

**Terminology & Abbreviations
Used in the Extracted
1832-1841
Kazuń Nowy/Niemecki (Deutsch Kasan)
Civil Records**

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Months	January: stycznia	February: lutego	March: marca
	April: kwietnia	May: maja	June: czerwca
	July: lipca	August: sierpnia	September: września
	October: października	November: listopada	December: grudnia
<i>ein Arbeiter</i>	German, “a laborer”, paralleled by Polish <i>wyrobnik</i> three times		
<i>Bluts-Freunden</i>	German, “blood relative”, always paralleled by Polish <i>Krewnych</i>		
<i>Eigenkätner</i>	German, “cottager with a garden of his own”; occurs only in 1835, 3 times in parallel with Polish <i>Komornik</i> (incorrectly?), and once with <i>Gospodarz</i> . References give a general sense of an Eigenkätner being a villager, who had his own house and just enough land to have a garden for his own family, but nowhere near the amount of land suitable for farming.		
<i>Einwohner</i>	German, “inhabitant”, occurs birth records 50 times, always paralleled with Polish <i>Komornik</i> . However, used one time each in 1832 & 1835 as status of parents, while the Polish version gave no status.		
<i>freijledig</i>	German, more commonly spelled <i>freiledig</i> , generally meaning “free & single”, but possibly included a connotation of “unemployed, impoverished”, especially when it is used in these records in parallel with Polish <i>żebrak nędzny</i> meaning “impoverished/miserable beggar” ¹ . Almost exclusively used in death records. Only used once in the marriage records.		
<i>geb.</i>	<i>gebo[h]ren</i> , German, “born (with surname of..)” = “maiden name”, equivalent to Polish <i>z</i> when followed by a surname		
<i>Gosp.</i>	<i>Gospodarz</i> (masculine) & <i>Gospodyni</i> (feminine), Polish, “farmer (self-sustaining)”, always paralleled by German <i>Landw.</i> except for the few times in which the status is not mentioned in the German version of the record.		
<i>Gospodarstwie</i>	Polish, ‘farm’, paralleled by German <i>Landwirtschaft</i> , sometimes just <i>Wirtschaft</i>		
<i>Jungfer</i>	German, “single/unmarried female”, paralleled by Polish <i>panną</i>		

<i>Jüngling</i>	German, “young man, teenager”, only used 1832-34, 1832 as status in the index with records using <i>Młodzianin</i> & <i>freijledig</i> , 1833 & 1834 once each paralleled by <i>Młodzianin</i>
<i>Junggesell</i>	German, “bachelor, unmarried man”; in the birth records, paralleled in Polish twice by <i>Wyrobnik</i> , twice by <i>Młodzianin</i> , in the marriage records
<i>Kawaler</i>	Polish, “bachelor”, after 1834 used almost exclusively in the indexes and not the records which instead usually have <i>młodzianem</i> , paralleled by German <i>Junggesell</i> , occasionally <i>Junglinge</i>
<i>Kolonie, Colonii</i>	German & Polish, in the marriage records this term is never just in the Polish versions, and when it appears in German it is paralleled by Polish <i>Gospodarstwie</i> if the Polish is not <i>Kolonii</i> as well. Only once in 1837 is the term used in Polish and not German, which instead has <i>Grundstück</i>
<i>Kolonista</i>	Polish, used only in 1835 except once in 1836, always paralleled by German <i>Landw.</i> . Usually this term would indicate someone who has been settled by the landowner, and thus are themselves not owners of the land. However, given the nature of the village, the ethnicity of the person, combined with membership in the Mennonite church, <i>kolonista</i> in these few instances must have indicated residence in and proprietorship of land given or sold to Dutch or German settlers “ <i>Hollanders/Olendry</i> ” with extraordinary privileges ² .
<i>Komor.</i>	<i>Komornik</i> , Polish, “a farmer who owned no land or cottage and lived in someone else's house”, “tenant, poor peasant”, “renter”, usually paralleled by German <i>Einwohner</i>
<i>Komorniczka</i>	feminine form of the previous word, generally paralleled in German by <i>Einwohnerin</i> , the female form of <i>Einwohner</i>
<i>Komorne</i>	Appears for the first time in the marriage records of 1836. ‘ <i>Komorne</i> ’ seems to be a now-obsolete form, which in an 1851 Polish-English dictionary has the meaning of ‘house-rent, chamber-rent’. However, its use with ‘ <i>na</i> ’ parallels the frequent instances of people living ‘on [a] farm, on [the] Kämpe], indicating that ‘ <i>na Komorne</i> ’ means ‘on the place occupied as Komornik’, ‘Komornik’ meaning ‘tenant, peasant who doesn’t own their residence’.
<i>Krewnych</i>	Polish, “relatives”, paralleled by German <i>Blutsfreunden</i> or <i>Freunden</i>
<i>Kurrentschrift</i>	the general term for the common standard German cursive script, widely used by German speakers through the middle of the 20th century. Within German territory, the form was modified in 1911 and called Sütterlin, which was taught until 1941, when it was officially replaced by a ‘Latin’ style. See the entry for ‘Latin script’. Kurrentschrift was used into the 1960s by Mennonites who had learned it outside of Germany, such as in the US or Canada, at the turn of the 20th century.
<i>Landw.</i>	<i>Landwirth</i> (masculine) & <i>Landwirthin</i> (feminine), German, “farmer”, always paralleled with Polish <i>Gospodarz</i> . Modern Standard German no longer has the <i>h</i> at the end, <i>Landwirt</i> .
<i>Landwirthschaft</i>	German, noun which can mean “agriculture, husbandry, farming”, but used in these records as “farm”, paralleled by Polish <i>Gospodarstwie</i>
<i>Latin script</i>	the form of cursive handwriting that has letter forms familiar to English speakers; when used for writing Polish or German, only a few letterforms and diacritics/accents may be unfamiliar.
<i>maż.</i>	<i>mażonków</i> , Polish, “of the married couple [surname]”, paralleled by German <i>vereheliche</i>
<i>mittelste</i>	German, “middle”, paralleled by Polish <i>szredny</i>
<i>Mitnachbar-, -s, -en, -in</i>	German, more usually spelled <i>Mitnachbar</i> , a term that had many varied meanings in different areas and times. A Mitnachbar was for certain at least a farmer who owned his land and provided for himself. It is unclear if the term had any legal significance in this area of Poland or in this time period. ³ Paralleled by Polish <i>Gospodarz/Gospodyni</i> or by “residing on their <i>Gospodarstwie</i> ”
<i>młodszy, młodsza</i>	Polish, “younger”, should properly be paralleled in German by <i>jüngere</i> , but in these records is paralleled by <i>jüngste</i> , “youngest”
<i>Młodzianin, Młodzianem</i>	Polish, “young man, lad”, in birth records: used only until 1837. once in 1832 paralleled by <i>freijledig</i> and once same year with no parallel in German, once each in 1833 & 1834 both times paralleled by <i>Jüngling</i> , twice 1837 paralleled by <i>Junggesell</i> . In marriage records: used nearly every time for a groom who has never been married, and paralleled by German <i>Jünglinge</i> or more often <i>Junggesell</i>
<i>najstarszy (älteste) [oldest]</i>	Polish, “oldest”, occurs only once and is properly paralleled by German <i>älteste</i> , but the German term is frequently incorrectly paired with the Polish term for “older”
<i>niebosćikow</i>	Polish, correct spelling seems to be <i>nieboszczyków</i> , “late, deceased”. While used in the Polish marriage records for both parents, the German versions usually label the father “ <i>seelig verstorbenen</i> ” and his wife “ <i>Weiland</i> ”.
<i>niegdyś</i>	Polish, “deceased, former, the late”, spelled this way in 1832 & 1833, then spelled <i>niegdyz/niegdyż</i> in the following years, when it is always found as <i>niegdyż s.p.</i> . See entry for <i>s.p.</i> . Always paralleled in German by <i>Weiland</i> . In the earlier records, often found as “ <i>niegdyż zejścia s.p.</i> ”, with <i>zejścia</i> literally meaning “descended” but used euphemistically.
<i>z nieprawego Łoza, nie z prawego Łoża</i>	Polish, “illegitimate”, literally “of an unlawful bed”. Paralleled by German <i>unehelich</i> . This phrase appears to be limited to birth records. The one instance in the marriage records is of a bride, but different phrasing is used in the Polish version, while the German still uses <i>unehelich</i> .

<i>panną</i>	Polish, ‘maiden, unmarried’, paralleled in German by <i>Jungfer, Jungfrau</i>
<i>Rodzice, Rodziców</i>	Polish, “parents”, paralleled by German <i>Eltern</i>
<i>[sic]</i>	Latin, “so, thus”, indicates that the word before it is given in the exact form found in the record, usually a misspelled word
<i>Sohnlein, Töchterlein</i>	German, “little son”, “little daughter”, used only in the death records
<i>Śp., ś.p.</i>	Polish, <i>świętej pamięci</i> , “of holy memory”, sometimes paralleled by German <i>seelig</i> in the earlier marriage records
<i>starszy, starsza</i>	Polish, “older”, properly paralleled by German <i>älter(e)</i> , ‘older, elder’, but sometimes the incorrect <i>Alste, Aelste, aelstere</i> occurs
<i>szredny</i>	Polish, more correctly <i>średniej</i> , “middle”, paralleled by German <i>mittelste</i>
<i>unehelich, ein uneheliches Kind</i>	German, “illegitimate”, “an illegitimate child”, paralleled in the birth records by Polish <i>z nieprawego Łoża</i> , or <i>nie z prawego Łoża</i> , used once in the marriage records
<i>verehel.</i>	<i>verehelichte</i> , German, “married”, paralleled by Polish <i>małżonków</i>
<i>verwitt.</i>	<i>verwittet</i> , German, “widowed”, paralleled by Polish <i>wdowa/wdowiec</i>
<i>wdowa</i>	Polish, “widow”, paralleled by German <i>Wittwe</i>
<i>wdowiec</i>	Polish, “widower”, paralleled by German <i>Wittwer</i>
<i>weijland</i>	German, “deceased, former, of late”, can be paralleled by any or all of Polish <i>niegdź, ś.p., niebosćikow</i>
<i>Wirthschaft</i>	German, the usual and current meaning is “economy, inn, restaurant”, but can also be used, as it was in these records, to mean “farm”, paralleled by Polish <i>Gospodarstwie</i>
<i>Wittwe</i>	German, “widow”, paralleled by Polish <i>wdowa</i>
<i>Wittwer</i>	German, “widower”, paralleled by Polish <i>wdowiec</i>
<i>wolna</i>	Polish, “free, single”, paired with German <i>freijledig</i> , the Polish term does not occur in marriage records
<i>Wyrobnik</i>	Polish, masculine “laborer”, <i>wyrobnica</i> feminine “laborer”, in death records: paralleled by German <i>Einwohnerin</i> once, <i>Junggeselle</i> twice, <i>ein Arbeiter</i> three times, only the last of which actually has a similar meaning. In one instance, in the Polish version of the record only, “ <i>wryobkiem</i> ” is used with a 70-year-old widow, who had “supported her self from daily wages”. Used once in the marriage records and there paralleled by <i>Tagelöhner</i> , “day laborer”
<i>z + Surname</i>	Polish, “ <i>nee</i> ”, “maiden name”. Usually has an added female grammatical ending, such as “-owa”.
<i>zeyscia</i>	Polish, now spelled <i>zejścia</i> , “late, deceased”, equivalent to German <i>verstorbenen</i>
<i>zmarley</i>	Polish, adjective, more correctly <i>zmarłej</i> , “deceased”, equivalent to German <i>verstorbenen</i>
General Resources	“Polish Genealogical Word List” < https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Polish_Genealogical_Word_List >; “German Genealogical Word List” < https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/German_Genealogical_Word_List >; “Polish Occupations” < https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/krakow/kra_occupations.htm >; “Polish Terms” < http://sites.rootsweb.com/~polwqw/terms.html >
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For an introduction to this concept, see “Settlement Characteristics in Poland” <http://www.holland.org.pl/art.php?kat=art&dzial=polska&id=3&lang=en> and the many other articles at this website. 2. Helpful comments from Tyler Versluis (Facebook pers. comm. April 2020): “I am guessing that freiledig is an archaic term for somebody who was unemployed. “Ledig” can mean single, but archaically it meant someone who was unemployed, or not bound to something.” & “Check out the Norwegian, Dutch and Danish meanings of ledig. This original meaning has been retained in these languages.”

3. This is a very obscure term to try to define. A 2008 newsletter/magazine for the history of Tiegenhof, a central area for Mennonites, simply says “Nachbar and Mitnachbar were in the Werder region a term for independent/self-sufficient farmers.” (<https://www.tiegenhof.de/app/download/10616571/TN49.pdf>) A farmer who owned only a part of a land property (<http://www.elbing-land-familienforschung.de/seite221.html>), A translator of a 1974 family history of a Mennonite family line from Prussia says “A Mitnachbar is presumably one who farms property in a small community, such as a hamlet,” “probably shared or rented property in the hamlet” A 1938 author, discussing occupational & status terms in “Altpreußen”, equated Mitnachbar with Nachbar, Einwohner, Dorfgenosse (<https://list.genealogy.net/mm/archiv/franken-l/2002-01/2002-01f.html>) More recently with reference to books from 1986 & 1999, a “Nachbarschaft” was a legal entity within a village from the Middle Ages into the 18th century, which included all taxpayers: farmers, craftsmen, & laborers. Anyone who lived in such a “Nachbarschaft” was a “mitnachbar”. By the 19th century the term had lost this specific legal meaning. (<https://list.genealogy.net/mm/archiv/franken-l/2002-01/2002-01f.html>). An experienced researcher in Bohemia said that Mitnachbar “r designates the younger brother or a cousin of oldest son who inherits the property – so the Mitnachbar owns his section of the property but is not the heir to the family property.”(<http://www.bo-hemian.org/documents/Johann%20and%20Anna%20Marie%20Bayerl.pdf>) Probably does not fit the situation in Austria where a Mitnachbar is “Bauer, diese Bezeichnung wurde nur für alteingesessene Dorfbewohner, den Ganz-, Halb- und Viertellehner verwendet. [...] Die Herrschaften teilten ihre Gründe zu gleichen Teilen auf die Bauern eines Dorfes auf, die sogenannten Lehen. Die Größe dieser Landwirtschaften war örtlich verschieden. In unserer Gegend waren es zwischen 15 und 20 ha. Durch Erbteilung oder Teilung bei Heiraten kam es im Laufe der Zeit zu den erwähnten Halb-, Viertel- und Achtellehen.” (<http://www.hf-kirchberg.at/index.php/allgemeines/begriffe-in-matrikenbuechern>)

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