1682	<i>Maurer Caspar</i>	Died.	r.	M 1706	<i>Muller Hans</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1717
<i>Letser Benedict</i>	Died.	r.	B 1725	<i>Maurer Charlotta</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1770		Hars.	l.	S 1726
<i>Leist Joseph</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1718	<i>Maurer Christian</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717	<i>Muller Hans Heinr.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1725
<i>Leonhard Rudolf</i>	Berg.	l.	M 1715	<i>Maurer Frantz</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1777	<i>Muller Hans Jacob</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1715
	But.	l.	S 1755	<i>Maurer Johann</i>	Alt.	r.	B 1758		Hars.	l.	B 1720
							M 1759		N.-Sw.	l.	B 1726
<i>Leonhardt</i>				<i>Maurer Johann</i>	Alt.	r.	M 1760	<i>Muller Heinrich</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1710
<i>Hans Heinrich</i>	Died.	r.	B 1702					<i>Muller Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	S 1705
<i>Leonhardt Veronica</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704					<i>Muller Joannes</i>	Bock.	j.	M 1692
<i>Less Johannes</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1719	<i>Maurer Joh. Nicola</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1768	<i>Muller J. S.</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1682
<i>Leyenberger Ursin.</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1663	<i>Maurer Peter</i>	Rauw.	r.	S 1790	<i>Muller Kilian</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1717
<i>Leyser Nicolaus</i>	Died.	r.	B 1738	<i>Maurer Peter</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1714	<i>Müller Melchior</i>	Died.	r.	B 1707
<i>Lichtl Anna</i>	Died.	r.	B 1708	<i>Maurer Rudolf</i>	Rauw.	r.	B 1764	<i>Muller Peter</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1731
<i>Lichtl Anton</i>	Died.	r.	S 1773	<i>Maurer Samuel</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1780	<i>Muller Samuel</i>	Died.	r.	M 1713
<i>Lichtl Christian</i>	Died.	r.	B 1707	<i>Meler Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1733	<i>Muller Samuel</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1736
	Alt.	l.	S 1737	<i>Meren Heinrich</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1784		N.-Sw.	l.	S 1737
<i>Lichtl Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1708	<i>Messerlein Benedict</i>	Died.	r.	M 1703	<i>Mullerin Elisabeth</i>	Oerm.	l.	S 1758
<i>Lichtl Johann Rud.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1724	<i>Messerli</i>	Died.	r.	B 1714	<i>Mussy Hans</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1720
<i>Lichtl Rudolf</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1736								
			S 1776	<i>(Johann) Ntklaus</i>							
<i>Lichty Antoni</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1759	<i>Messerlin</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1747	<i>Nägell Catharina</i>	Died.	r.	B 1707
<i>Liechtenhan</i>				<i>(Messerle) Niklaus</i>				<i>Nägell Margaretha</i>	Died.	r.	M 1725
<i>Joh. Heinrich</i>	Rauw.	r.	B 1766	<i>Mettler Anna Barb.</i>	Alt.	r.	B 1756	<i>Nemmiger</i>	Wolfs.	l.	B 1737
				<i>Mettler Catharina</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1751	<i>(Nenninger) Durst</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1740
<i>Liechtenhan J.J.</i>	Alt.	r.	B 1757					<i>Niederkomm Georg</i>	Died.	r.	M 1723
<i>Liechti Christian</i>	Bock.	j.	B 1687	<i>Mettler Jacob</i>	Weyer.	l.	S 1756	<i>Niergarten Christ.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1714
<i>Liechti Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708	<i>Metz Magdalena</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	M 1738	<i>Niesch Christianus</i>	Bock.	j.	S 1681
<i>Liefferin Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	B 1737	<i>Mezger Conrad</i>	Hirsch.	l.	S 1700	<i>Ningarten Marg.</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1747
<i>Lieger Johann</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1720	<i>Meyer Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719	<i>Nirgarten Peter</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717
<i>Lienard Hans Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1707	<i>Meyer Anna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1730	<i>Nörcher Johann</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1717
<i>Linar Barbara</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1731	<i>Meyer Anna (Vve)</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1723	<i>Noringer Johann</i>	Oerm.	c.	S 1703
<i>Lisch Melchior</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1718	<i>Meyer Anna Barb.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1721	<i>Nussbaum Johann</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708
<i>Litch Barbara</i>	Lor.	l.	M 1683								
<i>Loeckel Hans Adam</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1665	<i>Meyer Anna Magd.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1739	<i>Oberli Peter</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1669
<i>Lorischer Nicolaus</i>	Rauw.	r.	M 1765	<i>Meyer Anna Maria</i>	Died.	r.	M 1722	<i>Obersteeg Jacobea</i>	Died.	r.	M 1730
<i>Loudich Antonius</i>	Bock.	j.	M 1690	<i>Meyer Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1717	<i>Obersteeg Anna Ver.</i>	Hirsch.	l.	M 1719
	Kes.	c.	M 1690	<i>Meyer Barbara</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1720	<i>Ochy Johann</i>	Herb.	l.	B 1730
<i>öwenberger Nicol.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1699	<i>Meyer Barbara</i>	Died.	r.	M 1734	<i>Ogge Hans</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1735
<i>öwstein Salome</i>	Died.	r.	M 1729	<i>Meyer Benedict</i>	Died.	r.	M 1708	<i>Ogy Christian</i>	Died.	r.	M 1730
<i>Samuel</i>	Died.	r.	M 1715								

Ollter Susanna	Died.	r.	B 1700	Rissner Jacob	Died.	r.	S 1748	Schaub Martin	Died.	r.	B 1708
Ott Barbara	Lor.	l.	S 1725	Ritter Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1729	Schedel Hans Jac.	Died.	r.	B 1700
Ott Jacob	Herb.	l.	B 1725	Ritter Hans Heinr.	Bock.	l.	M 1658	Schelbel Ulrich	Berg.	l.	S 1722
Ott Wilhelm	Lor.	l.	S 1736	Robber Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1716	Scheidecker Melch.	Bur.	r.	C 1757
Ottin Anna Cathar.	Bur.	r.	C 1792	Rochet Anna	Alt.	r.	S 1759	Scheppel Peter	Died.	r.	M 1700
Otz Wilhelm	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1718	Rochet Catharina	Alt.	r.	S 1758	Scherer Anna	Kes.	l.	B 1721
				Rochet Christian	Alt.	r.	S 1759	Maria (veuve)	Died.	r.	M 1718
Palmer Johannes	Bock.	j.	B 1687	Rockerin Margar.	Bock.	c.	M 1672	Scherrein Catharina	Died.	r.	M 1700
Peret Ulrich	Died.	r.	B 1700	Rodacker Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1730	Scherrer Heinrich	Pisd.	l.	M 1699
Peter Jacob	Died.	r.	B 1700	Rodt Peter	Rauw.	r.	M 1787	Scheuer Frantz	Rauw.	r.	M 1745
Peter Veronica	Died.	r.	M 1699	Rohr Anna Franc.	Died.	r.	M 1702	Schilling Christian	Lor.	l.	M 1725
				Rohr Friedrich	Died.	r.	M 1703				S 1746
Petsch(i)	Died.	r.	M 1714	Rohrbach Christian	Died.	r.	B 1707	Schindler Ulrich	Alt.	r.	B 1780
(Betscher) Joh. J.	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1715				M 1708				S 1780
				Rohrer Peter	Lor.	l.	S 1717	Schirmer Abraham	Hars.	l.	B 1766
Pfan(k) David	Died.	r.	B 1700	Röhner Ursus	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1723	Schlirmer Salome	Bur.	r.	M 1743
							B 1724	Schlatt Salome	Died.	r.	M 1716
Pfeiffer Dorst	Died.	r.	M 1699	Rohrin An. Frans.	Died.	r.	B 1709	Schlederin Anna	Drul.	l.	S 1714
				Röller Jacob	Died.	r.	M 1706	Schlepp Adam	Died.	r.	M 1718
Pflister Christian	Lor.	l.	B 1723	Roppen Joh.	Died.	r.	M 1706				N.-Sw. l. B 1718
				Roschey Magdalena	Died.	r.	M 1705	Schlepper Elisabeth	Died.	r.	B 1706
Pfund Bartholom.	Rauw.	r.	M 1792	Rosch(i) Christian	Died.	r.	M 1716	Schlepper Johann	Died.	r.	B 1712
Pfund Christian	Kes.	l.	M 1719				S 1776	Schleppi Magdalena	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1721
				Roschi Christian	Died.	r.	M 1776				S 1721
Pfund Hans	Bock.	l.	M 1661	Roschi Johann	Rauw.	r.	S 1770	Schletti Margaretha	Died.	r.	B 1707
Pfund Magdalena	Died.	r.	M 1718	Roschi Nicolaus	Died.	r.	M 1717				M 1708
				Roschy Christian	Rauw.	r.	M 1752	Schletty Salome	Alt.	r.	S 1759
Philipp Melchior	Kes.	c.	S 1709	Rost Catharina	Drul.	l.	S 1784	Schlichter Johannes	Rauw.	r.	M 1765
Planck Hans Jacob	Wolfs.	l.	S 1673	Rösty Johannes	Bock.	j.	M 1680	Schlosser Joh. Jac.	Lor.	l.	B 1725
Platter Heinrich	Rauw.	r.	S 1780	Rotacker Anna	Died.	r.	M 1729	Schlumpin Anna	Died.	r.	M 1700
Platter				Rotacker David	Died.	r.	M 1699	Schlupp Jacob	Weyer.	l.	S 1758
(ep. Grosjean)	Rauw.	r.	M 1769	Rotacker Michael	Rauw.	r.	M 1752	Schlupp Stephanus	Bock.	j.	M 1670
Magdalena			S 1780	Roth Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1723				M 1670
Platter				Roth Christian	Died.	r.	M 1731	Schluterin Anna	Died.	r.	M 1728
(ep. Schamber)				Roth Johannes	Died.	r.	B 1725	Schluttin Elisabetha	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1735
Magdalena	Rauw.	r.	S 1780				M 1728	Schmid Hans	Died.	r.	B 1700
Polinger Nicolaus	Died.	r.	S 1728	Roth Magdalena	Berg.	l.	B 1729	Schmid Heinrich	Died.	r.	B 1711
Polinger Magdalena	Died.	r.	S 1739	Roth Ulrich	Died.	r.	M 1715				M 1712
Pontin Anna	Kes.	l.	B 1721	Roth Veronica	Died.	r.	B 1723	Schmidt Catharina	Died.	r.	M 1738
Postener Joh. Mart.	Weyer.	c.	S 1706	Rothacker Anna	Died.	r.	M 1702	Hars.	l.	B 1739	
Pracher Christian	Hirsch.	l.	M 1719	Rothacker Christian	Died.	r.	M 1702	Lor.	l.	M 1673	
Prob Abraham	Hars.	l.	S 1727	Rothacker Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M 1728	Herb.	l.	S 1731	
Pruzzen Martin	Died.	r.	B 1700	Rothacker Elisabeth	Rauw.	r.	S 1793	Lor.	l.	B 1674	
				Rothacker Heinrich	Died.	r.	M 1699	Schmidt Hans	Died.	r.	B 1737
							B 1699	Schmidt Jacob	Died.	r.	B 1717
Radelsberger Christ.	Lor.	l.	B 1726	Rothacker Magdal.	Died.	r.	M 1722	Schmidt Johann	Died.	r.	M 1730
				Rothacker Peter	Rauw.	r.	M 1763	Schmidt Maria	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1714
Rägerts Rudolf	Died.	r.	S 1720	Rothacker Peter	Rauw.	r.	S 1781	Schmidt Nicolaus	Lor.	l.	M 1675
Rätz (Retz) Adam	Died.	r.	B 1716	Rothelfleger Michel	Alt.	l.	S 1744	Schmuck Christian	Drul.	l.	S 1766
				Rott Peter	Died.	r.	M 1719	Schmuck Elisabeth	Died.	r.	B 1711
Rätz (in) Anna	Died.	r.	B 1716	Rubenacht Joh. Jac.	Lor.	l.	B 1715				N.-Sw. l. S 1712
				Rübi Anna Barb.	Died.	r.	M 1722	Hars.	l.	B 1728	
Rätz Benedict	Died.	r.	M 1724	Rubi Barbara	Died.	r.	S 1762	Schmuck Susanna	Died.	r.	B 1712
				Rubi Caspar	Died.	r.	B 1711	Schneck Anna B.	Died.	r.	B 1728
Rauch Andreas	Bock.	l.	M 1662				M 1718	Schneider Anna	Died.	r.	B 1700
Rauchin Eva	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1725	Rubly Barbara	Kes.	l.	S 1722	Schneider Gregorius	Died.	r.	B 1717
Raum Barbara	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1722	Ruchin Maria Urs.	Died.	r.	M 1723	Schneider Hans Utr.	Died.	r.	B 1700
Raussermann Barb.	Died.	r.	S 1750	Rudi Johann	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1721				M 1701
Reb Christian	Died.	r.	M 1717				S 1721	Schneider Isaac	Died.	r.	S 1707
Reeber Anna Magd.	Died.	r.	M 1719	Ruffenach Joh. Jac.	Died.	r.	S 1722	Schneider Joh. Jac.	Died.	r.	B 1716
Redenbach Christina	Died.	r.	M 1706	Ruffener Sara	Died.	r.	M 1712	Schneider Magdalena	Died.	r.	B 1718
Reffian Joannes	Bock.	j.	M 1671	Ruffner Anna	Died.	r.	M 1720	Schneider Maria	Died.	r.	M 1701
Reich Magdalena	Died.	r.	M 1724	Ruffner Christian	Lor.	l.	S 1723	Schneider Rudolph	Hars.	l.	S 1726
Reich Quirin	Died.	r.	B 1710	Ruffner David	Died.	r.	M 1719	Schneiderin Anna	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1724
				Ruffner Sara	Died.	r.	M 1714	Schneiderin Anna	Hirsch.	l.	S 1733
				Ruffnerin Barbara	Died.	r.	M 1715	Schneiderin Anna	Hars.	l.	S 1743
Reichstein				Rugin Ursula	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1725	Schock Jacob	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1718
(Rechsteiner)	Died.	r.	B 1717				S 1741	Scholler Johann	Died.	r.	B 1719
Andreas			S 1719	Rumble Barbara	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1723	Schön Hans	Died.	r.	B 1700
Reiff Heinrich	Died.	r.	B 1714				B 1724				M 1704
				Sailer Hans	Lor.	l.	B 1725	Schöny Johannes	Died.	r.	S 1728
				Saler Margaretha	Died.	r.	B 1700	Schöpffer Joh. Jac.	Lor.	l.	S 1725
Reller	Died.	r.	S 1699	Sandmeyer Hartm.	Kes.	l.	S 1722	Schoppen Maria	Bock.	j.	M 1692
(Röller, Rolle)				Sandmeyer Samuel	Hars.	l.	B 1751	Schopper Anna C.	Lor.	l.	M 1684
(Joh.) Michel	Lor.	l.	B 1716	Sandi Johannes	Hars.	l.	S 1732	Schorer Christian	Died.	r.	M 1716
Remann Anna	Hirsch.	l.	S 1722	Sandbach Christian	Died.	r.	B 1724	Schorer Christoph	Died.	r.	M 1706
Remon Hans Rudolf	Died.	r.	M 1706	Schad Hans	Kes.	l.	M 1698	Schorer Margaretha	Rauw.	r.	M 1770
Reschler Niklas	Dom.	c.	S 1694				M 1698	Schorer Nicolaus	Rauw.	r.	B 1764
Reytnauer Jacob	Bock.	l.	B 1670	Schad (Joh.) Jost	Died.	r.	B 1701	Schorer Rudolf	Died.	r.	M 1701
Riechner Jacob	Died.	r.	M 1705				M 1702	Schorer Veronica	Died.	r.	M 1704
Ries Benedict	Died.	r.	M 1726	Schadell Johann	Hirsch.	l.	B 1717	Schorer Hans	Lor.	l.	M 1683
Riesen Anna	Lor.	l.	M 1674	Schaertz Antoine	Berg.	j.	M 1719	Spieghoffer Barbara	Rauw.	r.	S 1754
Riesert Claus Peter	Died.	r.	B 1714	Schaller Anna Ellis.	Rauw.	r.	S 1786	Schrautz	Lor.	l.	B 1734
Riess Benedict	Died.	r.	B 1723	Schalch Heinrich	Hirsch.	l.	S 1723	(Johann) Christ.	Died.	r.	M 1736
Rieth Barbara	Hars.	l.	S 1705	Schamper Conrad	Bur.	r.	C 1792	Schraubenecker Nic.	Kes.	l.	S 1700
				Schantz Barbara	Rauw.	r.	S 1775	Schreuter Joh. Jac.	Died.	r.	B 1718
Riether Heinrich	Died.	r.	M 1736	Schantz Johannes	Died.	r.	B 1725	Schuppin	Died.	r.	M 1726
				Schantz Ulrich	Died.	r.	B 1729	(Schubin) Veronica	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1742
				Schantzlin Maria	Drul.	l.	S 1759	Schüblt Gaspar	Died.	r.	M 1710
Riff Joh. Jacob	Died.	r.	B 1715	Schattell Anna	Bock.	c.	S 1667	Schuchin Anna	Hirsch.	l.	B 1717
Rifenach Abraham	Died.	r.	M 1702	Schätzlin Anna	Hirsch.	l.	M 1725	Schuck Susanna	Died.	r.	B 1705
Rind Christian	Berg.	l.	B 1726	Schätz Benedict	Died.	r.	M 1702	Schucken Veronica	Died.	r.	M 1703
Rinifer Catharina	Died.	r.	M 1704	Schaub Anna Ellis.	Herb.	l.	M 1735	Schütz Anna	Died.	r.	M 1729
Ritss Magdalena	Died.	r.	M 1712					Schütz Benedict	Died.	r.	M 1734
Risser Hans Nikel	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1726					Schütz Johann	Died.	r.	M 1776

Schütz Joseph	Died.	r.	M	1730	Stöckel Peter	Lor.	i.	M	1682	Wanger Christian	Died.	r.	M	1716
Schwab Benedict	Lor.	i.	S	1745	Stocki Anna	Died.	r.	B	1707	Watt Johann	Died.	r.	B	1726
Schwab Magdalena	Died.	r.	M	1709	Stocki	Alt.	i.	S	1740	Wattinger Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M	1706
Schwander Anna M.	Hars.	i.	S	1750	(Stuckl) Peter	Bock.	i.	M	1682	Weber Bernhardt	Hirsch.	i.	S	1780
Schwander Jacob	Kes.	c.	S	1732	Stolder Maria	Died.	r.	B	1706	Weber Georg	Kes.	i.	B	1704
Schwander Maria	Died.	r.	B	1716	Stolz Heinrich	Alt.	r.	M	1760	Weber Johann	Herb.	i.	B	1743
Schwar Barbara	Died.	r.	B	1716	Strauch Joh. Georg	Hars.	i.	S	1770	Weber Maria	Kes.	i.	S	1744
Schwartz Heinrich	Died.	r.	M	1734	Strauss Johann	Died.	r.	M	1722	Weber Mathis	Died.	r.	M	1728
Schwartz Johann	Rauw.	r.	M	1728	Streiffler Nicolaus	Died.	r.	B	1726	Wehr Anna	Died.	r.	M	1718
	Died.	r.	B	1731	Streng Joh. Georg	Lor.	i.	M	1750	Wehr Benedicta	Died.	r.	M	1706
	Bur.	r.	S	1753	Strieffler Catharina	Died.	r.	B	1724	Wehr Johann	Died.	r.	M	1719
				(?)	Strieffler Johann	Died.	r.	B	1724	Lor.	i.	S	1730	
Schwartz Johannes	Bur.	r.	S	1760	Strieffler Jacob	Rauw.	r.	M	1767	Wehr Susanna	Died.	r.	M	1706
Schweitzer Anna	Died.	r.	M	1718	Strieffler Magdal.	Rauw.	r.	S	1773	Weibel Johann	Lor.	i.	B	1716
Schweitzer Jacob	Bock.	i.	M	1684	Strieffler Jacob	Died.	r.	M	1719	Weibel Rudolf	Died.	r.	M	1724
Schwendemann Ab.	Rauw.	r.	S	1778	Strieffler Nicolaus	Died.	r.	M	1733	Weinmann Christ.	Died.	r.	M	1762
Schwendemann Joh. Jac.	Died.	r.	M	1724	Striffeler Susanna	Died.	r.	M	1723	Weiss Benedict	Died.	r.	B	1729
				B 1731	Striffler Jacob	Rauw.	r.	M	1776	Weiss Bernhart	Died.	r.	S	1703
Schwendimann Ab.	Died.	r.	M	1740	Strifler Nicolaus	Rauw.	r.	S	1791	Weiss Daniel	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1715
Schwendimann D.	Died.	r.	M	1740	String Joh. Georg	Rauw.	r.	S	1772		Died.	r.	B	1711
Schwendinger Georg	Died.	r.	M	1704	Studer Andreas	Lor.	i.	M	1750	Weiss Elisabeth	Died.	r.	B	1717
Schwendmann Joh.	Died.	r.	M	1728	Studer Antonius	Died.	r.	B	1701	Weiss Marc	Died.	r.	B	1704
Schweyer Barbara	Died.	r.	M	1718	Studer Margaretha	Bock.	i.	M	1665					M 1705
Schweitzgäbel Peter	Lor.	i.	S	1741	Stum Hans	Died.	r.	M	1720	Weiss Maria	Died.	r.	B	1717
				B 1718	Stund Jacob	Kes.	i.	S	1714					S 1727
Seben Benedict	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1724	Stuper Nicolaus	Died.	r.	B	1702	Weiss Melchior	Died.	r.	M	1717
v. Siebenthal Jacob	Berg.	i.	B	1723	Stürcki Peter	Died.	r.	B	1701	Hirsch.	i.	M	1717	
Siebenthal Johannes	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1727	Stutz Christian	Berg.	i.	B	1728	Died.	r.	S	1727	
v. Siebenthal Joh.					Stutzmann Abraham	Rauw.	r.	M	1730	Weiss Ulrich	Died.	r.	B	1699
Michel	Herb.	i.	B	1729	Stutzmann Christ.	Died.	r.	B	1721	Weisshaupt Paulus	Died.	r.	B	1699
Siebenthal Maria M.	Died.	r.	M	1730	Stutzmann Hans P.	Kes.	i.	M	1716	Welder Jacob	Bock.	j.	M	1664
Siebenthal Ulrich	Kes.	i.	B	1705	Stutzmann Johannes	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1718	Welfer Elisabeth	Died.	r.	B	1708
Siebenthal Veronica	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1714	Stutzmann Nicolaus	Died.	r.	M	1730	Wenger Catharina	Alt.	r.	S	1760
				S 1719	Stutzmann Peter	Died.	r.	B	1700	Wenger Christian	Died.	r.	B	1717
Sieg(e)rist Johann	Died.	r.	B	1724	Sulger Magdalena	Died.	r.	B	1709					M 1720
				M 1725	Sumi Peter	Died.	r.	B	1712					S 1773
Stgrist Hartmann	Died.	i.	S	1718										M 1720
Simon Benedict	Lor.	i.	B	1716										S 1720
				S 1741										M 1720
				S 1770										S 1738
Simon « Engel » (neuve)	Lor.	i.	S	1726	Theller Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M	1730	Wenger Christian	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1738
Simon Johann	Berg.	i.	S	1741	Thiers Christian	Lor.	i.	B	1718	Wenger Christian	Alt.	r.	S	1793
Simon Joh. Adam	Died.	r.	B	1723	Thomet Caspar	Rauw.	r.	S	1739	Wenger Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M	1719
Singrich Johann J.	Died.	r.	B	1726	Thurant Johannes	Rauw.	r.	M	1724	Wenger Franz	Died.	r.	M	1745
Sirm Jacob	Died.	r.	M	1707	Trachsel Quirin	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1712	Wenger Johannes	Died.	r.	M	1724
Spättig Wilhelm	Died.	r.	B	1717	Tritt Christian	Died.	r.	S	1704	Alt.	r.	M	1761	
	Berg.	i.	B	1725	Tritt Christian	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1710	Wenger Joseph	Rauw.	r.	M	1786
Spitzgäbel Benedict	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1718	Tritt Hans Peter	Died.	r.	B	1711	Wenger Magdalena	Died.	r.	M	1724
Spring Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M	1715						Wenger Philipp	Alt.	r.	M	1761
Spring Joseph	Bock.	i.	M	1668	Tritt Johann	Died.	r.	B	1728	Wenger Samuel	Died.	r.	M	1709
Spring Ulrich	Died.	r.	M	1705	Tritt Magdalena	Died.	r.	M	1708	Wengert Jacob	Died.	r.	S	1748
Spühler Johannetta	Died.	r.	M	1712	Tritt Margaretha	Died.	r.	S	1742	Wengert Peter	Rauw.	r.	M	1764
Stäbel Maria	Died.	r.	M	1722	Tritt Maria	Died.	r.	M	1716	Wengerth Johann	Rauw.	r.	M	1751
Stäbler Benedict	Died.	r.	M	1725	Tritten Jacob	Rauw.	r.	S	1779	Wenimann Cathar.	N.-Sw.	i.	M	1707
Stäcklein Peter	Died.	r.	B	1700	Tritter Anna	Herb.	i.	S	1734	Werd Albert	Died.	r.	M	1700
Stäckler Anna					Tritter Maria	Rauw.	r.	M	1744	Werden Johann	Died.	r.	M	1701
(neuve)	Berg.	i.	M	1716	Tritthard Christ.	Rauw.	r.	M	1776	Werel Barbara Vve	Lor.	i.	S	1742
Staffer Elisabeth	Died.	r.	S	1775	Tritthard Elisabeth	Died.	r.	M	1701	Werel Jacob	Lor.	i.	M	1740
Stähli Anna Barb.	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1716	Tritthard Ulrich	Died.	r.	M	1700	Werle Jacob	Died.	r.	M	1712
Stam Christian	Died.	r.	B	1704	Tritthardt Maria	Rauw.	r.	M	1774					S 1725
				M 1711	Tritthardt Niklaus	Rauw.	r.	M	1787	Werly Johann	Alt.	r.	C	1762
Stam Heinrich	Died.	r.	B	1709	Ulmann Catharina	Died.	r.	M	1699	Wernle Hans Jac.	Lor.	i.	B	1713
				M 1717	Ulrich Hans	Bock.	i.	B	1673	Werre Magdalena	Alt.	r.	S	1777
	Alt.	r.	S	1780	Ulrich Johann	Lor.	i.	B	1703	Werth Albrecht	Died.	r.	B	1705
Stam Melchior	Died.	r.	M	1710	Urfer David	Hars.	i.	B	1728					S 1735
Stambach Michael	Alt.	r.	M	1758	Urgin Magdalena	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1736	Werth Elisabeth	Died.	r.	B	1705
Stättler Christian	Rauw.	r.	M	1733	Ull Hans	Bock.	j.	M	1664	Werth Ulrich	Hirsch.	i.	M	1728
Stättler Nicolaus	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1719	Vilstein Anna Mar.	Dom.	c.	B	1727	Wetzstein Johannes	Died.	r.	M	1722
Staub Caspar	Rauw.	r.	B	1775	Viviant Jacob	Kes.	c.	M	1721					B 1724
				C 1786	Wacker Jeremias	Died.	r.	M	1716	Weyermuller Joh.	Berg.	i.	B	1739
Staub Joh. Jacob	Burb.	r.	B	1791						But.	i.	S	1754	
Staufer Caspar	Died.	r.	M	1715	Ulrich Johann	Lor.	i.	B	1703	Wider Anna	Died.	r.	B	1703
Staufer Elisabeth	Lor.	i.	S	1734	Ulrich Johann	Lor.	i.	B	1703	Wider Hans Ulrich	Died.	r.	B	1701
Staufer Jacob	Lor.	i.	S	1729	Urfur David	Hars.	i.	B	1728	Wider Rudolf	Died.	r.	B	1700
Staufer Jacob	Herb.	i.	B	1724	Urgin Magdalena	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1736	Widmer Ulrich	Died.	r.	B	1699
Staufer Johann	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1712	Ull Hans	Bock.	j.	M	1664	Widmer Anna M.	Oerm.	c.	S	1703
Staufer Maria	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1730	Vilstein Anna Mar.	Dom.	c.	B	1727	Wieland Joh. Conr.	Died.	r.	S	1766
	Herb.	i.	S	1733	Viviant Jacob	Kes.	c.	M	1721	Wies Anna	Died.	r.	M	1711
Stebler Benedict	Lor.	i.	M	1725	Wacker Jeremias	Died.	r.	M	1716	Wissler D.	Died.	r.	M	1701
				S 1745						Willenberger				
Steckel Benedict	Lor.	i.	B	1718	Waffenschmidt N.	Died.	r.	B	1725	Hans Heinrich	Bock.	i.	B	1685
Steiner Anna Maria	Bur.	r.	M	1743	Wagler Christian	Rauw.	r.	B	1725	Willmann Rudolf	Berg.	i.	S	1716
Steiner Jacob	Died.	r.	B	1720	Walcker Anna Mar.	Rauw.	r.	M	1792	Willmer Johannes	Hars.	i.	S	1727
Steiner Rudolf	Lor.	i.	M	1683	Waldhort Barbara	Died.	r.	B	1706	Winckler Anna	Died.	r.	M	1719
Steiner Rudolf	Herb.	i.	B	1724	Walldy Rudolph	Lor.	i.	S	1716	Winckler Anna	Died.	r.	M	1734
Steinhauser Anna	Died.	r.	B	1712	Walter Joh. Conrad	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1725	Winckler Albrecht	Died.	r.	M	1704
Steinmann Christ.	N.-Sw.	i.	S	1724	Walther Johann	Kes.	i.	S	1721	Winckler Christian	Died.	r.	M	1712
Steinmann Maria					Wandlsth Jacob	Died.	r.	B	1720	Winckler Christina	Died.	r.	M	1726
Magdalena	Drul.	i.	B	1725	Wanfller Anna	Died.	r.	M	1720	Winckler Ludwig	Died.	r.	M	1712
Stell Benedict	Berg.	i.	S	1740	Wanger Barbara	Died.	r.	M	1716	Winckler Rudolf	Rauw.	r.	M	1765
Stengert Peter	Rauw.	r.	S	1789						Winckler Catharina	Alt.	r.	S	1780
Sterhi Barbara	Bock.	j.	M	1695						Winkler Christian	Alt.	r.	S	1776
Stetter Magdalena	Died.	r.	S	1764										M 1777
Stettler Maria M.	Hirsch.	i.	M	1725						Winkler Dominique	Rauw.	r.	M	1787
Stettler Susanna	Died.	r.	M	1772						Winkler Jacob	Rauw.	r.	S	1785
Stteckel Peter	Bock.	i.	B	1671						Winkler Johann	Rauw.	r.	M	1787
Stirnmann Johann	N.-Sw.	i.	B	1731										

<i>Wianige Anna B.</i>	Bock.	j.	M 1690	<i>Würtz Dantel</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1716	<i>Zeuser Ben.</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1718
<i>Winstein Mathias</i>	Kes.	c.	M 1690	<i>Würtz Elisabeth</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1716	<i>Ziegler Anna</i>	Died.	r.	S 1728
<i>Wittmer Jacob</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1679	<i>Würtz Hans Jacob</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1769	<i>Zimmerle Caspar</i>	Drul.	l.	S 1732
<i>Wittner Hans Heinr.</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1729	<i>Würtz Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1735	<i>Zimmermann Abr.</i>	Lor.	l.	B 1723
	Died.	r.	M 1704	<i>Würtz Johann</i>	Died.	r.	M 1719				S 1725
			B 1707	<i>Würtz Margaretha</i>	Herb.	l.	B 1735		Died.	r.	B 1739
<i>Wittmann Hans</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700	<i>Wütrich Peter</i>	Died.	r.	S 1743	<i>Zimmermann Chr.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1723
<i>Wittmann Joh. Jac.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1724		Rauw.	r.	M 1778	<i>Zimmermann Marg.</i>	Lor.	l.	S 1731
<i>Wittmar Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1722				S 1778	<i>Zimmermann Ntel.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1716
<i>Wittmer Anna Mar.</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1723					<i>Zinck Catharina</i>	Kes.	l.	M 1698
<i>Wittmer Christian</i>	Berg.	l.	B 1734						Hars.	l.	M 1698
<i>Wittwer Emmanuel</i>	Died.	r.	B 1717	<i>Zacklern Maria</i>	Died.	r.	B 1760	<i>Zinck Claus</i>	Bock.	l.	B 1669
<i>Wolff Joannes</i>	Bock.	j.	B 1688	<i>Zahler Johannes</i>	Alt.	r.	S 1781	<i>Zinck Hans Jacob</i>	Bock.	l.	M 1682
<i>Wolff Margaretha</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700	<i>Zaug Johann</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	M 1703	<i>Zinder Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700
<i>Wolff Ulrich</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1709		Bur.	l.	B 1703	<i>Zinger Franz</i>	Died.	r.	B 1706
<i>Wörthin Elisabeth</i>	Kes.	l.	S 1709	<i>Zehnder Heinrich</i>	Plsd.	l.	B 1703	<i>Zingerey Joh. Jac.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1723
<i>Wucher Andreas</i>	Died.	r.	M 1699	<i>Zehnder Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	B 1708	<i>Zolger Johann</i>	Died.	r.	M 1718
			B 1700		N.-Sw.	l.	S 1771	<i>Zöllner Joh. Heinr.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1725
<i>Wunderli Johann</i>	Died.	r.	B 1726	<i>Zehnder Ulrich</i>	Wolfs.	l.	M 1718	<i>Zotmann Magdal.</i>	Died.	r.	M 1704
<i>Wursten Maria</i>	Died.	r.	S 1699		Died.	r.	B 1713	<i>Zurbrück Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	M 1701
<i>Würth Jacob</i>	Died.	r.	M 1700				M 1718	<i>Zurbrück Peter</i>	Died.	r.	B 1699
<i>Würth Jacob</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1721	<i>Zehr Hans</i>	Plsd.	l.	B 1718	<i>Zurbrugg Nikolaus</i>	Hars.	l.	S 1749
<i>Würthin Margaret.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	S 1729	<i>Zeller Heinrich</i>	Herb.	l.	S 1725	<i>Zürcher Joh. Casp.</i>	Died.	r.	B 1722
			B 1735	<i>Zeller Peter</i>	Died.	r.	M 1705	<i>Zürcher Magdalena</i>	Died.	r.	B 1700
<i>Würtz Anna Barb.</i>	N.-Sw.	l.	B 1735	<i>Zeller Susanna</i>	Died.	r.	M 1712	<i>Zwala Peter Ulrich</i>	Plsd.	l.	S 1726
	Herb.	l.	B 1735				M 1701	<i>Zwalle Elisabeth</i>	Died.	r.	M 1703
	Died.	r.	M 1736								
			B 1739								

LISTE COMPLÉMENTAIRE

NOMS DE SUISSES RELEVÉS DANS LES LISTES DE CONFIRMATION OU DE PARTICIPATION
A LA SAINTE CÈNE DANS LE REGISTRE RÉFORMÉ DE DIEDENDORF (3 E 90, 4)

<i>Allemand Sebastian</i>	Died.	C 1699	<i>Jung Peter</i>	Died.	C 1761	<i>Riffenach Christian</i>	Died.	C 1723
<i>Carle Johann</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Kehr Hans</i>	Died.	C 1707	<i>Sandmeyer Samuel</i>	Died.	C 1749
<i>Funck Anna Maria</i>	Died.	C 1707	<i>Krug Elisabeth</i>	Died.	C 1699	<i>Schärer Heinrich</i>	Died.	C 1699
<i>Grunewald Johann</i>	Died.	C 1700	<i>Kuntzel Hans</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Trachsler Ulrich</i>	Died.	C 1723
<i>Hammele Gasparus</i>	Died.	C 1699	<i>Mayer Christian</i>	Died.	C 1742	<i>Tritt Johannetta</i>	Died.	C 1742
<i>Hass Nicolaus</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Müller Adam</i>	Died.	C 1707	<i>Trittin Katrina</i>	Died.	C 1745
<i>Hässin Anna Maria</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Müllertn Anna Maria</i>	Died.	C 1707	<i>Wenger Jacob</i>	Died.	C 1745
<i>Hertzig Christian</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Rephenat Abraham</i>	Died.	C 1707	<i>Wenger Philipp</i>	Died.	C 1742
<i>Hess Samuel</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Reiz Anna</i>	Died.	C 1707	<i>Wilhelm Caspar</i>	Died.	C 1707
<i>Hind Philipp</i>	Died.	C 1740	<i>Reiz Benedict</i>	Died.	C 1723	<i>Winckler Johann</i>	Died.	C 1700

State Libraries

State libraries (Staatsbibliotheken) are a genealogical record source because they usually maintain special collections pertaining to the history of their Canton, sometimes with an emphasis on heraldry or genealogy. State libraries are usually run in connection with the Staatsarchiv.

ARCHIVES IN SWITZERLAND

Federal Archive

Bundesarchiv
Archivstrasse 4
CH- 3003 Bern, Switzerland

State Archives

The State archives (Staatsarchive) are repositories for the older regional records and parish registers of their canton. Each Canton has one or more archive offices.

The archives are listed here under the name of the Canton in which they are located:

Aargau

Staatsarchiv Aargau
CH- Aarau,
Switzerland

Appenzell A.R.

Staatsarchiv Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Kantonskanzlei
Kasernenstr. 17B
CH- 9100 Herisau
Switzerland

Appenzell I.R.

Landesarchiv Appenzell Innerrhoden
Verwaltungsgebäude
CH-9050 Appenzell
Switzerland

Basel-Land

Staatsarchiv Basel-Land
Wiedenhubstrasse 35
CH-4410 Liestal
Switzerland

Basel-Stadt

Staatsarchiv Basel-Stadt
Martinsgasse 2
CH-4001 Basel
Switzerland

Bern

Staatsarchiv Bern,
Falkenplatz 4
CH-3012 Bern
Switzerland

Fribourg

Archives de l'Etat de Fribourg,
Les Augustins
CH-1700 Fribourg
Switzerland

Archives de l'Eche de Lausanne
Genève et Fribourg
86 rue de Lausanne
CH-Fribourg,
Switzerland

Geneva

Archives d'Etat de Genève
Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 2
CH-1211 Geneva 3
Switzerland

Glarus

Landesarchiv Glarus, Gerichtsgebäude
Spielhof 6
CH-8750 Glarus
Switzerland

Graubünden

Staatsarchiv Graubünden
Reichsgasse
CH-7000 Chur
Switzerland

Lucerne

Staatsarchiv Luzern
Bahnhofstrasse 18
CH-6000 Luzern
Switzerland

Neuchâtel

Archives de l'Etat Neuchâtel
Chateau
CH-2001 Neuchâtel
Switzerland

Nidwalden

Staatsarchiv Nidwalden
Mürgstrasse
CH-6370 Stans
Switzerland

Obwalden

Staatsarchiv Obwalden
Rathaus
CH-6060 Sarnen
Switzerland

St. Gallen

Staatsarchiv St. Gallen
Regierungsgebäude
CH-9000 St. Gallen
Switzerland

Schaffhausen

Staatsarchiv, Schaffhausen
Rathausbogen 4
CH- 8200 Schaffhausen
Switzerland

Schwyz

Staatsarchiv Schwyz
Bahnhofstrasse
CH-6430 Schwyz
Switzerland

Solothurn

Staatsarchiv Solothurn,
Bielstrasse 41
CH-4500 Solothurn
Switzerland

Thurgau

Staatsarchiv Thurgau
Regierungsgebäude
CH-8500 Frauenfeld
Switzerland

Ticino

Archivio Cantonale del Ticino
Via C. Salvioni
CH-6500 Bellinzona
Switzerland

Uri

Staatsarchiv Uri
Ankenwaage
CH-6460 Altdorf
Switzerland

Valais

Archives d'Etat du Canton du Valais
9 rue des Vergers
CH-1951 Sion
Switzerland

Vaud

Archives Cantonales Vaudoises
Rue du Maupas 47
CH-1004 Lausanne
Switzerland

Continued Switzerland addresses

Zug

Staatsarchiv Zug
 Regierungsgebäude
 CH-6300 Zug
 Switzerland

Zürich

Staatsarchiv Zürich
 Predigerplatz 33
 CH-8001 Zürich
 Switzerland

CITY ARCHIVES

St. Gallen

Stadtarchiv St. Gallen
 Notkerstrasse 22
 Vadiana
 CH-9000 St. Gallen
 Switzerland

Zürich

Stadtarchiv Winterthur
 Museumstrasse 52
 CH-8400 Winterthur

Stadtarchiv Zürich
 Rathausquai 17
 CH-8001 Zürich,
 Switzerland

OTHER ARCHIVES

Schweizerische Burgenarchiv
 Stapfelberg 4
 CH-4000 Basel
 Switzerland

Bischofliches Archiv
 Bischofliches Schloss
 Hof 19
 CH-7000 Chur
 Switzerland

Archive d'État de Genève
 Rue de L'Hôtel-de-Ville
 CH-1204 Genève
 Switzerland

Eidgenössisches Militär Department
 Bundeshaus
 CH-3000 Bern
 Switzerland
 -for military records after 1800

Schweizer Bundesregierung
 Bundeshaus
 CH-3000 Bern
 Switzerland

Bern

If Swiss place of origin is not known, write to

Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartment
 Polizeiabteilung
 CH-3003 Bern
 Switzerland

Send \$5.00 with request.

It usually requires extensive research to find a coat of arms or crest for a family name also to determine if a person is entitled to use it.

If your ancestors were born in Switzerland it may be possible to get help from one of these heraldic societies:

Schweizerisches Archiv für Heraldik
 Dr. O. Clottu
 2072 Saint-Blaise (Neuchâtel)
 Switzerland

The Genealogical Department does not sell maps. Maps may be ordered from the following places:

Kümmerly und Frey
 Kartographischer Verlag
 CH-3001 Bern
 Switzerland

GEO Center
 Internationales Landkartenhaus
 Liebherrstr. 5
 8 München 22
 Germany

Swiss Emigration Records:

For information before 1848 write to the state archive of the canton;
for information after 1848 write to the

Schweizer Bundesregierung
Bundeshaus
CH-3000 Bern
Switzerland

DESCRIPTION SHEET

SOURCE: SWISS RECORDS REGISTER

CONTENT: The Swiss Records Register is a reference to everything that the Genealogical Department has compiled for Switzerland as of 1979. This also includes most of Julius Billeter's research records of the Swiss families he researched for many years.

Julius Billeter was a Swiss genealogist who traced many Swiss family pedigree lines. He obtained his information mainly from parish records which included birth/christening, marriage and death/burial dates. Data as of 1876 and later was obtained from civil registration records housed in individual Swiss communities. Some early information, such as from the 15th and 16th centuries, was obtained from land and tax records.

The Register of Swiss Records is arranged alphabetically by the surname. After the surname the localities are given. If Julius Billeter performed the research you will find the following abbreviations listed: "JB" (Julius Billeter), "JBN" (Julius Billeter Notes), and "JBFG" (Julius Billeter Family Group). If the record is a book, the title and author will be given, then the film or book number. A key to the locality abbreviations is found in the front of the register.

BE	Bern
BL	Baselland
BS	Baselstadt
DGB	Deutsches Geschlechterbuch (Lineage book)
FR	Freiburg
GE	Genève
GL	Glarus
GR	Graubünden
JB	Julius Billeter (typed report--use in preference to JB Notes)
 JEN	Julius Billeter's Notes (handwritten notes--difficult to read)
JBFG	Julius Billeter's Family Group Sheets
LU	Luzern
VS	Valais
ZG	Zug
ZH	Zürich

Shown above is an extracted sampling from the list of abbreviations found in the front of the Swiss Records Register. The arrow indicates those pertaining to Julius Billeter. Most of the other abbreviations, such as "BE", "LU", and "ZU" refer to localities (provinces or "cantons").

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where born, Researcher, Title of Book (if given)</u>	<u>Film No.</u>	<u>Book No.</u>
Kohler	Lauperswil, BE, JBFG	417,563	
Kohler	Meiringen, Biglen, Lauperswil, Ruggisberg Mitzelflüh, Sumiswald, JEN	193,476	
Kohler	Meiringen, Ct. BE, JB,	128,100	
Kohler	Lauperswil, BE		Q929.2494 St83bj
Kohler	Ruggisberg, Ct. BE, JB	844,921	
Kohli	St. Stephan, Lenk, Zweisimmen, JEN	193,476	
Kohli	" " " " JB		Q929.2494 K129b
Kolla	Staefa, JEN	193,476	
Kulliker	<u>Genealogie der Familie Kulliker 1349-1933</u> by J.P. Zwicky		929.2494 K833b
Kulliker	Thalwil, JEN	193,476	
Kulliker	Ct. ZH, SGB Vol. 7		949.4 D2z V. 7
König	Wiggiswil, SFB Vol. 2		949.4 D2s V. 2

The above extract from the Swiss Records Register shows the alphabetical arrangement of some of the names included in the register. In the second column is the source listing(s) for each surname. This column tells where the family originated (using abbreviations--see abbreviation table in front of register), who researched the family lines, and lists the title of a book if the information came from there. For the first surname on this page (Kohler) the explanations mean: Lauperswil is the locality in Switzerland from which this family originates; BE means Bern, the canton (province) from which they originate; and JBFG refers to Julius Billeter's Family Group records. Following the entry across the page we find under the column entitled "Film No." the microfilm call number 417,563. This film number is from the Genealogical Department. Book call numbers are given in the far right column.

If the register does not indicate the work originated via Billeter's research, then the information came from lineage records on a particular surname and was researched by someone other than Billeter. For example, see the extract below for the surname "Korner":

Korner

Ct. ZH, SGB Vol. 2

949.4 D2z V. 2

In this extract it is seen that the source of the information is from "SGB Vol. 2." By referring to the table of abbreviations in the front of the Swiss Records Register, the patron will find that this refers to a lineage book entitled Schweizerisches Geschlechterbuch, volume 2. This book is available to the patron in the Genealogical Department Library under the call number "949.4 D2z v.2."

Julius Billeter's handwritten and typewritten notes are available on microfilm; the first three numbers for the handwritten notes always begin with "193." These handwritten notes are often hard to read and are not as reliable as his typed reports. Therefore, if you have a choice of searching both give preference to those typewritten. In both his notes and reports he indicates if a particular person can be found

on another record as either a parent or child. On his handwritten notes there is a ✓ in front of a person's name to indicate that the person is also listed on another sheet. (The checkmark looks very much like a "V" in most cases.) In his typed reports Billeter gave each person a unique number which appears before each individual's name. If a husband or wife can be found as a child immediately under his/her name, it will say son or daughter of and give their father's unique number and the page within the same film where the family records can be located. This is a good way to extend your pedigree. If a person appears as a child and is married there will be a page number given within the same film where he will appear as the husband or wife.

Buchegger

6

✓ *Hs Gg. n.V. - 6.5.1734 27.7.05*
Anna Alder v. Schwellbrunn, Appenzell 3.8.1707 d 22.2.45.
and 24.3.25 d 6.10.38
A Mar. 19 3 37 d 16.6 39
A Mar. 8.11 39 d 4.5.45
and 6.2.41 d 7.12.41
and 29.11 42 d 10 67 in Pfalzberg - f 8

below

Velle n.V. - 20.11 1739 6 12 05 d.9.2.70 in Ulm. l v
Elst Wyzg - Ulm. 3d.9.12.06
Vgast 20 9 42

Shown above is an extract from Billeter's handwritten notes on the Buchegger family. The family above the line across the page is found in the typewritten report below. The names of the individuals are abbreviated.

11.6.1953

147	Hans Georg Buchegger	27 July 1705	6 Nov. 1779
	Son of No. 110 page 6		
203	Anna Alder	3 Aug. 1707 Schwellbrunn, Appenzell	22 Feb. 1746 1
204	Anna Schoch	26 May 1712 Fischenthal, Zurich	24 April 1772 2
	<u>Children of 1st wife:</u>		
205	Andreas	24 March 1736	8 Oct. 1758
206	Anna Maria	19 March 1737	18 June 1739
207	Anna Maria	8 Nov. 1739	4 May 1745
208	Andreas	6 Feb. 1741	7 Dez. 1741
209	Andreas	29 Nov. 1742	1 Oct. 1767 in
	<u>Children of 2nd wife:</u>		
210	Hans Georg	20 March 1746	4 April 1746
211	Hans Georg	23 May 1747	7 Aug. 1747
212	Anna Maria	28 Nov. 1748	30 Jan. 1760
213	Hans Georg	10 Sept. 1750	married on page
214	Jakob	26 June 1752	15 Jan. 1754

The information above was extracted from Billeter's typewritten notes. This family also appears in his handwritten notes (see above). The number to the left of each name is the unique number referred to in the explanation of this record group.

As stated previously, Billeter abbreviated first names in his notes. To correctly interpret his abbreviations, refer to the front of the Swiss Records Register. A copy of that table of abbreviations is miniaturized and reproduced here:

Masculine

Adr = Adrian
 Aib = Albert
 Albr = Albrecht
 Andr = Andreas
 Ant = Anthon, Anton
 Balth = Balthasar
 Bened = Benedikt, Benedict
 Burkh = Burkhard, Burkhart
 Casp = Kaspar, Casper
 Chr = Christian
 Christ = Christian
 Conr = Konrad, Conrad
 Dan = Daniel
 Fried = Friedrich
 Gg = Georg
 Gottf = Gottfried
 Gottl = Gottlieb
 Hs = Hans
 Hs Conr = Hans Konrad, Hans Conrad
 Hs Jb = Hans Jakob, Hans Jacob
 Hs Rud = Hans Rudolf
 Hs Uli = Hans Ulrich
 Hs With = Hans Wilhelm
 Heini = Heinrich
 Jb = Jakob, Jacob
 Jg = Joerg
 Jghs = Junghans
 Joh = Johannes
 J Conr = Johann Konrad, Johann Conrad
 J Jb = Johann Jakob, Johann Jacob
 J Lud = Johann Ludwig
 J Rud = Johann Rudolf
 J Uli = Johann Ulrich
 Lienh = Lienhard, Lienhart
 Leonh = Leonhard, Leonhart
 Ludw = Ludwig
 Matth = Mattheus
 Melch = Melchior, Melcher
 Nikl = Nikolaus, Niclaus
 Othm = Othmas
 Pet = Peter
 Rud = Rudolf, Rudolph
 Sam = Samuel
 Sebast = Sebastian
 Uli = Ulrich
 With = Wilhelm

Feminine

Adelh = Adelheid, Adelheit
 Ana = Anna
 A Barb = Anna Barbara
 A El = Anna Elisabeth
 A Magd = Anna Magdalena
 A Mar = Anna Maria
 A Marg = Anna Margaretha
 A Sus = Anna Susanna
 Barb = Barbara
 Cath = Katherina, Catharina
 Doroth = Dorothea
 El = Elisabeth
 Elsb = Elisabeth
 Elspa = Elisabetha, Elisabetha
 Lis = Lisabeth
 Magd = Magdalena
 Mar = Maria
 Marg = Margaretha
 Reg = Regula
 Steina = Christina
 Sus = Susanna

PLEASE NOTE: Other given names are usually written out.

YEARS:

Examples:

29.3.1745 = 29 Mar 1745
 29.1.1552 = 29 Jan 1552
 8.2.1654 = 8 Feb 1654

LETTER AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS:

b. = born or christened
 c. = children
 d. = died
 dyg = died young (infant)
 K. = Kinder (children)
 m. or \checkmark = married
 v. = von (of) usually refers to a locality
 wid. = widow
 ✓ = indicates this person is listed elsewhere in the notes as a child or a parent.
 I = first wife
 II = second wife

PROBLEMS: If there is any other record available besides the Billeter handwritten notes, search it rather than the Billeter notes. Many people without a thorough knowledge of names have been confused and misled by Billeter's notes and abbreviations. His typewritten notes are much less mistake-prone.

AVAILABILITY: A reference register entitled Swiss Records Register is located on the Microforms reference table. In the book Register of LDS Church Records is found a listing of Billeter's pedigree charts and family group sheets. All of Billeter's family group sheets are listed in both registers. The pedigree charts are only listed in the Register of LDS Church Records. The records which indicate a book number are only available in the Genealogical Department Library in Salt Lake City.

Sources for Finding Places of Origin
in Germany and Other European Countries

Some of the records that give the European hometown of an immigrant, or sources that guide you to such records are listed here.

I. Home & Relatives: Interview or write grandparents, brothers & sisters, uncles & aunts, cousins, family friends, or elderly citizens for information and look in attics, basements, old trunks, etc. for family letters, Bibles, journals, scrapbooks, diaries, biographies, photos, birth-marriage-deaths, obituaries, clippings announcements, family histories, diplomas, school & military records.

II. Sources at the Genealogical Department Library

- A. Compiled Genealogical Files: Both non-LDS & LDS should search the "Family Group Records Archives", "Temple Index Bureau", & "Computer File Index". See Research Paper Series F #1 *Research Aids and LDS Church Records*; & Research Paper Series F #4 *The Genealogical Society's Computer File Index*.
- B. LDS Records: Both non-LDS and LDS ancestors can be found in these records. For an explanation of the many different types of records and their use, see (Reg 289.3 J327f) Laureen Richardson Jaussi and Gloria Duncan Chaston, *Register of L.D.S. Church Records* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1968), & Research Paper Series F #4 *The Genealogical Society's Computer File Index*.
- C. Important Books & Microfilms: Investigate the hundreds of records found in the indexed bibliography (Ref 973 W2mo) Olga K. Miller, *Migration, Emigration, Immigration* (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, Inc., 1974).
- D. The Hamburg Passenger Lists 1850-1934: Give hometown of 30% of the Germans and East Europeans leaving for all parts of the world. Completely indexed. See Research Paper Series C #30 *The Hamburg Passenger Lists*.
- E. Alsace Emigration Index 1817-1866: Southern Germans, Swiss, and others leaving Europe via Alsace-Lorraine, France. This index is quick & easy to use, but it is NOT complete. See (FR Film 1,125,002 to 1,125,007).

- F. Card Catalog: Find ancestor's new town, county, or state (in USA) in the library's card catalog to locate town & county histories, school, church, military, state census, land, court, tax, guardianship, naturalization, & probate records, birth-marriage-deaths, membership & meeting minutes, etc.
- G. Card Catalog (for Europe): Look in the library's card catalog under the country, and the region in the country from where your ancestor emigrated for "Emigration & Immigration" indexes giving hometowns. For example, look under the entry "Germany, Baden-Württemberg - Emigration & Immigration".
- H. Naturalizations: Ask for "Declaration of Intention", or "Petition for Citizenship". For records after 1906 apply at nearest US Federal Building. For years prior to 1906 see (Ref 929.173 N24nL) James C. and Lila Lee Neagles, *Locating Your Immigrant Ancestor* (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1975).
- J. Town, County, & State: Look for town & county histories, school, church, military, state census, land, court, tax, guardianship, citizenship, probate records, birth-marriage-deaths, membership & meeting minutes, & newspapers in archives found in reference books like (Ref 026.058 K948d) *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers* (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1964); & (Ref 970 E4d) Donna McDonald, *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada* (Nashville: American Assoc. for State & Local History, 1975); & (Ref 973 E4a) Helaine MacKeigan, *American Library Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1972).
- K. U.S. Census 1850-1900: State or country of birth is given but usually not the town. To find census indexes see the library's card catalog. For example, "Pennsylvania - Census (US, 1st) - 1790 - Indexes" or "Ohio - Census (US, 8th) - 1860 - Indexes". To find the census itself see (Ref 973 X2r, or US Film 908,991) *Register United States Census 1790-1890* ([Salt Lake City]: Genealogical Society, 1967). Only Federal Record Centers have 1900 census.
- L. U.S. Military Pension Applications: See pages 414-466 of (Ref 929.173 G895r) Val D. Greenwood, *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1973).
- M. Federal Records: Write or visit the National Archives or Federal Record Centers for military, land, census, homestead, immigration records, etc. See (973 A2na) *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* (Washington DC).

- N. Newspapers: Write to depositories for births, marriages, or obituaries found in newspapers mentioned in (US Film 430,291) Winifred Gregory, *American Newspapers 1821-1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada* (New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1937); & (US Film 824,091 Item 1) Karl J.R. Arndt & May E. Olson, *German American Newspapers and Periodicals 1732-1955* (New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1965).
- O. "Hessians" (Germans) in the American Revolution: An excellent index of German Soldiers & their hometowns is (973 M2mg) Inge Auerbach & Otto Frölich, *Hessische Truppen im Amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitskrieg (HETRINA)* (Marburg: Archivschule Marburg, Institut für Archivwissenschaft, 1972-1976).
- P. Baden Emigration Index: For details see library's card catalog entry "Baden (Grossherzogtum), Germany. Auswanderungsamt." (GER Film 1,180,093 - 1,180,102).
- Q. Emigration Index of Hessen: See library's card catalog entry "Hessen (Staat), Germany. Auswanderungsamt." for emigrants leaving 1800-1900.
- R. Pfalz (Palatinate) Index 1800-1900: For persons leaving the Pfalz area after 1800 try this index of Pfalz residents. The index is alphabetical but is divided into eighteen sections. See GER Film 1,050,625 to 1,050,630.
- S. Zweibrücken Emancipation Rolls 1750-1771: Before emigrating, serfs had to be freed by their lord. This record usually gives their hometown. For "Manumissionsprotokolle des Herzogtums [Zweibrücken]" see GER Film 475,802.
- T. Lineage Books: Published pedigrees are found in such serials as (943 D2dg) *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*; (943 D2df) *Deutsches Familienarchiv*; (943 B2gf) *Familie und Volk*; & (943 B2d) *Der Deutsche Herold*, etc.
- U. German-American Periodicals: See Library Paper *German & German-American Periodicals at the Genealogical Department Library 1976* for specific families & German genealogy. See *Serials Record* for all periodical holdings.
- V. Etymologies: These show the origin of a name, its meaning, and where it first appeared in Germany. See (Ref 943 D4bj) Josef Karlmann Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen* (Limburg/Lahn: C.A. Starke-Verlag, 1957); & (Ref 943 D4ba) Hans Bahlow, *Deutsches Namenlexikon* (München: Keyzersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1967).

W. German Genealogical Societies: Write to hire a researcher or request information. For addresses see Library Paper *German Genealogical Societies*.

Y. German Archives: Ask for a search of archives or for recommended researcher in the area your ancestor left. One index of German archives is (973 D25sm) Clifford & Anna Smith, *American Genealogical Resources in German Archives* (New York: Bowker, 1977). For addresses of the archives see (943 A4v) Verein deutscher Archivare, *Verzeichnis der Archivare* (Wiesbaden: Verein, 1957); & (Ref 943 A5w) Erwin K. Welsch, *Libraries and Archives in Germany* (Pittsburg: Council for European Studies, 1975).

III. Sources Outside the Genealogical Department Library

A. Town, County, & State: Visit or write local depositories such as city, county, or state offices, courts, or libraries for town & county histories, school, church, military, state census, land, court, tax, guardianship, citizenship, & probate records, birth-marriage-deaths, membership & meeting minutes, and newspapers.

B. Federal Records: Write or visit Federal Record Centers for military, land, census, homestead, immigration records, etc. See II M of this outline.

C. Special U.S. Indexes: Several libraries have German immigrant indexes. Ask them to recommend a local researcher. For Pennsylvania area pioneer Germans write Fackental Library at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604; for Moravian Germans try Moravian College - Reeves Library, Main St. at Elizabeth Ave., Bethlehem, PA 18018; for the New England area, write Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, MA 02117. Other special libraries for German groups also exist.

D. Bavaria Emigration Index 1846-1852: Write Bayerischer Landesverein für Familienkunde, 8 München 13, Winzererstr. 68, Germany, to request a name search.

E. Advertise in German Periodicals: "Familienkundliche Nachrichten" is an insert in several German genealogical periodicals. Ad costs DM .20 per word. It's best to offer a reward for a solution to a research problem. Ad appears in German or English as you request. 853 Neustadt/Aisch, Postfach 3140, Germany.

SWITZERLAND

Genealogical research in Switzerland is sometimes difficult because of two existing situations. There are a number of archives and genealogical societies and civil registries in Switzerland and each retain a certain degree of independence from one another. There is no one central office and many contacts must sometimes be made before achieving any results.

The Genealogical Department is trying for years to obtain permission to continue microfilming in Switzerland, up to now refused by Swiss government officials and the organization of Swiss genealogists. Stopped since 1946. As of December 31, 1971 there were 1,742 rolls of microfilm available for Switzerland.

The following cantons have been microfilmed:

- Basel-Stadt
- Basel-Land
- Zürich
- St. Gallen
- Thurgau
- Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden
- Appenzell Inner-Rhoden
- Luzern
- Vaud
- Geneva

Parish registers, Familienschein and Haushaltungsregisters are generally the most valuable sources of genealogical information in Switzerland before 1800. The first census in Switzerland was not taken until 1841. The Haushaltungsregisters were a census of families residing in a certain parish area. In later years in some areas they were called "Burgher Rolls." The information included in the Haushaltungsregister is: Name, date and place of birth, marriage and deaths, name and dates pertaining to brothers and sisters, children, parents and grandparents. Sometimes several generations can be traced through these rolls. The abundance of information contained in the rolls varies from area to area.

Familienschein are family certificates generally found in the Zivilstandesamt. It is possible to uncover several generations from this data due to the special nature of Swiss citizenship. Family data is recorded at the place of citizenship. (For more information on the specialties of Swiss citizenship see, Erick A. Messmer's "STRUCTURE OF SWISS CITIZENSHIP AND FAMILY BACKGROUND RESEARCH IN SWITZERLAND", in "New Orleans Genesis, IV, Sept., 1965, pp. 301-304, L.D.S. Research Papers Area D, No. 15, and Paul A. Nielson's "MAJOR SOURCES OF GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION IN SWITZERLAND", in "Swiss-American Society Newsletter, " VIII, No. 3, Nov., 1972, pp5-12). Family certificates can be kept up to date with family data for many generations. A Swiss marrying in any country can register his marriage and the birth of his children in the Heimort or the place of registration in Switzerland. This information is then added to the Familienschein.

A death certificate may be sent back to the Heimatoort for a Swiss citizen. There are laws in the country that state that the record may only be given out to a person of the blood line.

Parish registers are always excellent sources of genealogical information. It is again fortunate to find that your ancestors lived in a single parish district for many decades. Often under such circumstances, full family records dating back several generations may be found at a single source. Availability of parish records depends on the local clergy's willingness to make a search of the books. The state archives keep duplicates or abstracts of all parish registers before 1870.

The major religion in Switzerland is Protestant, with about 2.5 million persons. Catholicism has 1.5 million persons. It is useful to know that one religion usually predominated in a canton. The predominantly Protestant Cantons were:

Fribourg
Geneve
Neuchâtel

Catholic Cantons

Glarus
Graubünden
Luzern
Nidwalden
Obwalden
St. Gallen
Schwyz
Ticino
Uri
Valais

Mixed Cantons (Protestant and Catholic)

Aargau
Bern
Basel
Schaffhausen
Solothurn
Thurgau
Vaud
Zug
Zürich

DIRECTORIES TO ARCHIVE OFFICES AND LIBRARIES IN SWITZERLAND

General Information

Swiss-American Historical Society
Genealogical Committee
Dr. Leo Schelbert
2526 Jackson Ave.
Evanston, Illinois 60201

Swiss-American Historical Society
Old Dominion University
Norfolk, Virginia 23508

-publishes the "Swiss-American Historical Society Newsletter." which often contains articles of genealogical value. Paul A. Nielson's article, "Major Sources of Genealogical Information in Switzerland" appeared in Vol. VIII, No, 3, Nov., 1972, pp 5-12

SWITZERLAND

Location: Central Europe

Surrounding Countries: North - Germany
East - Austria
South - Italy
West - France

Twenty-five cantons :

<u>Name of Canton</u>	<u>Canton Abbreviation</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Year Canton Joined Federation</u>
Aargau	AG	Aarau	1803
Appenzell Ausser Rhoden	AR	Herisau	1513
Appenzell Inner Rhoden	AI	Appenzell	1513
Basel - Land	BL	Liestal	1501
Basel - Stadt	BS	Basel	1501
Bern	BE	Bern	1353
Freiburg (Fribourg)	FR	Freiburg	1481
Genf (Geneve)	GE	Genf	1815
Glarus	GL	Glarus	1352
Graubünden	GR	Chur	1803
Luzern	LU	Luzern	1332
Neuenburg (Neuchatel)	NE	Neuenburg	1815
Nidwalden	NW	Stans	1291
Obwalden	OW	Sarnen	1291
St. Gallen	SG	St. Gallen	1803
Schaffhausen	SH	Schaffhausen	1501
Schwyz	SZ	Schwyz	1291
Solothurn	SO	Solothurn	1481
Tessin (Ticino)	TI	Bellinzona	1803
Thurgau	TG	Frauenfeld	1803
Uri	UR	Altdorf	1291
Waadt (Vaud)	VD	Lausanne	1803
Wallis (Valais)	VS	Sion	1815
Zug	ZG	Zug	1352
Zürich	ZH	Zürich	1351

SWITZERLAND
CHANGES IN PLACE NAMES

<u>Old Name</u>	<u>New Name</u>
Dorlikon	Thalheim an der Thur, Zürich
Niederwil near Zofingen	Rothrist, Aargau
Aarmühle	Interlaken, Bern

DIALECT FORMS OF PLACE NAMES

<u>Dialect form</u>	<u>High German (standard) spelling</u>
Nüfere	Neuforn
Stamme	Stammheim
Rychlingen	Rheinklingen
Liestel	Liesthal
Zttri	Zürich
Rhy	Rhein
Popplitzen	Boppelsen

SWITZERLAND

The Genealogical Society of Utah has microfilmed the following Swiss cantons:

BASEL-LAND

BASEL-STADT

ST. GALLEN

THURGAU

ZÜRICH

LUZERN (LUCERNE)

APPENZELL-AUSSER-RHODEN

APPENZELL-INNER-RHODEN

GENEVA

VAUD

The following cantons are currently being microfilmed:

GRAUBÜNDEN

TICINO (TESSIN)

The PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN (located between Switzerland and Austria)
has also been microfilmed recently.

Switzerland 949.4

Appenzell	949.471
Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden	949.4711
Appenzell Inner-Rhoden	949.4712
Aargau	949.451
Baselland	949.431
Baselstadt	949.432
Bern	949.452
Fribourg	949.453
Geneve	949.454
Glarus	949.472
Graubünden	949.473
Luzern	949.455
Neuchâtel	949.433
Schaffhausen	949.456
Schwyz	949.475
Solothurn	949.434
Thurgau	949.457
Ticino	949.476
Unterwalden	949.477
Nidwalden	949.4771
Obwalden	949.4772
Uri	949.478
Valais	949.479
Vaud	949.435
Zug	949.4791
Zürich	949.458

FORMER HAMLETS, VILLAGES AND AREAS
NOW BELONGING TO THE CITY OF ZUERICH

HAMLET	VILLAGE
Adlisberg	Hottingen
Adlisberg	Hirslanden
Adlisberg	Witikon
Albisguetli	Wiedikon
Albisrieden	Albisrieden
Altstetten	Altstetten
Aussersihl	Aussersihl
Detschwingen	Witikon
Doeltsche	Wiedikon
Dolder	Hottingen
Eierbrecht	Hirslanden
Enge	Enge
Entlisberg	Wollishofen
Fluntern	Fluntern
Frankental	Hoengg
Friesenberg	Wiedikon
Geissberg	Hoengg
Hirslanden	Hirslanden
Hoengg	Hoengg
Hoenggerberg	Hoengg
Hohenstein(part)	Albisrieden
Hohenstein(part)	Wiedikon
Hottingen	Hottingen
Huerstholz	Unter-Affoltern
Industriequarti	Industriequarti
Kaeferberg	Hoengg
Katzensee(part)	Unter-Affoltern
Koeschenrueti	Seebach
Mittel-Leimbach	Mittel-Leimbach
Neu-Affoltern	Ober-Affoltern
Ober-Affoltern	Ober-Affoltern
Oberkolbenhof	Wiedikon
Oberstrass	Oberstrass
Oerlikon	Oerlikon
Oetlisberg	Witikon
Probstei	Schwamendingen
Reckenholz	Unter-Affoltern
Riedhof	Hoengg
Riesbach	Riesbach
Ruetihof	Hoengg
Schwamendingen	Schwamendingen
Schwandenholz	Seebach
Seebach	Seebach
Seeholz	Unter-Affoltern
Tobelhof	Hottingen
Triemli	Triemli
Uetliberg(part)	Wiedikon
Unter-Affoltern	Unter-Affoltern
Unter-Leimbach	Unter-Leimbach
Unterkolbenhof	Wiedikon

FORMER HAMLETS, VILLAGES AND AREAS
NOW BELONGING TO THE CITY OF ZUERICH

HAMLET

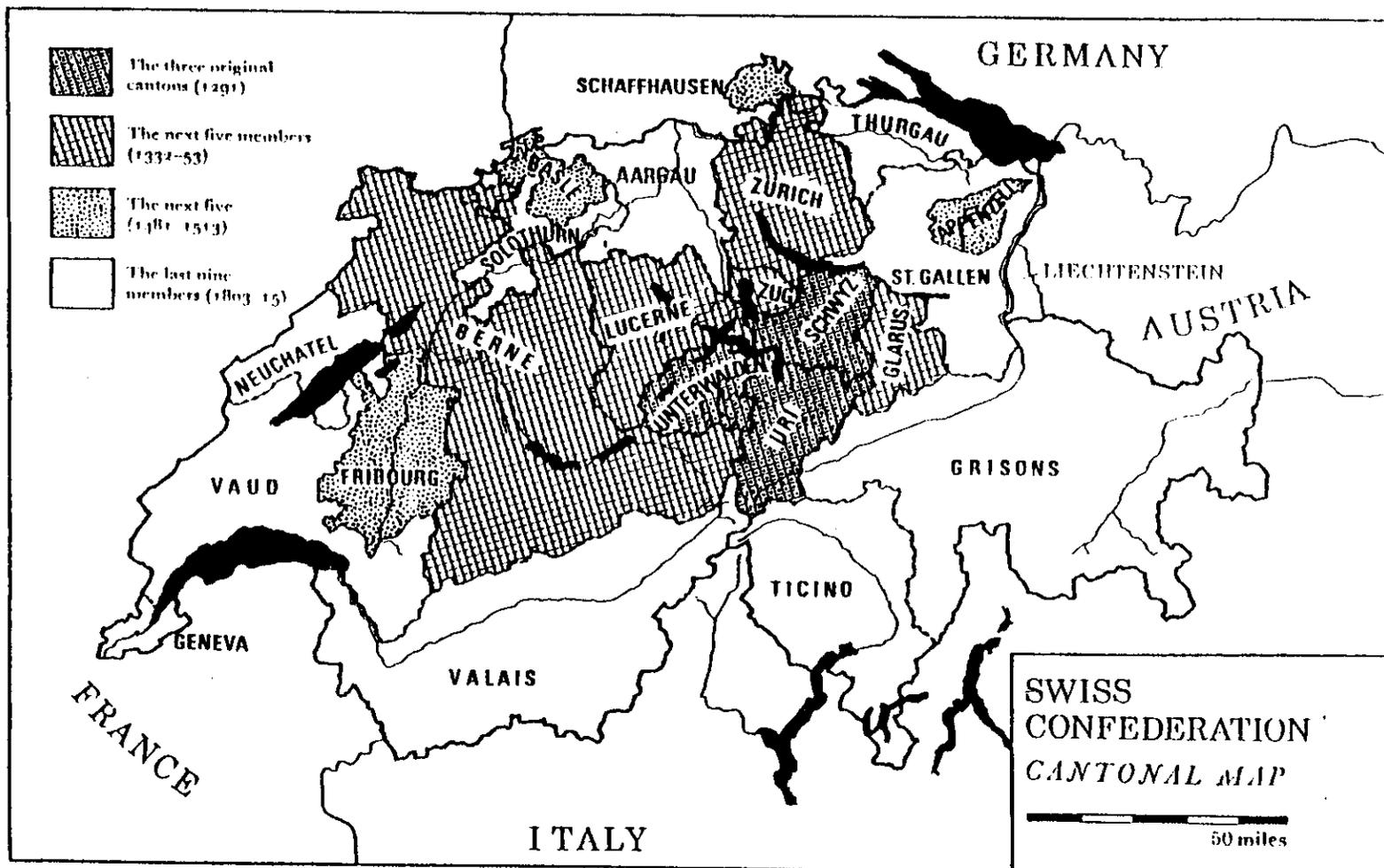
VILLAGE

Unterstrass	Unterstrass
Waid	Seebach
Waidberg	Hoengg
Weinegg	Riesbach
Wiedikon	Wiedikon
Wipkingen	Wipkingen
Witikon	Witikon
Wollishofen	Wollishofen
Ziegelhuette	Schwamendingen
Zuerichberg	Oberstrass
Zuerichberg	Fluntern
Zuerichhorn	Riesbach

js

The Political Communities of Canton Zuerich
according to districts

Zürich	Hombrechtikon	Winterthur	Bülach
Aesch b. B.	Küsnacht	Altikon	Bachenbülach
Birmensdorf	Männedorf	Bertschikon	Bassersdorf
Dietikon	Meilen	Brütten	Bülach
Geroldswil	Oerwil a. S.	Dägerlen	Dietlikon
Oberengstringen	Stäfa	Dättlikon	Eglisau
Oerwil a. d. L.	Uetikon	Dinhard	Embrach
Schlieren	Zumikon	Elgg	Freienstein
Uetikon		Ellikon a. d. Th.	Glattfelden
Untereingstringen	Hirwil	Elsau	Hochfelden
Urdorf	Bäretswil	Hagenbuch	Höri
Weiningen	Bubikon	Hettlingen	Hüntwangen
Zollikon	Dürnten	Hofstetten b. E.	Kloten
Zürich	Fiscenthal	Neftenbach	Lufingen
Affoltern	Goßau	Pfungen	Nürensdorf
Aeugst	Grünningen	Rickenbach	Oberembrach
Affoltern a. A.	Hirwil	Schlatt	Opfikon
Bonstetten	Rüti	Seuzach	Rafz
Hausen a. A.	Seegräben	Turbenthal	Rorbas
Hedingen	Wald	Wiesendangen	Wallisellen
Kappel a. A.	Wetzikon	Winterthur	Wasterkingen
Knonau	Uster	Zell	Wil
Maschwanden		Andelfingen	Winkel
Mettmenstetten	Dübendorf	Adlikon	
Obfelden	Egg	Benken	Dielsdorf
Ottenbach	Fällanden	Berg a. I.	Bachs
Rifferswil	Greifensee	Buch a. I.	Boppelsen
Stallikon	Maur	Dachsen	Buchs
Wettswil	Mönchaltorf	Dorf	Dällikon
Horgen	Schwerzenbach	Feuerthalen	Dänikon
Adliswil	Uster	Flaach	Dielsdorf
Hirzel	Volketswil	Flurlingen	Hüttikon
Horgen	Wangen	Großandelfingen	Neerach
Hütten	Pfäffikon	Henggart	Niederglatt
Kilchberg	Bauma	Humlikon	Niederhasli
Langnau a. A.	Fehraltorf	Kleinandelfingen	Niederweningen
Oberrieden	Hittnau	Laufen-Uhwiesen	Oberglatt
Richterswil	Illnau	Marthalen	Oberweningen
Rüschlikon	Kyburg	Oberstammheim	Oteltingen
Schönenberg	Lindau	Ossingen	Regensberg
Thalwil	Pfäffikon	Rheinau	Regensdorf
Wädenswil	Russikon	Thalheim a. d. Th.	Rümlang
Meilen	Sternenberg	Trüllikon	Schleinikon
Erlenbach	Weißlingen	Truttikon	Schöfflisdorf
Herliberg	Wila	Unterstammheim	Stadel
	Wildberg	Voiken	Steinmaur
		Waltalingen	Weiach



SWISS RECORDS

Film Billeter, Julius. List to Genealogical Notes of
925 Switzerland etc. in Alphabetical Order of Surnames.
#145

also at
FHC Ref. Families with much research done listed by surname
and location. No film numbers are given.

Hist/Rel Ref. Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz. Eidgenosisches
CS Statistisches Amt. Zurich: Polygraphisches Verlag
2625 A.G., 1968. (6 Vols)
.F34

This index contains names of lineages that had their
Swiss Citizenship by the year 1962. (Includes prior
to 1000-1800, during 1800's, during 1900's) This
can be very valuable as a place finder.

Hist/Rel Ref. Whiting, Barbara W. (Indexed) Index to the Census
CS Records of Zurich, Switzerland.
996
.C46
W55x

These Films include communities in the Canton of
Zurich, as well as some cities and towns in other
Cantons, such as Thurgau, Aargau, St. Gallen, and
Schaffhausen. In alphabetical order.

TRACING YOUR SWISS ROOTS

Hist/Rel Ref. Schweizerisches Ortslexikon, 1969. Place names,
DQ Canton and Zip Codes for Switzerland. French, Latin,
14 Italian, German Word List Roman Numerals etc.
.J2

Hist/Rel Ref. Suess, Jared H., Handy Guide to Swiss Genealogical
CS Records, Everton Publishers, Inc., 1978.
983
.X1

This book gives film numbers and surnames for notes
of genealogical research. (Billeter and others.)
p. 57 - 62. Also contains German and French form
letters for correspondence.

Hist/Rel Ref. Wellauer, Maralyn A. Zip Codes, Milwaukee,
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983
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Billeter, Julius. Julius Billeter, Pioneer Swiss Genealogist.
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H/R Ref CS 984 .G45x or Register Table
Films #193,466-#193,488

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E 184 G3 F3

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Suess, Jared. Handy Guide to Swiss Genealogical Records.
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Swiss Family Surname Book
(Les Noms De Famille Suisses Familiennamembuch der Schweiz)
Surnames alphabetized. Cantons abbreviated.
Fiche 6,053,507 #1-11 fiche.

Swiss Family Surname Book
(Familiennamembuch der Schweiz). Zuerich: Polygraphischer
Verlag AG Zuerich, 1968. Index contains names of lineages
that had their Swiss Citizenship by the year 1962. 6 vols.
H/R Ref CS 2625 .F34

Swiss Emigration Records:

For information before 1848 write to the state archive of
the canton; for information after 1848 write to the
Schwizer Bundesregierung
Bundeshaus
3000 Bern
Switzerland

Whiting, Barbara W. (Indexer) Index to the
(Bevoelkerungsverzeichnisse (Census Records) of Zuerich,
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of Zuerich, as well as some cities and towns in o t h e r
Cantons, such as Thurgau, Aargau, St. Gallen, and
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H/R Ref CS 996 .C46 W55x

SWITZERLAND: BASIC REFERENCE AIDS FOR
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

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- Macco, Herman Friedrich. Swiss Emigrants to the Palatinate in Germany and to America, 1650-1800, and Huquenots in the Palatinate and Germany. 6 vols. and index. (Gen. Dept. 943 W2s; microfilms 823,861 and 823,862, with an index in the latter film.) Information was compiled by the author, arranged and indexed by the Gen. Dept. in 1954.
- Steinemann, Ernst, ed. "A List of Eighteenth-Century Emigrants from the Canton of Schaffhausen to the American Colonies, 1734-1752." Pennsylvania German Folklore Society 16(1951): 185-96. (Gen. Dept. 974.8 C4fg v. 16.)
- Stricker, Eberhardt. "Schweizer Einwanderung ins Elsass" Jahrbuch der Elsass-Lohtrinqischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Strassburg 10(1937):55-75 (Gen. Dept. microfilm 1,071,428.)
- Bonnaud-Delamare, Roger. L'Immigration helvétique dans les principautés de Murpach et de Lure après

II. EMIGRATION AIDS

- Faust, Albert Bernhardt, comp. Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. 2 vols. 1920-25. Reprint (2 vols. in 1). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. Vol.

la Guerre de Trente Ans (1649-1715). Cahiers d'études comtoises, vol. 8. Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1966. (Gen. Dept. 944 W2bo.)

"Swiss Immigration Entries of Genealogical Value from Der Stern, 1869-1901." (Gen. Dept. 949.4 B2ds.)

Alsace Emigration Index. (Gen. Dept. microfilms 1,125,002-1,125,007.) Lists also some Swiss emigrants.

Blocher, Andreas. Die Eigenart der Zürcher Auswanderer nach Amerika, 1734-1744 [The peculiarities of the Zurich emigrants to America]. Zurich: Atlantis Verlag, 1976. (Gen. Dept. 949.458 W2b.)

Bodmer, Walter. L'Immigration suisse dans le comté de Hanau-Lichtenberg au 17^e siècle. (Gen. Dept. microfilm 1,071,428, item 7.)

The Hamburg Passenger Lists. Genealogical Research Papers, series C, no. 30. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1976. (Gen. Dept. Ref. 929.1 G2B6gs ser. C, no. 30; microfiche 6,000,034.) A detailed guide to the Hamburg passenger lists, which give names, ages, and places of origin or residence of central Europeans emigrating to North America, including some Swiss.

Lacoste, Auguste. "Le Grand Refuge (1685-1700) particulièrement en Suisse." Der Schweizer Familienforscher/Le généalogiste suisse 16(1949)21-26. Gen. Dept. 949.4 B2sf, year 16.) Contains an excellent bibliography of records of French and Italian Protestants in Switzerland.

III. SURNAME AIDS

Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz/Répertoire des noms de famille suisses/Repertorio dei nomi di famiglia svizzeri. 6 vols. 2nd ed., rev. Zurich: Polygraphischer Verlag, 1968-71. (Gen. Dept. Ref. 949.4 D4fa; a 1940 edition is on microfilm 441,670.) A valuable aid for first locating a surname in Switzerland so that you can continue research in Swiss records. It shows the surnames now found in Switzerland and the town in which they are found. It also shows the country of origin for naturalized persons. Extinct families and families that all emigrated are not listed. Surnames are in alphabetical order (ä=ae, ö=oe, ü=ue). The prefixes van and von follow the surname; the prefixes da, de, di, and du precede the surname. The letter a following the name of a town indicates that the family was living in that town before 1800; b means that the family moved into the town in the

1800s; and c means that they moved into the town in the 1900s. Generally you only need to check the records of the towns marked a, since records are kept in the town of origin regardless of where the person lived in Switzerland. A superscript g indicates that the surname is carried by only a few persons in that town. A plus sign (+) shows that persons of the surname were citizens of several towns of the canton. The work is available from the publisher, Polygraphischer Verlag AG, Helenastrasse 3, 8034 Zurich 8, Switzerland.

Türler, Heinrich; Godet, Marcel; and Attinger, Victor. Historisch-Biographisches Lexikon der Schweiz. 7 vols. and supplement. Neuenburg: Administration des Historisch Biographischen Lexikons der Schweiz, 1921-1934. (Gen. Dept. Ref. 030.494 H629a; microfilm 1,181,541 A-Güt; microfilm 1,181,542 Güt-Saint G.; microfilm 1,181,543 Saint Ge.-Z) Contains many biographies with genealogical and historical data and discussions of genealogical sources; includes names and location of books in which some of these original records have been published.

Verzeichnis der Familiennamen der Bürger des Kantons Basellandschaft [Index to the surnames of the citizens of the canton of

Baselland]. Justizdirektion Baselland, 1938. (Gen. Dept. 949.432 D4v.)

Chastellain, Henri, ed. Répertoire des noms de famille extraits des registres d'état civil du Canton de Vaud (1562-1821). 5 vols. 1926-28.

Surnames A-F Gen. Dept. microfilm 885,749.
Surnames G-P Gen. Dept. microfilm 885,750.
Surnames Q-Z Gen. Dept. microfilm 885,751.

Indicates in what towns surnames were found. An even more extensive index yet not complete for the parish registers of the canton of Vaud, is on cards in the Archives Cantonales, 47 rue du Maupas, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland. If a baptism or marriage record is difficult to find, you may send money to this archive in Lausanne to see if their card file (fichier des registres paroissiaux) contains these records (about \$2.50 for each entry). An alternative is to employ a professional genealogist to consult this index.

Tobler-Meyer, Wilhelm. Deutsche Familiennamen nach ihrer Entstehung und Bedeutung, mit besonderer Rücksichtnahme auf Zürich und die Ostschweiz. Zurich: Albert Müller, 1894. (Gen. Dept. 949.4 D4t; also microfilm 908,216.) Lists Swiss-German surnames and gives their origins and meanings.

Swiss Records searched by Julius Billeter. A handout available at Genealogical Dept. Julius Billeter, a Swiss genealogist, searched hundreds of Swiss lines. Many researched lines are available on microfilm.

Buchdruckerei Berichthaus
Zürich, 1956. (Gen.
Dept. 949.461 B45, series
3, no. 38.)

Whiting, Barbara W. Index to Bevölkerungsverzeichnisse [Census records] of Zürich, Switzerland. Provo, Utah: 1978. (Gen. Dept. 949.458 X2w.)

IV. GAZETTEERS

Jacot, Arthur. Schweizerisches Ortslexikon/Dictionnaire géographique de la Suisse/Dizionario geografico della Svizzera. Lucerne: C.J. Bücher, 1969. (Gen. Dept. 949.4 E8s, 1969.) The names of independent political communities (towns) are written in capital letters. The four-digit number before the name of these towns is the zip code. These towns have post offices and civil registration offices. The names of all other towns are written in lowercase letters. The name of the political community to which they belong is shown between European quotation marks, <<>>. For example: Engishofen TG <<Erlen.>> The capital letter TG indicate that Engishofen is in the canton of Thurgau. The civil registration office where data from Engishofen is recorded is at Erlen. (Note: A new edition of this gazetteer was printed in 1983.)

Siedlungen und Gemeindeeinteilung des Kantons Zürich [Gazetteer of place-names in the canton of Zurich].

Knapp, Charles; Borel, Maurice; Attinger, v. Geographisches Lexikon der Schweiz. Neuenburg (Neuchâtel): Verlag von Gebrüder Attinger, 1901-10. 6 vols. (Gen. Dept. Ref. 949.4 E5g, vol. 1-6; microfilm 599,323 Aa-Kraialpass; microfilm 599,324; Krailigen-Schweiz; microfilm 599,326 Schweiz-Tavetsch; microfilm 599,325 Tavetsch-Zybachsplatte plus supplement).

Verzeichnis der Familiennamen der Bürger des Kantons Basellandschaft. (Index to the surnames of the citizens of the canton of Basel-Land.) Justizdirektion Basel-Land, 1938. (Gen. Dept. 949.432 D4v).

Verzeichnis der Ortschaften des Kantons Thurgau. (Index to names of places in the canton of Thurgau.) Gen. Dept. microfilm 1,045,422, item 12).

Siedlungen und Gemeindeeinteilung des Kantons Zürich. (Gazetteer of names of places in the canton of Zürich.) Buchdruckerei Berichthaus Zürich, 1956. (Gen. Dept. 949.461 B45, ser. 3, no. 38).

Verzeichnis der Postleitzahlen,

Liste des numeros postaux
d'acheminement, Elenco dei
numeri postali
d'avviamento.

Generaldirektion PTT,
1973. (Swiss postal
directory.)

Landeskarte der Schweiz.

Eidgenössische
Landestopographie Wabern,
1968. 1:25,000.

Ortsbuch der Schweiz,

Dictionnaire des
localités de la Suisse,
Dizionario delle località
della Svizzera. Bern:
Schweizerische Post- und
Telegraphenverwaltung,
1928. (Gen. Dept. Ref.
949.4 E8s 1928, microfilm
1,181,544, item 2.) This
gazetteer lists all towns,
even the smallest hamlets.

Vogel, F. Ortslexikon des
Kantons Zürich.

Zürich: Schulthessche
Buchhandlung, 1835 (Gen.
Dept. 949.458 E5v,
microfilm 1,045,394 item
5). This gazetteer of the
canton of Zürich lists
all towns and hamlets,
often in old spelling
forms.

V. LINEAGE BOOKS

Schweizerisches

Geschlechterbuch [Swiss
lineage books]. 12 vols.
Basel: Kommissionverlag
von C.F. Lendorff;
Zurich: Verlag
Genealogisches Institut
Zwicky, 1904-65. (Gen.
Dept. 949.4 D2z vol. 1-12.)

Deutsches Geschlechterbuch:

Genealogisches Handbuch
Bürgerlicher Familien.

190 vols. to date.
Görlitz; Limburg an der
Lahn: Verlag von C.A.
Starke, 1889-. (Gen.
Dept. 943 D2dg.) Volumes
42, 48, 56, 65, and 77
contain Swiss lines.

VI. PARISH REGISTERS INVENTORIES

Parish register inventories
(alphabetical lists of
canton with the years for
which parish registers are
available):

Herzog, Walter. "Die
Pfarrbücher des Kantons
Solothurn." Der Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste suisse 30
(1963): 35-45. (Gen.
Dept. 949.4 82sf, year 30.)

Kiefer, Ernst. "Ueber die
Basler Kirchenbücher und
ihre Register." Der
Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste suisse
20(1953): 41-47. (Gen.
Dept. 949.4 82sf, year 20.)

Oehler, Robert. Verzeichnis
der Pfarrbücher des
Kantons Aargau.
Beromünster:
Buchdruckerei Wallimann,
n.d. Reprinted from Der
Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste
suisse 39(1972): 33-45.
(Gen. Dept. 949.4 84vs,
no. 7.)

Schnyder-Spross, Werner.
Verzeichnis der
Pfarrbücher des Kantons

Zürich. (Gen. Dept.
949.451/21 85z, New
Series.)

Steinemann, Ernst. Die
Kirchenbücher des
Kantons Schaffhausen.
Bern: Genossenschafts
-Buchdruckerei, 1951.
Reprinted from Der
Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste suisse
17(1950): 25-34, 49-54.
(Gen. Dept. 949.4 84vk,
no. 4.)

Weidenmann, Paul. Die
evangelischen
Pfarr-Register des Kantons
St. Gallen. Bern:
Genossenschafts
-Buchdruckerei, n.d.
Reprinted from Der
Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste suisse 14
(1947): 50-58. (Gen.
Dept. 949.4 84vk, no. 3;
also microfilm 908,641,
item 4.)

Winteler, Jakob. Die
Kirchenbücher des
Kantons Glarus. Basel:
Frobenius, n.d. Reprinted
from Der Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste suisse
13(1946): 60-68. (Gen.
Dept 949.4 84vk, no. 2;
also microfilm 908,641,
item 5.

Wocher-Wey, Josef. "Verzeichnis
der Pfarrbücher Kantons
des Luzern." Der Schweizer
Familienforscher/Le
généalogiste suisse
28(1961): 65-68. (Gen.
Dept. 949.4 82sf, year 28.)

VII. LANGUAGE AIDS

Grun, Paul Arnold. Schlüssel
zu alten und neuen
Abkürzungen (Key to old
and new Latin and German
abbreviations). Grundriss
der Genealogie, vol. 6.
Limburg/Lahn: C.A. Starke
Verlag, 1966. (Gen. Dept.
Ref. 943 84gg, vol 6.)

Lacht, P. Lateinische
Bezeichnungen in alten
Kirchenbücher. Neustadt
an der Aisch: Verlag
Degener & Co., 1960.
(Gen. Dept. 949.4 84sf,
Series 1, no. 22.)

VIII ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Meyers Enzyklopädisches
Lexikon
Mannheim/Wien/Zürich:
Bibliographisches
Institut, 1971-1980. 25
vols. (Gen. Dept. Ref
030.43M 575a vol. 1-25).

Meyers Konverstation-Lexikon
Leipzig: Verlag des
Bibliographischen
Instituts, 1885-1891.
(Gen. Dept. Ref 030.43M
575 vol. 1-19; Film 599534
vol. 1, Film 599535 vol.
2, Film 599536, vol. 3,
Film 599537, vol. 4, Film
599538 vol. 5, Film 599539
vol. 6, Film 599540 vol.
7, Film 599541 vol. 8 Film
599542 vol. 9, Film 599543
vol. 10, Film 599544 vol.
11, Film 599545 vol 12,
Film 599546 vol. 13, Film
599547 vol. 14, Film
599548 vol. 15, Film
547503 vol. 16, Film
599549 vol. 17, Film
588321 vol. 18, Film
599322 vol. 19).

IX. MAPS

Maps may be obtained from:

Kümmerly & Frey
Kartographischer Verlag
3001 Bern
SWITZERLAND

GEO Center
Internationales Kartenhaus
Liebherrstr. 5
8 München 22
WEST GERMANY

Eidgenössische Landestopographie
3084 Wabern-Bern
SWITZERLAND

NOTE: The Genealogical Department has microfilmed or acquired records in the following Swiss cantons (states): Basel-Land, Basel-Stadt, Zürich, St. Gallen, Thurgau, Vaud, Geneva, Lucerne, Jura, Uri, Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden, Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden, Ticino, parts of Graubünden and Neuchâtel, and the city of Küsnacht (Schwyz). The principality of Liechtenstein (with Vaduz as its capital city) located between Switzerland and Austria has also been filmed.

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ANGLICIZED SPELLINGS OF SWISS SURNAMES

When people emigrated from Europe to the United States, their surnames were often changed to Anglicized American spellings in this country. This was also true of Swiss emigrants to America. Here is a partial Swiss list. (Note: Some Swiss surnames which existed in earlier time periods are extinct today. The list also includes some South German surnames. Some of the Swiss spellings in the list reflect spellings of the 17th to 19th centuries).

AMERICANIZED SPELLINGS

SWISS SPELLINGS

Abbey	Aebi, Aeby
Aberhard, Aberhart	Aeberhard
Aby	Aebi, Aeby
Allgoyer	Allgäuer
Ambill	Ambühi
Apply	Aeppli
Ashbaker	Aeschbacher
Ashiman	Aeschimann
Ashleyman	Aeschlimann
Baker	Bäcker, Becker, Bacher
Barefoot	Bärfuss
Barlocher, Barlocker	Bärlocher
Baretsky	Bärtschi, Bärtschy
Baugh	Bach, Bacher
Baughman	Bachmann
Billings	Billing
Blackberger	Schwarzberger
Blackwelder	Schwarzwälder
Boffman	Bachmann
Boozer	Buser
Bower, Bowers	Bauer, Baur, Pur, Puur
Boyer	Bayer, Baier, Beier
Branche	Zweig, Zweiger
Brumbaugh	Brumbach, Brumbacher
Buckwalter	Buchwälder
Bumgardner	Baumgartner

Burkey
Buyer
Byer, Byers

Cagey
Carpenter
Cashdollar

Cashman
Cellar
Choody, Chooty
Chudy
Cline
Coonts, Coontz, Coonz
Cronister
Croy

Daughenbach
Denlinger

Ebi, Eby
Ence

Farmer
Fieldman
Fogel, Fogle
Forney
Free
Fresh

Geyer
Gingery
Goodykoonts
Grabel
Graybill
Guyer

Burgi, Burki, Burky
Bayer, Baier, Beier
Bayer, Baier, Beier

Kägi
Zimmermann
Kirschthaler, Kirschtaler,
Kirschdähler

Kirschmann
Keller
Tschudi, Tschudy
Tschudi, Tschudy

Klein
Kunz, Kuntz
Kranister
Krey, Kray

Tachenbach, Dachenbach
Dändliker

Aebi, Aeby
Enz, Entz

Bauer, Baur, Pur, Puur
Fehlmann, Feldmann, Fellm
Vogel, Fogel
Fahrni
Frei, Frey, Fry, Fryg
Frisch

Geier
Güngerich
Gutekunst
Krähenbühl, Krehbühl
Krähenbühl, Krehbühl
Geier, Geyer

Gyer

Hardsock

Harper

Harpster

Harshbarger

Harshbarker

Harshberger

Hartsell

Hartsock

Hepler

Hepley

Hershey, Herschey

Hewberger

Highstreeter

Howry

Hoover

Hungerbiller

Hunsaker

Hunsicker

Hunter

Ikeholtzer, Ikeholzer

Ironring

Kincher, Kintcher

King

Kingery

Kiser

Kline

Knight

Knightly

Koonts, Koontz

Kyser

Geier, Geyer

Hertzog, Herzog

Herber

Herbster

Hirschberger

Hirschberger

Hirschberger

Hirtzel, Hirzel

Hertzog, Herzog

Höppler

Höppli, Höpply

Hirschi

Heuberger

Hochstrasser

Hauri, Haury

Huber

Hungerbühler

Hunziker

Hunziker

Jäger

Eichholzer

Isenring, Eisenring

Kindscher, Kindtscher, Kündscher

König

Güngerich

Keiser, Kaiser, Keyser, Kayser

Klein

Knecht

Knechtli, Knechtly

Kuntz, Kunz

Keiser, Kaiser, Keyser, Kayser

LaMarche	Lahmarsch
Longenacker	Langenegger, Langenecker
Longenecker	Langenegger, Langenecker
Lifeandgoods	Leibundgut, Leybundgut
Livingood	Leibundgut, Leybundgut
Mason	Maurer
Messerley	Messerli, Messerly, Mässerli
Miller	Müller
Minnich, Minnig, Minnick	Mönch, Münch
Morganthaler, Morgandollar	Morgenthaler, Murgenthaler
Mowrer, Mowrers	Maurer
Myer, Myers	Maier, Mair, Meier, Meyer, Mayer
Neiswender	Neuenschwander
Newswander	Neuenschwander
Nicely	Nüssli, Nüssly
Nissley	Nüssli, Nüssly
Oldenburger	Altenburger
Peffer	Pfeffer
Peifer, Peiffer	Pfeifer, Pfeiffer
Penninger	Pfenninger, Pfänninger
Pennybaker	Pfannebacher
Pepper	Pfeffer, Pfeiffer
Pershing	Pfirsich, Pförsching
Pinegar	Bänniger, Bänninger, Benniger, Benninger
Plymyer	Bleimeyer, Bleimeier
Poff	Pfaff
Poffeberger, Poffenberger	Pfaffenberger
Poor	Pur, Bauer, Baur
Pope	Pfaff
Puffenmyer	Pfaffenmeier, Pfaffenmeyer
Pyper	Pfeifer, Pfeiffer, Pfeyffer

Reazer	Ryser, Riser, Rieser
Reeser	Ryser, Riser, Rieser
Ryder	Ryter, Reiter, Reyter
Shaefer	Schäfer, Schäffer
Shallenberg	Schellenberg, Schellenberger
Shank	Schenk
Sheafer	Schäfer, Schäffer
Shellenberg	Schellenberg, Schellenberger
Shenk	Schenk
Shirts	Schütz
Shlater	Schlachter
Shoemaker	Schuhmacher
Shultz	Schulz, Schultz
Sickenthaler	Siegenthaler
Sigafoos	Ziegenfuss
Sigler	Ziegler
Sistrunk	Süsstrunk, Süsstrunck
Slater	Schlachter
Slaybaugh	Schlebach
Smith	Schmid, Schmidt, Schmied
Snabely	Schneebeli, Schneebely, Schnebly
Snavely	Schneebeli, Schneebely, Schneewli, Schneewli, Schneeweli, Schnebly
Snider, Snyder	Schnyder, Schnider, Schneider, Schneyder, Schneiter, Schneyter
Sniter, Snyter	Schneiter, Schneyter
Staley	Stäheli
Stine	Stein
Stiner	Steiner
Stonehouse	Steinhüsli
Stoner	Steiner
Stouffer	Stauffer
Stuckey	Stucki, Stucky
Sweet	Süss
Sweetdrink	Süsstrunk, Süsstrunck

GIVEN NAMES IN SWISS RECORDS

(1525-1850)

<u>SC.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>
m	Adelheid, Adelheit	Conrad, Conrat	
	Afra	Cornel	
	Agatha	Crispian	
, Adrion	Albana	Cuonrat	
s	Alfonsine	Cyrill	
	Amadea		
	Angela	Damion	Daphne
ht	Anna, Anneli	Daniel	Desideria
h	Anna Barbara	Dankmar	Donatina
der	Anna Elisabeth	Darius	Dorina
ius	Anna Magdalena	David	Dorma
	Anna Margaretha	Dedeeon	Dorothea
	Anna Maria	Desiderius	
s, Andres	Anna Susanna	Dewes, Dewis	
st	Anselma	Dias, Dies	
	Appolonia	Diogenes	
	Ariadne	Dionisius, Dionys	
	Armgard	Donatus	
		Durs	
sar	Babel, Babeli		
	Balbani	Egidus, Egidy	Edwine
lomeus	Baldwina	Egolf	Elsa, Elsi, Elsy
ime	Barbara	Elias	Elsbeth, Elisabeth—
	Barbel, Barbeli	Eligius	Elsbethli
	Beatrix		Engel
, Baschion	Benigna		Ephersyn
Bastion	Bertha		Ester, Esther
	Bethli		Eva
	Blanda		
	Blanka	Falstaff	Fabiane
ct, Bendicht		Festus	Fortuna
		Fidel	Franziska
ntur		Fintan	Fren, Freni
ntura		Fortunatus	Fridoline
lf		Franz, Franziskus	Froeni
		Fridli, Friedli	Fronegg
		Friedrich	
ardt, Burkhard		Fritz	
		Gabriel	Galate
n	Catharina	Galli, Gallus	Genave, Genophe,
as	Cathri, Cathrina	Gangolf	Genoveva
	Chrischona	Gaudenz	Generosa
us	Christina	Gayus	Gerhardine
, Casperli	Clarissa	Gebhard	Geroldine
en, Christian	Cleophea, Cleopha	Georg, Georgy	Gertrud
offel, Christopher	Coelestine	Germann	Gerwine
dt	Cordula	Gilgian	Grete, Gretli
n	Corina	Glado	Guta, Gutha
	Crescentia, Crezentia	Gorius	
s, Clemenz		Gottfried	
as		Gottlieb	
		Greg, Gregor,	
		Gregorius	
stin		Grosshans	

<u>MASC.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>
Arian	Hadwig, Hedwig	Laelius	Leontine
Adwin	Hannah	Landolt	Lidia
Hamman, Hammon	Hendrika	Laurentius	Lisabeth, Elisabeth
Hans, Hansli, Hãnsli	Henrike	Leodegar	Lisa, Lise
Hans Jakob	Hildegund	Leonhard	Lona
Hand Konrad		Leonz	Lonna
Hans Rudolf		Liberat	Lora
Hans Ulrich		Lienhard	Ludowika
Hans Wilhelm		Longin	Luise, Louise
Hartmann		Lorenz	Luzey
Heini		Ludolf	
Heinrich		Ludwig, Ludi	
Hektor		Lucas, Lukas	
Helias		Lutz	
Hermann		Lux	
Hieronimus			
Hippolyt		Marti, Martin	Madla, Madle,
Huldreich		Mathys, Matthys	Madlena
Huldrych		Matthaeus, Mattheus	Magdalena
		Markus	Marcellina
Jacob, Jakob	Innocentia	Marx	Margaretha, Margaret,
Jacques	Iphigenia	Mauritz	Margreth
Jaggli	Iren(e)	Maurus	Maria
Jean	Iris	Medardus	Maria Magdalena
Jean-Jacques		Meinbert	Marta, Martha
Jenni		Meinbrecht	Medea
Innocentius		Meinrad	Meinarda
Joar		Melcher, Melchior	Meret
Joachim, Jochem		Michael, Michel	Minerva
Joder		Moritz	Mira
Jodocus			Modesta
Joggli			
Johannes		Nemesius	Notburga
Johann Jakob		Nestor	
Johann Rudolf		Niclaus, Nicolaus	
Johann Ulrich		Niklaus	
Joos, Jos, Joss		Norwin	
Jörg		Notger	
Josabe, Josobe		Notcker, Notker	
Josef, Joseph			
Jost			
Jucundus		Oberon	Octavia
		Orest	Olivia
Kalixtus	Katharina	Othli	Olympia
Kandid	Kleophea	Othmar	Ottilia
Karl	Kolumbine	Ottokar	
Kaspar	Kordula		
Kilian	Kreszentia	Pacifius	Paulina
Kleinhans	Krispina	Paley	Perpetua
Kolumban	Küngold	Pankras	Philomena
Konimus	Kunigunde	Paul, Paulus	Placida
Konrad		Pelagius	Pretiosa
Kornel		Peter, Petrus	Prima
Krispin		Pipin	Prisca
Küni		Pirmin	Prosperina
Kunz		Placidus	
		Prisbus	
		Probus	

<u>MASC.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>	<u>MASC.</u>	<u>FEM.</u>
Antinus	Quinta	Vivian	Virgilia
Aurim	Quirina	Volker	Vreni
Aurinus			Vronegg
Emigius	Regina	Walfried	Walburg
Emis	Regula	Walo	Walpurga
Enatus	Reinharda	Walter, Walther	Wilfriede
Enward	Richarda	Werner	Wilma
Richard	Romilda	Wernet	
Robert	Rudolfine	Wigbert	
Ominald		Wilhelm	
Idi, Ruodi, Rudolf		Wingolf	
		Wiprecht, Wypert	
		Wunnibald	
Alles	Secunda		
Alomon	Selina		
Amuel	Seraphine	Xaver	Xaveria
Abastian	Severa		Xaverine
Alim	Sibilla		
Averin	Silvia		Yolanda
Abold	Simona		
Agfried	Soldanella	Zacharias	Zepherine
Agmund	Susanna	Zephir	Zilla
Alvan	Susette		
Alvester, Sylvester			
Almon, Symon			
Alxt, Sixtus			
Aeffan, Stephan,			
Stephanus			
Aoffel			
Arfried			
Alodolf			
Alodor			
Alodosius			
Alodul			
Alias, Thies, Thys			
Aloman, Thomas, Thomen			
Aluerneg			
Alburtius			
Alistan			
Alrli			
Alald	Udine		
Almann	Urania		
Alidi, Uoli, Uorich	Urbana		
Alrich, Ulrych	Ursula, Urseli		
Allysses			
Alanus			
Alsch, Urich			
Alts			
Alentia	Valerie		
Alrus	Valeska		
Alrit	Verena		
Alster	Veronica, Veronika		
Alncentius	Vincentia		
Alnzens	Viola		

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN SWISS RURAL AND URBAN LIFE

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Few words have been as frequently used as has family. Yet families have changed greatly throughout the centuries and even today are very different in the different parts of the world. Ethnologists distinguish between 250 different types of family structures. Among these 250, only 24 would resemble the current Swiss family which has as a nucleus the independent single unit family. The structure of the Swiss family today distinguishes itself by the equal importance of the paternal and maternal lines, by the freedom in the choice of a spouse, and by the independence of new spouses from parents and parents-in-law. This definition of the Swiss family which appeared in a recent and widely distributed publication seems to us rather sketchy. It is therefore necessary to look more closely at the Swiss family, and to that end we shall go back to the sources.

We shall first seek to expose as clearly and as soberly as possible the principal characteristics of the Swiss family in the sixteenth century. The records allow us to identify these without too much difficulty, particularly in French-speaking Switzerland.

Then we shall deal with the current situation in Switzerland, which is, by the way, in the process of great change. The comparison of the elements and essential structures of these two types of families will then allow us to outline the main lines of evolution of the Swiss family, the elements of which we shall try to identify.

We will keep ourselves to facts revealed by archival documents and to objective

observations in our present world, avoiding philosophical or ethical considerations which would take us far beyond the framework that we have set for ourselves.

Part One: The Swiss Family at the End of the Sixteenth Century

If we have chosen this era as our starting point, it is because the original documents in the archives, notary records in particular, allow us to effectively grasp the elements and the structures of the family organization. Our sources deal primarily with French-speaking Switzerland, or the former Pays (Country) de Vaud, but most of the statements that we will make are valid, in their essence anyway, for the entire territory that now is Switzerland.

However, we must emphasize that we are dealing with French-speaking Switzerland shortly after the conquest by Bern in 1536, which means that this area will be deeply marked by the religious Reformation with its return to stricter morality directly inspired from the Bible. Extending our study to the areas of Switzerland which remained faithful to the Roman Catholic Church would have taken us too far without contributing we believe, any fundamentally different elements, within the limits of our subject at least.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, the family was not only a small social cell made up of two spouses and a few minor children, as we know it today in Switzerland. It was a real human and economic community. Well organized,

often including several generations living under the same roof and tilling the same fields, it formed the essential basis for the social life of the country.

Above it, there was only the village or urban community, which was nothing more than the association of a certain number of families living on a specific territory, called communal territory. The resident families made up the middle class, which owned in common a certain number of real estate assets such as grazing lands, and forests.

At the apex of this pyramid, which had at its base the families and at the intermediate level the middle class, there was the state, which was embodied for us, the people of Vaud, by Their Excellencies of Bern. This supreme and sovereign authority exerted political, military, and judicial power either directly through regional governors called bailiffs, or indirectly through vassal lords in the old lordships issued from the Middle Ages. With a very few minor exceptions, the social system was the same in all the areas of Switzerland.

Thus the basis of the social pyramid was formed by family cells, and not by individuals. The latter had only a secondary importance, were only elements within a family, one could almost say the consecutive atoms of a social molecule which alone counted morally and economically. We find the proof of this in the census taken at that time: only hearths (homes), and not individuals, except in some very localized cases, were numbered.

We have already mentioned that the family cell often included several generations. As a matter of fact, children only rarely left the house of their birth, except for foreign military service, which usually did not last very long. In general, the economic conditions made it very difficult to establish a new separate settlement. Of course, daughters would go live in the house of their husbands, and sons would establish homes with parents-in-law when the latter had no male descendants. But the other children would continue a

common life with their father and mother. When they married, sons would bring their wives into the family unit, and have children in their turn. All these people would live under the same roof, with the aunts and uncles that remained single, eat at the same table, and make up only one home, this hearth that the census talks about.

Let us now divert from our subject a little. The age-old method of counting by hearths often presents a problem for modern demographers who are used to counting the number of individuals. How many people could there be in an average hearth? by sheer coincidence, we came across a while ago a very local record, a parish register established by the pastor of Vufflens-le-Château, close to Lausanne, in 1619. The people of the parish are grouped by hearths according to the custom, but each one of them is also listed with his personal name, and this allowed us to make a very interesting little study.² The average number of souls per hearth was 4.5, which is the same as the average number per hearth in the great census of 1764, the first one in the country of Bern which took individuals into account.

After what we have said earlier about all the people that formerly lived under a same roof, this average number of souls per hearth might seem very low. Let us not forget however that, if the birthrate was much greater than today, as one couple would often have over a dozen children, the deathrate, particularly among children, was astonishingly high. To speak the language of statistics, the life expectancy was very short. We must therefore not be surprised by the small number of souls in an average home at a given date. In the case of our micro-census, this number goes only from one to ten.

Although they were social microcosms, the Swiss homes of the end of the sixteenth century were very strongly organized. What was the essential pillar of the structure? There is no doubt that it was the paternal power, the old patria

potesta, held and exerted by the head of the family, the ancient pater familias. This paternal power is one of the essential characteristics of the old Swiss family, which dates back to the Middle Ages and even beyond.

As long as the father was alive, all the members of the home fell under his authority and were dependent upon him—all members meaning not only his wife, his daughters and his minor children, but also his sons who were of age but were still single and even those who were married, if they had not been emancipated by a gracious act of their father.

The consequence of this power of the father was that any child had to request the authorization of his father to get married or else he incurred more or less rigorous sanctions, particularly disinheritance. On the other hand, the son, even of age and married, could not contract any legal obligation without the agreement of his father. What was this strong authority of the pater familias, founded upon? Our contemporaries would certainly say that it was a terrible tyranny, as individual liberty is the word of the day. There were two pillars, one religious and the other economic.

First, the religious pillar: "Honor thy father and thy mother," proclaimed the pastor in church almost every Sunday. This commandment from the Bible has certainly always been important in Christian churches. But the Reformation gave it a new vigor and put doubt or even discussion of the commandment out of the question. And, in the spirit of the time, honoring one's father meant total submission. Children of all ages owed their father—and one must also understand their grandfather, when the latter was still the head of the household—"honor, respect, and obedience," as was often recorded by the notaries of that time. If a son that was emancipated or married could go away as he wished, the son that stayed in the ancestral home had to work with and for his parents and support them in their old age. The

unmarried daughters too were expected to help their parents, a condition which they must have accepted more easily, considering the dependant role that all women had formerly. This religious pillar of the paternal power was kept up spiritually by a daily, (or almost daily) practice of religious life. Questioning it would have been blasphemy.

Next, the economic pillar: the father of the family was the sole administrator of the family assets, particularly the real estate possessions of the family, which were almost the only wealth of the family of that time, their only way to survive. Of course, under common law which was written up and codified later on, half of the assets of each family belonged to the children as soon as they were born, and the father could not dispose of them at his will. Let us mention in passing that this legal community of family assets between the father and his children constituted even in the Middle Ages one of the most original institutions of the Country of Vaud. Nevertheless, the right of coownership of the children often remained quite theoretical and involved primarily the freedom to make a will. In practical life, the father exerted a real guardianship upon all the persons that were living with him under the same roof. Notaries often talk about him as of a governor of his children, even when the latter are of age.

There was of course a serious counter-balance to this power of the father. The father had the duty to provide for his kin: he was obliged to clothe them and feed them as long as they were under his roof and had soup in common. He also was obliged to give part of the assets to his sons who settled elsewhere. The custom varied from one place to another according to the local custom, and, as has been mentioned, sons settling elsewhere was quite rare. The father had to pay a dowry to the husband of his daughter, who could then marry only with the consent of her father. It was usually the fathers of the families of prospective spouses that took care of the material conditions of the marriage. They were always

present for the establishment of the contract, which was usually written up by a notary. These records are of great interest in family history and inform us sometimes in a very detailed manner of the habits of our ancestors.

This power of the head of the family could be prolonged beyond death by a will. The mother of the family would then take on a new importance for, very often, she was the one to whom the father would hand over the patria potestas before he died. She then became the governor of the home, with all the rights that that included, and the paternal will often specified that she was accountable to no one until death.

Sometimes the father put upon one of his sons, usually the oldest but not necessarily, the responsibility to take care of the marriage of the daughters that were still single and to provide them with an appropriate dowry. Finally, the father could also designate tutors for his children, especially when their mother was already dead.

The children of old times were no more little angels than the ones of today. What means did the father have at his disposal to force them to obey? The right to discipline was of course in existence. It seems, however, quite improbable to us that he could have exercised this right with sons who were of age but not emancipated, and the records do not show that this ever happened. No, there was another resource that the children feared greatly: the rather great freedom left to the father when he was writing up or dictating his will to the notary. Did they behave poorly towards him? Had they not shown the respect owed to the head of the family? The father could then decide to leave them only the amount of the inheritance required by law, a very meager portion of the succession. Such disposition could go as far as to practically exclude them from the family community. This sanction was very feared in a society where family solidarity played a prime role. It is quite easy to

imagine the discredit and the precarious material situation that would be the lot of those that would be banished from the family.

For centuries, the family economic community was, next to religious motivation, the principal reason that the power of the father was maintained.⁴

Next to the father of the family, the mother could play a role that was not negligible. She was under the authority of her own father until her wedding, when according to the custom and the biblical teachings, she fell under the authority of her husband. She then had to live under the same roof as he did, and follow him if he changed residence. In a word, her duty was to submit to her spouse who, alone, as long as he was alive, was the head of the household. However, as we examine notary deeds, we see that married women kept their maiden name and did not acquire that of their husband as is the custom today in Switzerland. It would, however, be a mistake to see in this fact a sign of a particular autonomy of the wife.

What was her relationship with the family community in economic terms? For lack of specific convention, a clause in the marriage contract for instance, the wife remained outside of the community of assets. She did not participate either in the benefits or in the losses of the conjugal society. They assets she brought with her, including her dowry, were solely administered by her husband, and their proceeds represented her contribution to the expenses of the household. She could not dispose of her own assets without the consent of her husband, who had to grant his authorization for each particular case.

However, there were a number of cases in which the legal activity of the wife escaped marital control. Most important, she acted alone to make up her will, and in this, her freedom was even greater than that of the husband. In her will she could entirely dispose of all her assets, whereas the husband always had to

reserve half of his, which belonged legally to his children as soon as they were born.

During a prolonged absence of her husband, the wife could be entrusted with not only the administration of her own assets, but also the assets of the family community. Finally, if the father of the family turned out to be a poor administrator or if he squandered the assets, the mother of the family could sometimes be granted by law the entire responsibility for the management of her own assets.

So after all, it was not a real legal incapacity which the married woman was faced with towards the end of the sixteenth century, but rather a limitation of her power of management, aimed at retaining the unity of direction in the affairs of the household. This explains the situation of the widow. Freed from the power of the head of the household, she finally found her full legal capacity. She could then remarry at her will, without consultation or consent from anyone. She could manage her own estate. Moreover, she was often vested with the prerogatives of the paternal power, when her deceased husband had given her them in his will.

What happened if she married again? She then fell back under the power of her new husband, losing usually even the right to administer the assets and to exercise tutelage over the children born of her first marriage.

We have just reviewed the principal characteristics of the Swiss family towards the end of the sixteenth century. These characteristics were essentially maintained until the end of the Old Regime. It would take the Revolution and the declaration of the rights of the individual man to seriously modify the basis of the Swiss family.

Part Two: The Swiss Family in Modern Times

The Declaration of the Rights of Man in

1789 was to bring about deep consequences in the structure of the family, not only in France but also in Switzerland, as soon as the Old Regime was abolished in 1798. Let us recall the two basic principles of the declaration. First, "Men are born and remain free and equal in their rights"; they are masters of their own person. Second, the state is not an end in itself; its reason for existing resides in its mission to maintain each citizen's rights.

This was the beginning of our new western social system, in which the two poles are the individual and the state, whereas the intermediary circles (family, middle-classes, corporations) no longer play the prime role they did for centuries.

Essentially rural, conservative people until the sixteenth century, the Swiss accepted very slowly this revolution of attitudes and habits. Nevertheless, a fatal blow had already been given to the principal pillar of the family structure which had prevailed for centuries, the power of the father.

This evolution of ideas was slow and very diversified in sixteenth century Switzerland. As a matter of fact, family law is a part of civil law. Of course, the Helvetic Constitution of 1798 already provided for the unification of civil law. But this goal could not be reached for two reasons: the numerous and diverse legislations in the Old Confederation did not lend themselves very well to a uniform codification, and outside political circumstances had long made such an undertaking very difficult. It is only in 1850 that a first and very shy step was taken in the area that we are dealing with, and it concerned only the conclusion and the divorce of marriages.

In 1898, the Confederation was declared competent to legislate in all areas of civil law. A unified code was written up and was first enacted in 1 January 1912; it still exists today. It solved the delicate problem of putting together twenty-five different cantonal legislations, some inspired by the Napoleon

Code and others by the Austrian Code of 1811, to mention only the two main sources. It is therefore out of the question to examine here in detail the progressive evolution of the family structures. We will limit ourselves, out of necessity, to presenting the principal new characteristics of the contemporary Swiss family.

We have just mentioned the deadly blow given to the paternal power by the ideas of 1789 and by the evolution of beliefs and habits that followed during the nineteenth and especially the twentieth century. We have tried to briefly define the two pillars, religious and economic, upon which the family structure had leaned for centuries, capped by the power of the father.

But, even in traditional Switzerland, the fundamental role played by faith in biblical revelation was to decrease progressively and tend to crumble in the twentieth century. The respect owed to the parents, and to the head of the family in particular, lost its biblical foundation and became a mere ethical attitude, varying from one individual to the other. Although respect for parents still persists today, especially in rural areas, it does not have the imperative character that formerly put it above all discussion.

The economic pillar of the old family community also was to weaken, or at least change significantly. We have seen that economic dependence upon the father was justified by the need for a solid structure, indispensable for the exploitation of the family estate. We compared the family to a molecule, outside of which the atoms—individuals that composed it—could only survive with great difficulty.

But, in the last two centuries, the Swiss economy was to undergo a great upheaval. It kept its essentially rural character until the middle of the nineteenth century. Then it slowly entered world economy, and the consequence was a number of changes in farming methods. At the

same time, Switzerland's population growth accelerated. The birth rate remained high, but the death rate decreased year after year. These joint phenomena created an overabundance of manpower in the countryside, and many Swiss people emigrated to the United States, a country open to colonists. Others swelled the population of Swiss towns and worked as artisans and in the emerging industry before invading the administrative sector. Today, only about 5 percent of the Swiss population makes a living from agriculture. This explains the crumbling of the economic pillar of the old family, then essentially rural, in which all members worked on the family estate under the authority of the pater familias.

A new type of family is therefore emerging in Switzerland. Farmers are becoming more and more rare, not in absolute numbers but in percentage of the whole active population. The great majority of Swiss people earn a living outside of their homes in the industrial and administrative sectors. The great economic boom of the last decades has increased the demand in labor, and single women have begun working outside of their home. Married women even mothers of families have followed suit, which has created many new problems. As they have become materially independent, single daughters and married women have progressively acquired a mentality very different from that of their mothers. If it is only with difficulty that they put up with their fathers or husbands when the latter still try to exert a paternal or marital power. Acute conflicts often arise, and single women go and live outside of the home of their birth, while divorces in ever increasing numbers betray the uneasy feeling prevailing in many contemporary homes.

Women have already acquired their civil equality, and they are now campaigning to be granted all the rights formerly reserved to men. The revision that family law is currently undergoing tends to place men and women, be they married or single, on an entirely equal footing.

The same causes have produced similar results in the relationship between sons and fathers. Of course, parents and children still owe one another all the help and the consideration needed for the welfare of the present small family community, at least while the children are still minors (until the age of twenty in Switzerland). The power of the father provided for under present family law includes all the rights and responsibilities dealing with the assistance owed to the child, be it in the area of material upkeep or of education. However, during the latter years of their minority, approximately between the ages of fifteen and twenty, children tend to become independent and claim to enjoy a freedom that their predecessors never had. In the economic area, the fruit of the work of a minor living under the same roof as his parents rightfully belongs to the parents in exchange for his upkeep. There are however numerous teenagers that keep all or part of what they make for their own personal use, especially for their leisure, and many parents do not even try to react any more.

The old family also played a considerable role in the children's education. We shall not concentrate on the prime role that the family formerly played in the intellectual and moral upbringing of the young people, this being so evident and well-known. In education also, the family has slowly transferred its responsibilities to society. The influence of the school environment often replaces that of the family. But the most revolutionary theories are often brought out by teachers, who are at times very young and not conscious of the damage they can cause in children. This also creates conflicts, latent or open, between school and family. And what can we say of the mass media, and especially of television? It is often a much greater source of information than the discussions between parents and children, which are becoming more and more rare.

The former family was the only place where the individual could find help in case of need, sickness, or infirmity. It

was also in the home that the old people, unable to provide for themselves, found necessary interdependence. The family is no longer a guaranteed support to all of its members. The birth and continuous growth of a state or semi-state system of insurance (against sickness, accidents, old age, fire, to name only a few) shifts the responsibility to provide from the family circle to the individual-collectivity team, and children feel less and less responsible for their parents in their old age. The individual without a family is no more isolated or lost. We must therefore not be surprised that many young people in Switzerland, especially in towns, do not even consider starting a family of their own. Some are very happy to live alone in a studio, finding sufficient society contacts in youth clubs, sports or other activities. Others, young men and young women, still feel the need to live as a pair, but often wait a long time before getting married, if they ever reach that point at all. Having no children for the most part--birth control and birth prevention have come a long way in Switzerland--they get together with other couples their age. Some get bored as a twosome and live in community with other couples, although it seems that this new system of social life has somewhat declined.

If perchance there comes a child, he will now enjoy the same right as any child born from a legitimate marriage.

CONCLUSION

Undermined in its ancient structures by the ideas born out of the Revolution, the classical Swiss family survived in Switzerland throughout most of the nineteenth century, essentially because of the traditional frame of mind of the rural people who constituted the great majority of the Swiss people. The family was then, and still is, supported by biblical ethics, which were so deeply rooted in Switzerland.

On other hand, the twentieth century, with its two world wars that generated a

deep upheaval of ideas and ways of life, saw an acceleration of an evolution whose end result is hard to foresee.

Of course, official speeches still speak highly of the family, and proclaim that it is the basis of a lasting national community. Of course, the Swiss Civil Code still considers the family as one of the essential social cells. But everyone knows that legal codifications follow actual life with considerable delay and we should not be fooled by appearances.

Do we face an eventual disappearance of the classical Swiss family? Or is our era merely one of transition between a long gone past and a future that will not let the family institution disappear and that will have enough imagination to give it again life and strength, maybe in a different context?

As we speak with the new generation, in these very last years, there can be some hope. It seems that the crumbling of the family has left a hollow which other social circles cannot fill.

Young people show once more a taste for genealogical research, which is one form of the growing taste for history. Contemporary man feels more and more alone before the state and before the great national collectivities. We do not doubt, personally, that a home made up of a man, a woman, and children will yet remain for some time the best place to live happily. This is why we believe in some transformations of the classical family, but not in its disappearance. It is with this statement of faith that we wish to conclude this brief study, sometimes shaded not with pessimism but with realism, that we have had the honor of presenting to you.

NOTES

¹La Suisse de la formation des Alpes à la quête du futur, (Lucerne: La Fédération des Coopératives Migros, Ex Libris Verlags AG, 1975), p. 126.

²Oliver Dessemontet, Un recensement à Vufflens-le-Château en 1619, paru dans Revue historique vaudoise 1971, p. 51.

³Hektor Ammann, Die Bevölkerung der Westschweiz im ausgehenden Mittelalter, paru dans Festschrift Friederich Emil Welti, Aarau 1937, p. 399.

⁴Francis Michon, La condition des gens mariés dans la famille vaudoise au XVI^e siècle, paru dans Bibliothèque historique vaudoise, tome 25, Lausanne 1960, p. 25-62.

Other Resources Switzerland

Cyndi's List Switzerland Links

<http://www.cyndislist.com/swiss.htm>

**Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz. Répertoire des noms de famille suisses.
Repertorio dei nomi di famiglia svizzeri. 2., erw. Aufl. von U. Friedrich Hagmann.)**

First published in 1940 under title: Les noms de famille suisses. Familienbuch der Schweiz. Issued by Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Familienforschung, with the collaboration of the Amt für Zivilstandswesen of Switzerland.

HBL Call Number CS 2625 .F34 1968 Bd.1-6

**Index to Bevoelkerungsverzeichnisse (census records) of Zuerich, Switzerland :
including some communities in Aargau, Thurgau, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen,
Appenzell, and Freiburg**The BYU Family History Center does have this Film
Number (6001988) However the contents are contained in the Blue Binder

Swiss Genealogical Society (SGFF)

<http://www.ey.ch/swissgen/SGFF.html>

Swiss Genealogy Project Links

<http://www.ey.ch/swissgen/schweiz-en.html>

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<http://lists.webjunction.org/libweb/Switzerland.html>

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