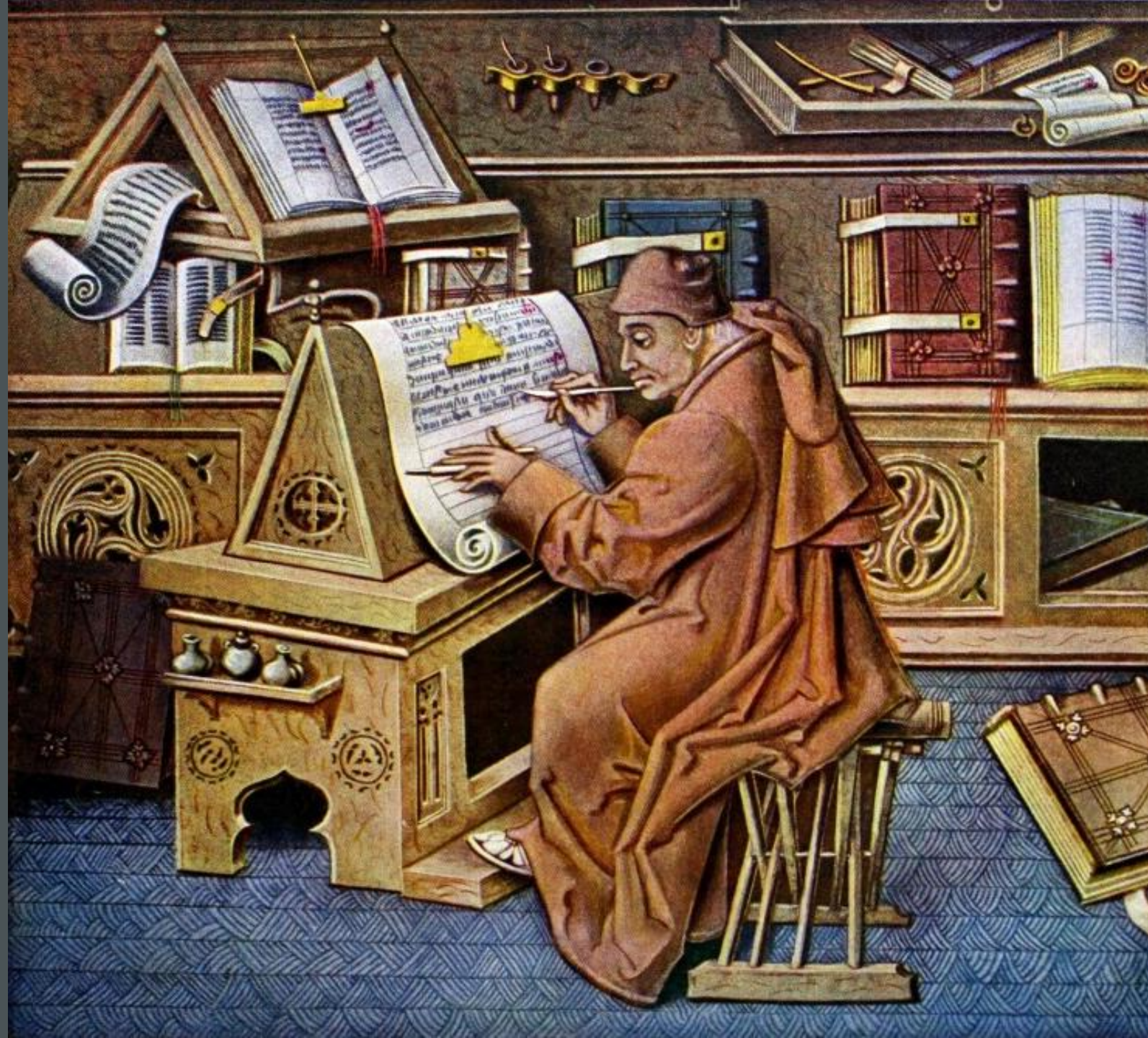


Presented by
Megan Smith

USING THE BYU GERMAN SCRIPT TUTORIAL

OVERVIEW

- Intro to Script Tutorial Website
- German Paleography
- Sections of the website
 - Techniques and Tools
 - Alphabet
 - Documents
 - Interactive Exercises
 - Additional Resources



Nr.	Tag und Stunde der Geburt	Tauftag	Taufname des Kindes	Name und Stand des Vaters	Name der Mutter	Name, Stand und Aufenthalt der Taufpathen	Bemerkung
23. Schönfeld.	7. 5. 7. fünfte Tagelohns ber, vormittags 3 Ufr.	7. 9. 7. neuntes Septemb.	Paul Johann Karl 2. Sfn. 1. S. 1. Sohn, säteste J. Jaidrichff.	Jos. Hartmann, Gütekopfer und Müller in Schönfeld.	Anna geb. Ketsch mer aus Schön- feld.	Path: Johann Köpff, abg. Hof- und Gartenbesitzer in Schönfeld. Jungen: Carl Schulz, Gütekopfer und Tag- elohner in Taitendorf. Friedrich Gartenmann, Hof- und Gartenmann, Müller in Schönfeld.	Tuben: Fr. Müller, aus Offitz.
24. Schönfeld.	7. 27. 7. siebenundzwanzigste Tagelohns, vormittags 11 Ufr.	7. 3. 7. dritte Oktober.	Thecla Franziska 1. Sfn. 5. S. 4. Tochter säteste J. Jaidrichff.	Jos. Zimmermann, Gütekopfer und Müller in Schönfeld.	Friedrich geborn Hiltcher aus Schönfeld.	Path: August, Hofmann und Friedrich Müller, in Königstein. Jungen: August, Hofmann und Friedrich Müller, in Königstein. Friedrich, Gütekopfer u. Hofmann in Schönfeld.	Tuben: Fr. Willmann Grossmann aus Limbach.
25. Schönfeld.	7. 28. 7. achtundzwanzigste Tagelohns, früh 4 Ufr.	7. 3. 7. dritte Oktober.	Ida Maria 1. Tochter, 1. Kind, S. säteste J. Jaidrichff.		Anna Hiltcher, Tochter des Anton Hiltcher, Gütekopfer u. Arbeiter in Schön- feld.	Path: August, Hofmann, Tochter des Johann, Gütekopfer u. Arbeiter in Taitendorf. Jungen: August, Hofmann, in Taitendorf, August, Hofmann, in Taitendorf.	Tuben: Fr. Willmann Grossmann aus Limbach.
26. Grunau.	7. 7. 7. siebente Novem- ber, vormittags 8 Ufr.	7. 9. 7. neuntes November.	Hedwig Augusta 1. Sfn. 5. S. 2. Tochter, säteste J. Jaidrichff.	Julius Bergmann, Bierkellner in Grunau.	Anna geb. Donath aus Offitz.	Path: August, Tochter des Gütekopfers Hofmann Hentze in Offitz. Jungen: August, Hofmann und August, Hofmann, in Taitendorf. Anton, Hofmann, Gütekopfer in Grunau.	Tuben: Fr. Willmann Grossmann aus Limbach.
27. Schönfeld.	7. 22. 7. zwanzigste November, früh 12 1 Ufr.	7. 27. 7. siebenund- zwanzigste November.	Franz Anton 1. Sfn. 2. S. 1. Sohn, säteste J. Jaidrichff.	August Schönfelder, Gütekopfer in Schönfeld.	Julian geborn Riedel aus Königstein.	Path: Anton Jaidrich, Gütekopfer in Kö- nigstein. Jungen: August Riedel, Gütekopfer in Königstein. August, vormittags in Schönfeld Gütekopfer in Königstein.	Tuben: Fr. Willmann Grossmann aus Limbach.

HISTORY OF SCRIPT

- Started over 20 years ago in 2005
- Continual work by students and faculty since then
- Updated about 5 years ago

BYU

Script Tutorial

Making sense of old handwriting

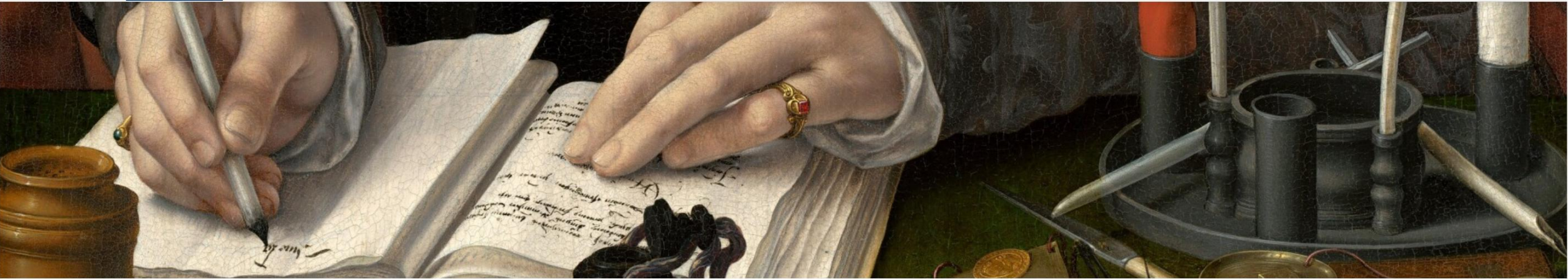
[Home](#)

[Tutorials](#) 

[Paleography](#)

[About](#)

[Donate](#)



This website offers guidance in the deciphering of documents written in archaic handwriting styles or alphabets. The tutorials and materials gathered here are meant to help a variety of people learn more about old scripts and how to use that knowledge to analyze and interpret the past. The concentration is on European scripts, particularly those in use between 1500 and 1800. There is general introductory material about the history of writing and the development of different scripts (or hands) in the Paleography Introduction pages, as well as extensive and interactive Language Tutorials.

[Paleography
Introduction](#)

Learn more about the history of writing, manuscript production, and transcription techniques.

Catalan Tutorial
[English](#) | [Español](#)

Dutch Tutorial
[English](#)

English Tutorial
[English](#)

French Tutorial
[English](#) | [Français](#)

German Tutorial
[English](#) | [Deutsch](#)

Italian Tutorial
[English](#) | [Español](#)

Latin Tutorial
[English](#)

Portuguese Tutorial
[English](#) | [Português](#)

Russian Tutorial
[English](#)



The German Tutorial

Introduction

Paleography Introduction

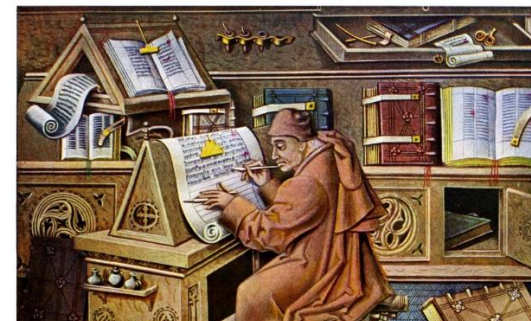
[Techniques & Tools](#)[Alphabet](#)[Documents](#)[Interactive Exercises](#)[Additional Resources](#)

Script Tutorial: German

What is "Old German Script?"

The term Old German Script, as used throughout this tutorial, refers to the typefaces and handwriting styles of German-speaking countries during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries.

Although these scripts are based on the Latin alphabet, many of the individual letters may





Das deutsche Tutorial

Einleitung

Einführung in die Paläografie

[Techniken & Werkzeuge](#)[Alphabetstafel](#)[Dokumente](#)[Interaktive Übungen-Tests](#)

Einleitung

Was Genau ist "Altdeutsche Schrift"?

Der Name altdeutsche Schrift, der in dieser Anleitung benutzt wird, bezieht sich auf gedruckte und handgeschriebene Schriftarten im deutschsprachigen Raum während des 17., 18., 19., und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts.



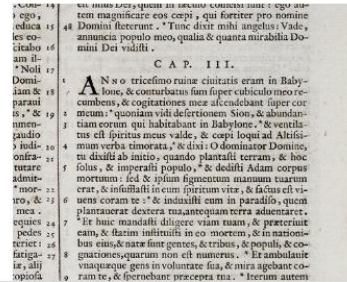
WHAT IS OLD GERMAN SCRIPT?

Gothic Handwriting (Kurrent) vs. Gothic Typefaces (Fraktur)

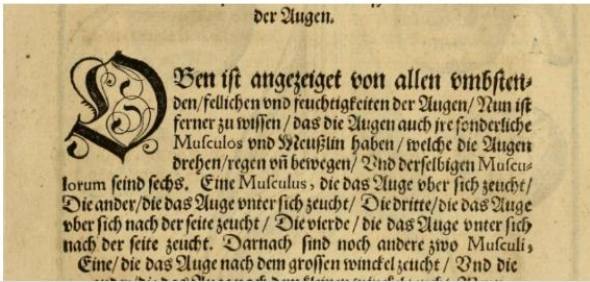
Centuries ago, German scribes developed forms of handwriting and typesetting that were very different from other parts of central and Western Europe. These forms came to be known as Gothic Style or Gothic Script. The term Gothic does not harken back to Gothic architecture or even the ancient Gothic tribes; it was derisively applied to denote inferiority.

It is important to note that there were several different styles of Gothic handwriting and typefaces, including some regional variants. Eventually, all the Gothic typefaces came to be called after one of the variants, Fraktur. In this tutorial, we will also refer to the Gothic typeface as Fraktur. The handwriting styles also went by several names, usually based on the name of a variant: *Kurrent* or *Sütterlin*, for example. Most Gothic handwriting is harder to decipher nowadays than Gothic typefaces, which more closely resemble Latin text.

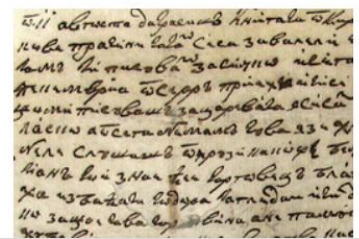
LATIN TEXT



GOTHIC TYPEFACE



GOTHIC HANDWRITING



The German Tutorial

Introduction

Paleography Introduction

Techniques & Tools

Alphabet

Documents

Interactive Exercises

Additional Resources

THE SIDEBAR

Techniques & Tools

Practical Suggestions

Language

Latin Influence

Names

Dates

Genealogical Vocabulary

Symbols and Abbreviations

**Keyboard Tips for
Transcribing**



PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

1. Study new handwriting carefully.
2. Begin with those portions of the record that are familiar.
3. Use the surrounding text as a guide.
4. Consider the variety of handwriting found in records.
5. Compare unknown letters with those on alphabet charts.
6. Consult an outside source.
7. Do not spend too much time on a letter or name.



The German Tutorial

Introduction

Paleography Introduction

Techniques & Tools

Practical Suggestions

Language

Latin Influence

Names

Dates

Genealogical Vocabulary

German Language

German Grammar has a variety of idiosyncrasies and differences from English. However, an English speaker that intends to read historical German records may focus on a few concepts that will allow them to understand (with a dictionary) the majority of what they read. Hence, this page selects a few valuable concepts but will not give you a good understanding of current spoken German. For further resources to learn German, see the [German Grammar Resources page](#).

ARTICLES AND GENDER

In English, we use the definite article 'the' with every noun, regardless of gender or case:

GERMAN NAMES

- Surnames
 - Occupational
 - Geographical
 - Characteristic
- Given Names
 - Christian name
 - *Rufname*

GIVEN NAMES | SURNAMES

Filter By Letter

All A B C D E F G H I J K L
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

A

Aaron	Aldhelm	Andrzej	Ariadne
Abd	Alexander	Angela	Ariane
Abel	Alexandra	Angelica	Aribert
Abigail	Alfonsine	Angelika	Armgard
Abraham	Alfred	Angelina	Armin
Achatius	Alfons	Anita	Arndt



The German Tutorial

Introduction

Paleography Introduction

Techniques & Tools

Practical Suggestions

Language

Latin Influence

Names

Dates

Conceptual Vocabulary

Dates

Gregorian Calendar

German-speaking countries used many different calendars. Before 1582, all records in Europe used the Julian calendar, a solar-based calendar. The Gregorian calendar, differing in the treatment of leap years, was created in 1582 to bring the calendar closer to the solar calendar. In German speaking countries, Catholics began using the new pope-created calendar immediately, whereas the Protestants continued to use the Julian calendar, only making the change on irregular, later dates (see the resources below).

All Catholic and some Lutheran German congregations continued to celebrate Catholic Feast

Genealogical Vocabulary

Common Vocabulary

These are tables of the most common terms found in German script documents. Many of these terms may not be quickly recognizable to even the fluent German speaker, consequently the ability to identify these words proves valuable during transcription. Additional tables may be found at [Familysearch Wiki's German Genealogical Word List](#).

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Birth](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Calendar Terms](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Death](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Diseases](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Feast Days](#)

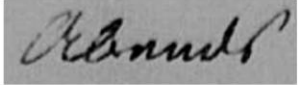

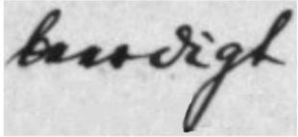

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Marriage](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Migration](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Military](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Numbers](#)

[German: Genealogical Vocabulary Occupations](#)

German	English	Example
Abends	evening	
Arzt	doctor	
beerdigt	buried	
begraben	buried	

Introduction

Paleography Introduction

Techniques & Tools

Practical Suggestions

Language

Latin Influence

Names

Dates

Genealogical Vocabulary

Symbols and Abbreviations

Keyboard Tips for Transcribing

Alphabet

Documents

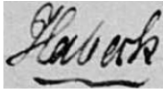
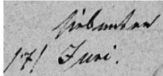
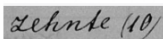
Interactive Exercises

Additional Resources

Symbols and Abbreviations

Historical German church documents were all written incorporating the common symbols and abbreviations of their geographical and historical location. Whether found in Latin, French or German contexts, these symbols and abbreviations are unfamiliar today and often unintuitive to the modern reader. Some of the most common symbols and abbreviations are given in the below charts.

Symbols

Example	Transcription	English/Explanation
	Haberck	Names may be underlined.
	Siebenten /7/ Juni..	A word or number contained between slashes is simply a restatement or clarification of the preceding word or number.
	Zehnte (10)	A word or number contained within parentheses is simply a restatement or clarification of the preceding word or number.

Alphabet

Alphabet Charts

Kurrent Letter Variations

Gothic Handwriting

Animated Uppercase

Animated Lowercase

Animated Numbers

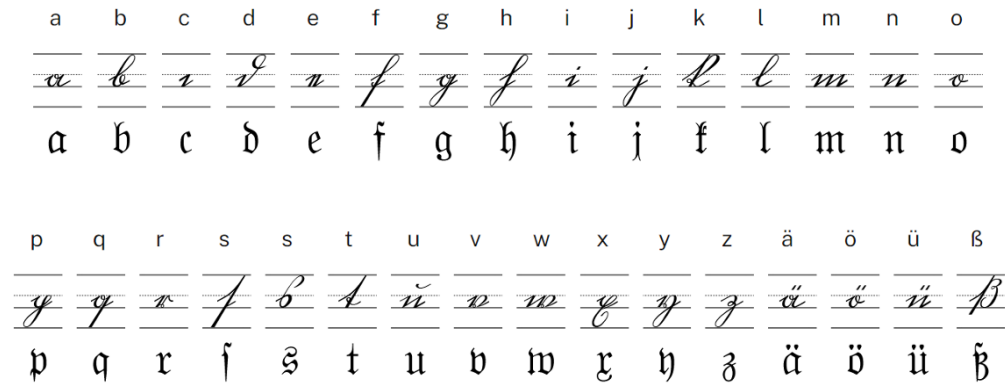
Gothic Typefaces

Uppercase

Lowercase

Alphabet Chart

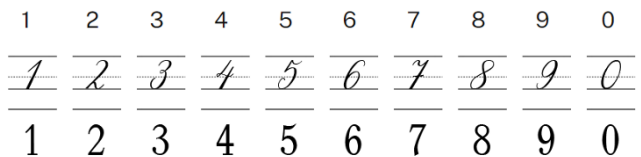
Lowercase Letters



Uppercase Letters



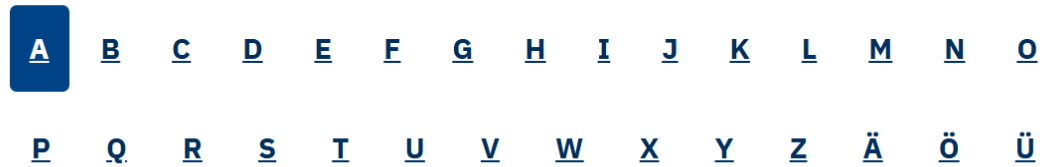
Numbers



Uppercase Kurrent

Below are examples of how a scribe would have formed the Kurrent letters. This is useful when trying to decipher hard to read letters or letters that are similar to each other.

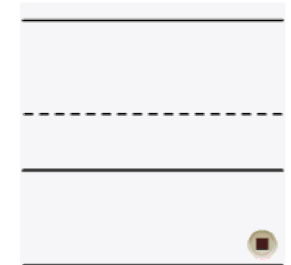
Use the buttons to jump to a specific letter to study.



A

The uppercase *Kurrent* A is similar to its lowercase form as well as its uppercase Latin script counterpart.

[See Lowercase](#)



Examples:



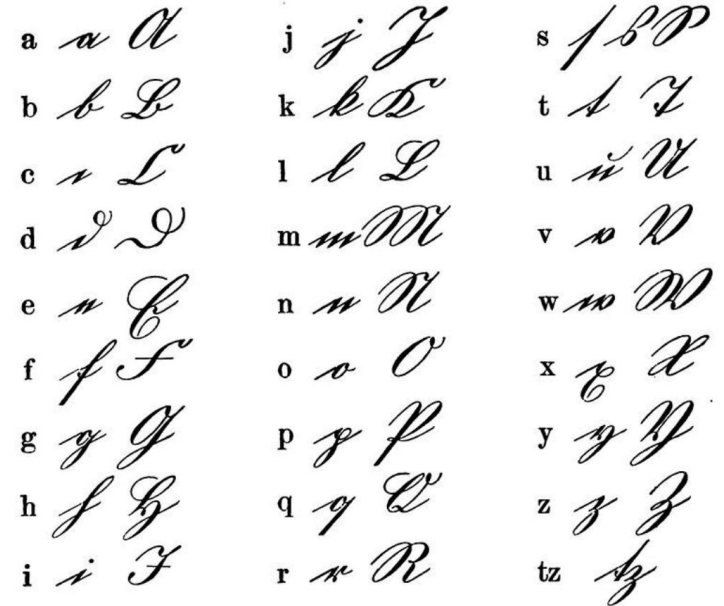
Gothic Handwriting

Origins of Gothic Handwriting

Gothic handwriting, here referred to as *Kurrent*, was used by clerks and scribes as early as the fifteenth century and predominated in documents produced in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and the countries of Scandinavia well into the twentieth century. Historical research, including genealogical research, in original documents is impossible without the ability to interpret Gothic handwriting.

The *Kurrent* hand can be traced back to Roman letters, which were developed into Carolingian Miniscule which was the standard hand of the middle ages. Fraktur (though written, not printed) would develop out of the basics of Carolingian Miniscule, however Fraktur would be notable for its repeated and parallel strokes with its focus on height rather than width in each letter. A [primer from the 16th century](#), developed by Johann Neudörffer, shows this hand. Out of the Fraktur hand also came *Kurrent*, the standard 'Gothic Handwriting' cursive.

Connection and greater personality bestowed by different scribes make *Kurrent* notably quicker, and thus it was used more commonly. As you see different documents from different times, you will observe variances between regions and centuries. Various individuals attempted to reform and better the standard letters used by scribes; in 1714, Hilmar Curas created [this primer](#) that covers both Fraktur and *Kurrent* which was used in schools of the time. Later reform was brought about by Ludwig Sütterlin in 1915, notable for rounded, more vertical letters. This particular style of *Kurrent* is called *Sütterlin* (thus it is incorrect to refer to all styles of *Kurrent* as *Sütterlin*). *Kurrent* as the standard of German handwriting was phased out by Nazi Germany and was never restored after WWII.



Gothic Typeface

Origins of Gothic Typeface

From Johann Gutenberg's first printed Bible to books printed in mid-twentieth century central Europe, a typeface was used that was modeled upon Gothic book hands of the fifteenth century. In this tutorial we will refer to this typeface as Fraktur.

Fraktur is not usually as difficult to decipher as *Kurrent* and is common in old German documents. Many genealogical records, particularly those produced by the state, will use Fraktur in titles and fields. Fraktur was also used in the books and documents of German immigrant colonies in America.



The Fraktur Alphabet

Below is a full chart of Fraktur Typeface. The numbers 1 to 10 are also shown. You may notice that many letters strongly resemble their counterparts in the Latin alphabet. Other letters may resemble forms from Old English Typefaces. The numbers are virtually identical to their internationally recognized print forms, with no distinguishing characteristics in Fraktur.

a	ɑ	A	j	ĵ	J	s	ʃ	S
b	b	B	k	k	K	t	t	T
c	c	C	l	l	L	u	u	U
d	d	D	m	m	M	v	v	V
e	e	E	n	n	N	w	w	W
f	f	F	o	o	O	x	x	X
g	g	G	p	p	P	y	y	Y
h	h	H	q	q	Q	z	z	Z
i	i	I	r	r	R			

ä Ä ö Ö ü Ü

Documents

Baptism

Marriage

Burial

Family Books

Other Records

Document Gallery

Baptism Record Content

Baptism records will have:

- The date of the baptism
- Names of individuals associated with the baptism-at minimum a father (or mother in the case of an illegitimate birth) and the name of the child- either given explicitly or inferred as the name of the first of the witness

Additionally, it is common to find:

- Date of baptismal entry (usually the same as baptism)
- Date and birthplace of the person being baptized
- Whether the child being baptized was legitimate or illegitimate
- Given names, surnames, residence, occupation, and birthplaces of the parents and grandparents
- Marital status of the parents
- Names of the godparents (and sometimes their relationship to the child)
- Residence or birthplaces of the godparents
- Name or signature of the officiating priest

German Document Gallery

Welcome to the German Document Gallery. You may choose a document from below. To filter your selection, select a record type and/or year from the option bar.

Filter By Record Type

ALL DOCUMENTS

BAPTISMAL

MARRIAGE

BURIAL

FAMILY BOOKS

OTHER

Filter By Year

16th
Century
(1500-
1599)

17th
Century
(1600-
1699)

18th
Century
(1700-
1799)

19th
Century
(1800-
1899)

20th
Century
(1900-
1999)

All
Centurie
s

No.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.
1	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871

MARRIAGE

Grunau, Germany 1871
TRANSCRIPTION

No.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.
1	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875

BAPTISM

Grunau, Germany 1875
TRANSCRIPTION

No.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.
1	1798	1798	1798	1798	1798	1798

MARRIAGE

Boberröhrsdorf, Poland
1798
TRANSCRIPTION

No.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.
1	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894

BURIAL

Klagenfurt, Austria 1894
TRANSCRIPTION

No.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.	Am.	Na.
1	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900

FAMILY BOOK

Löffingen, Germany 1900
TRANSCRIPTION

1894 Burials Klagenfurt

Click through the images below to see the original document, the transcription and translation.



1 of 3

Fol. 2

Bestattungs-Zahl	Name des Einsegnenden	Jahr, Tag und Stunde
6	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	gestorben 1. April, vormittags
7	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	gestorben 1. April, vormittags 9 Uhr
	Karl Bauer ev. Pfarrer A.C. zu Klagenfurt	gestorben 1. April, vormittags 8 Uhr
8	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	gestorben 2. Mai, vormittags 8 Uhr
9	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	gestorben 3. Mai, vormittags 1/2 5

2 of 3

Pg. 2

Bestattungs-Nummer	Name of the officiating minister	Year, Month, Day, and Hour of death	Place of death, housenumber	First name and surname of the deceased and their occupation, or the occupation of their husband or father and place of birth
6	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	1894 died the 13th of April, 8:30 in the morning.	Unten-Goritschitzen near Klagenfurt, known as Sofenhof, No. 2.	Anna Springer, single resident. Born in Kraigerberg in Kärnten.
7	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	1894 died the 24th of April, 9 in the evening.	Freienthorn near Klagenfurt, municipality of Krumpendorf, house No. 10.	Emilie Hermine Soboll, born Stüwe or Stüve. Innkeeper and property owner. Wife, married, born in Horstmar, prussian province Westfalen.
	Karl Bauer protestant pastor in Klagenfurt.	1894 died the 27th of April, 8 in the evening.	Styrian State Mental Asylum Feldhof, near Graz	Mr. Karl Anton Krüger, civil servant of the Royal Hungarian State Railway, married, born in Budapest.
8	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	1894 died the 2nd of May, 8 in the morning.	Klagenfurt, Heuplatz No. 11. ; general hospital;	Johann Schabus, poor and of unmarried status, born in Hermagor.
9	Karl Günther Superintendentialvicar	1894 died the 23rd of May, 4:30 in the morning.	Unten-Goritschitzen near Klagenfurt, house No. 5.	Michael Wassertheurer, house owner, married, born in Kreuth-Mö-schach (Hermagor).

Death

Religion	Gender	Year of birth, month, day	Sickness and cause of death	Place and day where the burial occurred	Notes
Protestant	Female	Apparently 63 years old.	Old age and heart disease.	Buried in the catholic cemetery St. Georgen by Sandhof, 15 April 1894, at 5 in the afternoon.	
Protestant	Female	Born on 15 April 1863, thus 31 years old. Married since 21 April 1892, so married for two years.	Lungedema.	Buried in the cemetery of St. Martin in Klagenfurt, 26 April 1894 at 11 in the morning.	
Protestant	Male	30 October 1857, 36 years old, married for 3 1/2 months (since 10 January 1894).	Paralytic mental disorder. Exhaustion.	Buried in the cemetery of the city of Klagenfurt on 30 April 1894 at 6 in the evening.	Death occurred near Graz and the body was transported to Klagenfurt for burial.
Protestant	Male	Apparently 65 years old.	Heart failure	Buried in the cemetery of the city of Klagenfurt on 4 May 1894 at 2:30 in the afternoon.	
Protestant	Male	Apparently 64 years old	Heart hypertrophy ; alcoholic ; paralysis of the heart	Buried in the cemetery of St. Georg by Sandhof, 24 May 1894, at 6 in the evening.	

Register

3 of 3

Interactive Exercises

Letter Test

Word Test

Passage Test

INTERACTIVE EXERCISES

Part I: Identify the following letters.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Part II: Identify the underlined letter.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Reveal Answers

INTERACTIVE EXERCISES

Part I: Identify the following letters.

1.

J l

2.

r r

3.

ß ß

4.

Ä Ü

5.

N N

6.

y x

Your Score: 3/6

Part II: Identify the underlined letter.

7.

l l

8.

H H

9.

y z

10.

t v

11.

w w

12.

k k

Your Score: 4/6

INTERACTIVE EXERCISES

Part I: Identify the following words.

1.

Amorab

2.

Barbara

3.

Michael

4.

Mahinga

5.

Gina

6.

Lena

Part I: Transcribe the following passages in the answer boxes below.

Reveal Answers

1.

Luchairn
aus Pommern (Jupel Mollin)

Lritz, du bist ein pflaster Langel,
Hast nicht mal an mich gedacht,
Hast nicht mal für'n Drinn' Dummal
Aus der Stadt mir mitgebracht.
Tanz mit mir, tanz mit mir,
Hab' ne weiße Tüfinga für.
Mit mir anif, mit mir anif,
Meine Tüfinga blinkert anif.

Additional Resources

Gazetteers

Maps and Atlases

Dictionaries

Handwriting Guides

German Genealogy

German Grammar

SUMMARY

The BYU German Script Tutorial offers:

- Techniques and Tools
- Alphabet
- Documents
- Interactive Exercises
- Additional Resources

So you can feel confident reading this →

1. 289.

Geborne und Getaufte

im Jahre 1875.

Nr.	Tag und Stunde der Geburt	Tauftag	Taufname des Kindes	Name und Stand des Vaters	Name der Mutter	Name, Stand und Aufenthalt der Taufpaten	Bemerkungen
23.	2. 5. 2. fünfte Tagmonat, Sonntag, ungewöhnlich 11 Ufr.	2. 9. 2. vierte Tagmonat	Paul Johann Karl	Jesaja Hartmann, Gärtnermeister und Müller in Eschenfeld.	Anna geb. Weiser	Pathe: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Mutter: Karl Köpff, Gärtnermeister und Tagelöhner in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Jakob, Johann Jakob, Müller, in Eschenfeld.	Johann: F. Köpff mit Mutter
24.	2. 27. 2. sechszwanzigste Tagmonat, Freitag 11 Ufr.	2. 3. 2. dritte Oktober.	Thecla Franziska	Jesaja Zimmermann, Gärtner und Müller in Eschenfeld.	Johanna geb. Hiltcher	Pathe: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Mutter: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld.	Johann: F. Köpff Grossmann mit Eschenfeld.
25.	2. 28. 2. achtundzwanzigste Tagmonat, Freitag 4 Ufr.	2. 3. 2. dritte Oktober.	Ida Maria	1. Tochter. 1. ungewöhnlich. 2. Tochter. 1. ungewöhnlich.	Anna Hiltcher, Tochter des Anton Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld.	Pathe: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Mutter: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld.	Johann: F. Köpff Grossmann mit Eschenfeld.
26.	2. 7. 2. fünfte November, Sonntag 9 Ufr.	2. 9. 2. vierte November.	Hedwig Auguste	1. Sohn. 3. Kind. 2. Tochter. 2. Tochter. 1. ungewöhnlich.	Anna geb. Donath	Pathe: Auguste, Tochter des Gärtnermeisters Jesaja Köpff in Eschenfeld. Mutter: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld.	Johann: F. Köpff Grossmann mit Eschenfeld.
27.	2. 22. 2. zwanzigste November, Freitag 12 Ufr.	2. 24. 2. vierundzwanzigste November.	Franz Anton	1. Sohn. 2. Kind. 1. Sohn. 1. Sohn. 1. ungewöhnlich.	Juliana geb. Riedel	Pathe: Anton Köpff, Gärtnermeister in Eschenfeld. Mutter: Anton Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld. Taufpaten: Johann Köpff, wohnhaft in Eschenfeld.	Johann: F. Köpff Grossmann mit Eschenfeld.

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?