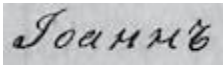
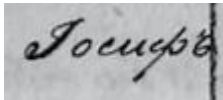


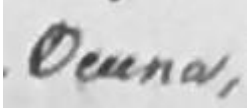
LEARNING CYRILLIC

Question: If there is no equivalent letter in the Cyrillic alphabet for the Roman "J" or "H" how do you transcribe good German names like Johannes, Heinrich, Wilhelm, etc. I heard one suggestion that Johann was written as Ivan and that the "h" was replaced with a "g". Can you give me a little insight into what you have found? In researching would I be looking for the name Ivan rather than Johann?

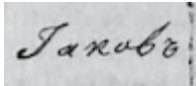
One must always think phonetic, that is, think how a name is pronounced in German, and how does the Russian Cyrillic script produce that sound?

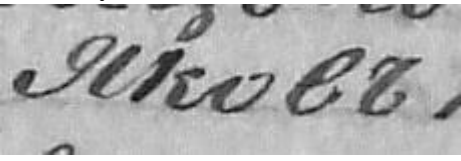
JOHANNES.  The Cyrillic spelling begins with the letter "I – eye", but pronounced "eee", so we have phonetically "eee-o-hann" which sounds like "Yo-hann". You can see it better in typeface – **Иоганн**, which letter for letter reads as "I-o-h-a-n-n". The modern Typeface script is radically different than the old hand-written Cyrillic script. Use the guide which I sent to you. Ivan is the Russian equivalent of Johann, and it pops up occasionally in Church records.

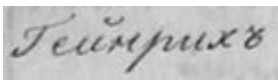
JOSEPH / JOSEF.  Listen to the way the name is pronounced in German – "yo-sef", also "yo-sif". That "yo" sound is produced by the Cyrillic script letters "I" and "o". Again you can see it in the

typeface. **Иосеф** and also **Иосиф**. And sometimes Joseph appears as , transliterated as O-s-i-p. Similar to all languages and scripts, Cyrillic spellings are not consistent. The "a" ending indicates a male name.

ЯКОВ. There is no "Jay" sound in the German language. Germans do not say "Jay-cob". They say "Ya-

kob", also "Ya-kov. So you will see Jakob written in Cyrillic this way. , thus "I-a-k-o-b" and the "ee-ah" sound becomes "ya"-kob. BUT the Cyrillic script also has a character which provides the sound "ya" – Я. And so you will also see Jakob written in Cyrillic as **Яков** in typeface. Here is an example in hand-

writing --  .

HEINRICH. 

GEORG. Georg is most often written as Georgii, which the Russians seems to prefer, but to the Germans, it was Georg, pronounced “gay-org”.

MATHIAS. Mathias most often appears in the Russian version of Matvei.

ANDREAS. “A-n-d-r-e-ya”. Also the Russianized Andreij

ANTON. Anton often looks like Antoni or Antonia.

APOLLONIA. Study this one closely to distinguish the Cyrillic letters for “p”, “n” and “l” which can often be difficult to do,

WILHELMINA. Note the letter which follows the two “ells” – this letter has no sound, and only indicates that the previous letter is a consonant. It seems to serve as a

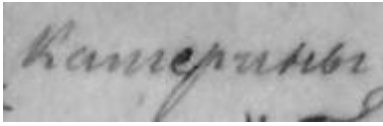
consonant break.

WILHELM would look similar.

KUNIGUNDA.

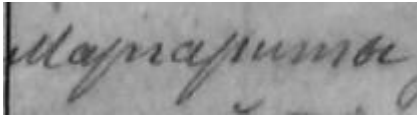
EGIDI. a common male name, at least among the Catholic population of Crimea.

KATHARINA.



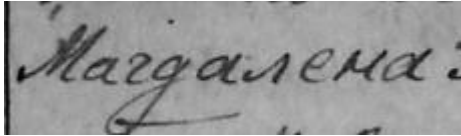
actually K-a-t-e-r-i-n-a . see note below. There is no “h” after the “t” in Katharina when the name is written in Cyrillic.

MARGARETHA.



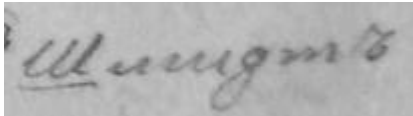
In truth, this translates letter for letter as M-a-r-g-a-r-i-t-a which I have standardized in my records as always being Margaretha.

MAGDALENA.



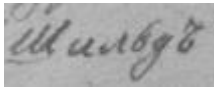
easy to confuse this one with Margaretha.

SCHMIDT.



You will sometimes see this surname without the “t” on the end, and some people say it is a different surname – Schmid.

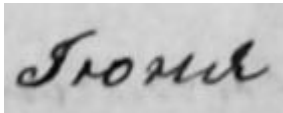
SCHILD.



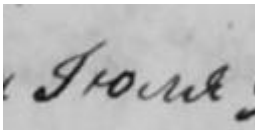
When this surname is written poorly, it is easy to confuse with Schmidt.

The months of June and July are tricky to differentiate because the Cyrillic letters for “n” and for “l” are so similar. A lot depends of the quality of the penmanship.

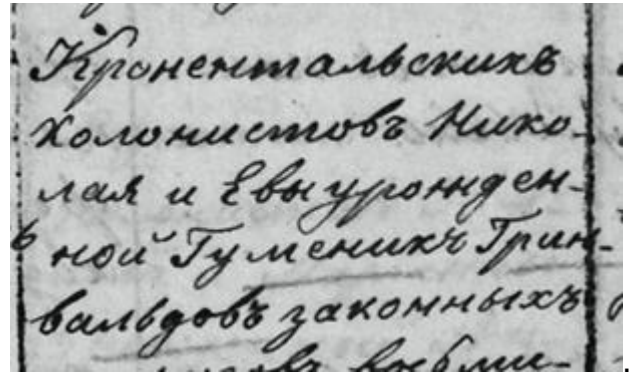
JUNE.



JULY



In Cyrillic, the same letter Г is used for both the G and the H sound so you could translate Губер as either Huber or Guber, sometimes you just have to make an educated guess.



Here is example of using it for both the H and G sound:

This one reads "Kronental colonist Nikolai and Eva born Humenik Grunwald..." (Note I ignored the skich ending on Kronental and the ov ending on colonist and Grunwald).