GERMAN RESEARCH

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Sütterlin

Sütterlinschrift (German pronunciation: [ˈzʏtɐliːn ʃʁɪft], "Sütterlin script") is the last widely used form of *Kurrent*, the historical form of German handwriting that evolved alongside German blackletter (most notably *Fraktur*) typefaces. Graphic artist *Ludwig Sütterlin* was commissioned by the Prussian Ministry of Science, Art and Culture (*Preußisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Volksbildung*) to create a modern handwriting script in 1911. His handwriting scheme gradually replaced the older cursive scripts that had developed in the 16th century at the same time that letters in books had developed into Fraktur. The name *Sütterlin* is nowadays often used to refer to all varieties of old German handwriting, although only this specific script was taught in all German schools from 1915 to 1941.

Contents

History

The ministry had asked for "modern" handwriting scripts to be used in offices and to be taught in school. *Sütterlin* created two scripts in parallel with the two typefaces that were in use (see Antiqua–Fraktur dispute). The *Sütterlin* scripts were introduced in Prussia in 1915, and from the 1920s onwards began to replace the relatively similar old German handwriting (*Kurrent*) in schools. In 1935 the *Sütterlin* style officially became the only German script taught in schools.

Latin script (*Sütterlin* subvariant)	
Sample of *Sütterlin*[a]	
Type	Alphabet
Languages	German
Time period	1915–1970s
Parent systems	Latin script (Blackletter variant)
	▪ Latin script (*Fraktur* variant)
	▪ Latin (*Kurrent* subvariant)
	▪ Latin script (*Sütterlin* subvariant)
Direction	Varies
ISO 15924	Latf, 217

The Nazi Party banned all "broken" blackletter typefaces in
1941 seen as chaotic, including *Sütterlin*, and replaced them with Latin-type letters like Antiqua. However, many German speakers brought up with this writing system continued to use it well into the post-War period.

Sütterlin was taught in some German schools until the 1970s, but no longer as the primary script.

Characteristics

The *Sütterlin* lower-case 'e' contains two vertical bars close together, in which the origin of the umlaut diacritic (¨) from a small 'e' written above the modified vowel can be seen.

Sütterlin is based on the old German handwriting, which is a handwriting form of the Blackletter scripts such as *Fraktur* or *Schwabacher*, the German print scripts which were used during the same time.
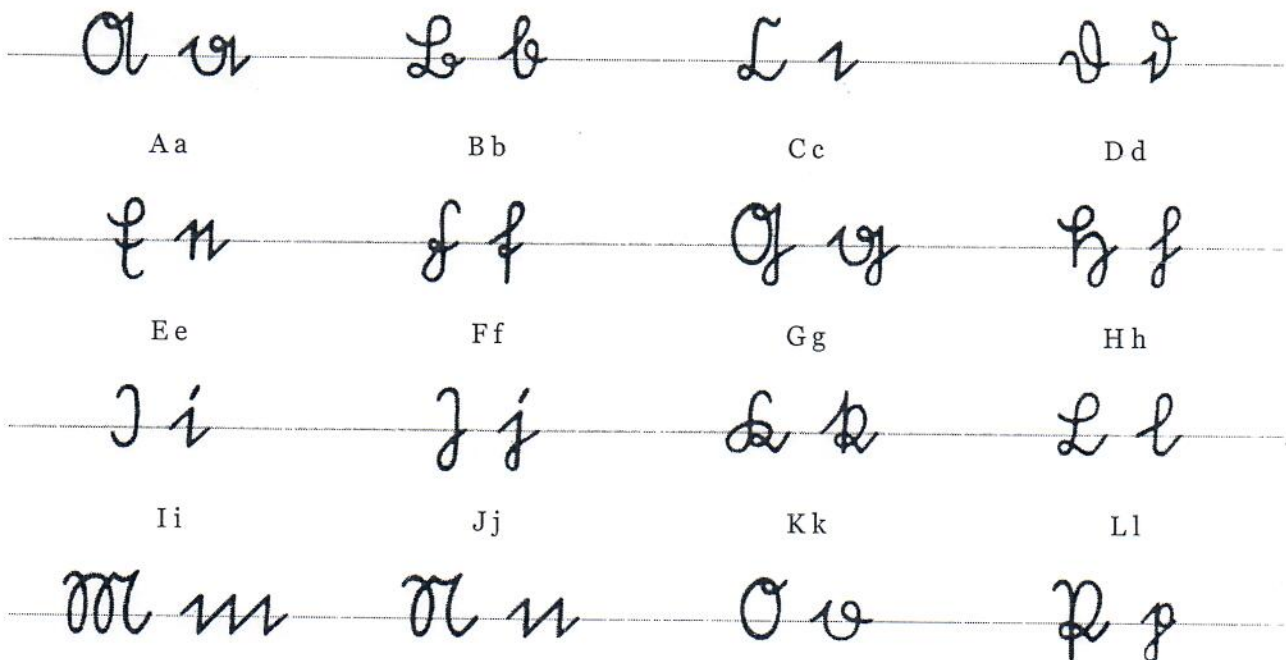
It also had the long s (ſ), as well as several standard ligatures such as ff (f-f), ft (ſ-t), ſt (s-t), and ß (ſ-z or ſ-s).

For most people outside Germany (as well as younger Germans), *Sütterlin* is nearly illegible—much more so than *Fraktur* printing. Because of their distinctiveness, *Sütterlin* letters can be used on the blackboard for mathematical symbols, which would use *Fraktur* letters in print. The lower-case d in *Kurrent* and *Sütterlin* is used in proof-reading for *deleatur* ("let it be deleted").

Overview of the letters

(There are two lower case letters "s". The 2nd one is used at the end of a syllable.)

0123456789

A a	B b	C c	D d
E e	F f	G g	H h
I i	J j	K k	L l
M m	N n	O o	P p

M m	N n	O o	P p
Q q	R r	S ſ s	ß
T t	U u	V v	W w
X x	Y y	Z z	Ä ä
Ö ö	Ü ü		

Kurrent Letters

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

CAPITAL GERMAN LETTERS USED IN THE LISTS.

A	*(handwritten letter forms)*
B	*(handwritten letter forms)*
C	*(handwritten letter forms)*
D	*(handwritten letter forms)*
E	*(handwritten letter forms)*
F	*(handwritten letter forms)*
G	*(handwritten letter forms)*
H	*(handwritten letter forms)*
I	*(handwritten letter forms)*
J	*(handwritten letter forms)*
K	*(handwritten letter forms)*
L	*(handwritten letter forms)*
M	*(handwritten letter forms)*
N	*(handwritten letter forms)*
O	*(handwritten letter forms)*
P	*(handwritten letter forms)*
Q	*(handwritten letter forms)*
R	*(handwritten letter forms)*
S	*(handwritten letter forms)*
T	*(handwritten letter forms)*
U	*(handwritten letter forms)*
V	*(handwritten letter forms)*
W	*(handwritten letter forms)*
X-Y	*(handwritten letter forms)*
Z	*(handwritten letter forms)*
SCH	*(handwritten letter forms)*
SP	*(handwritten letter forms)*
ST	*(handwritten letter forms)*

SMALL GERMAN LETTERS

Letter			
a	ai, au,	äu	
b	b		
c	c, z, ch		
d			
e			
f	ff		
g	g, y		
h			
i			
j			
k			
l			
m	mm		
n			
o			
p			
q			
r			
s			
t			
u	ü		
v			
w			
x-y			
z			
sch	ss		
sp			
st			

Vocabulary List – Common Symbols

Kurrentscript	English Equivalent
(✳)	illegitimate
o	engaged
†✳	stillborn
o|o	divorced
✕	killed in action
o–o	common law marriage
⋇	baptized
Y	born
✕	married
⋏	died
⋏	buried
▭	buried
~	baptized
☉	Sunday
☽	Monday
4	Thursday
†	death

Abend	Abend	evening
Krankheit	Krankheit	illness
Monat/n	Monat/e	month/s
vormittag	vormittag	morning
Uhr	Uhr	o'clock
der die das	der die das	the
heute morgen	heute morgen	this morning
heute	heute	today
Woche	Woche	week

Vocabulary List - Death Record

Kurrentscript	Transcribed	English Equivalent
nachmittag	nachmittag	afternoon
Alter	Alter	age
Begräbnis	Begräbnis	burial
begraben	begraben	buried
beerdigt	beerdigt	buried
Todesursache	Todesursache	cause of death
Gottesacker	Gottesacker	cemetery
Kirchhof	Kirchhof	cemetery
Tag	Tag	day
tot	tot	dead
Tod	Tod	death
Totenregister	Totenregister	death register
Gestorbene	Gestorbene	deceased
weiland or *weil.*	weiland	deceased
Arzt	Arzt	doctor
früh	früh	early

Vocabulary List - Marriage Record

Kurrentscript	Transcribed	English Equivalent
und	und	and
zu	zu	at
Junggeselle	Junggeselle	bachelor
Proklamation	Proklamation	bann
Braut	Braut	bride
katholisch	katholisch	catholic
Kirche	Kirche	church
verstorben	verstorben	deceased
weiland	weiland	deceased
evangelisch	evangelisch	evangelical
Bräutigam	Bräutigam	groom
hinterlassen	hinterlassen	left behind
Heirat	Heirat	marriage
Copulierte	Copulierte	marriage
copuliert	copuliert	married
heiraten	heiraten	marry
Einwilligung	Einwilligung	permission
Religion	Religion	religion
wohnhaft	wohnhaft	residing

ledig	ledig	single
Jungfer	Jungfer	single woman
unverheiratet	unverheiratet	unmarried
Jungfrau	Jungfrau	virgin
Wittwe	Wittwe	widow
Wittwer	Wittwer	widower
mit	mit	with
Frau	Frau	woman

bekanntesten ist. Trotzdem ist diese Bezeichnung unzutreffend, denn es gab die deutsche Kurrentschrift schon lange vor Ludwig Sütterlin.[1]

References

1. -donald- (30 September 2008). "Sütterlin.svg" (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sütterlin.svg). Wikimedia Commons. Retrieved 5 July 2017.

External links

- The *Sütterlin* script at Omniglot (http://www.omniglot.com/writing/german.htm#suetterlin)
- German language page about *Sütterlin* — with history of German cursive handwriting and Sütterlin (http://www.deutsche-schrift.beepworld.de/)
- Learn *Sütterlin* (http://www.suetterlinschrift.de/Englisch/Sutterlin.htm), a lesson, with sample texts

  - Page where text typed is shown in *Sütterlin* (http://www.suetterlinschrift.de/Englisch/Write_your_name.htm)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sütterlin&oldid=894679253"

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For this German character, type...

German letter/symbol	PC Code Alt +
ä	0228
Ä	0196
é e, acute accent	0233
ö	0246
Ö	0214
ü	0252
Ü	0220
ß (ss) sharp s / es-zett	0223

The above numerical codes will enable you to use the letters with umlauts. All you do is when you want to type a ü, ix hold down the alt button and type , 0252 then release the alt button. At this point, you should now have the ü !

If you should have any questions or problems with this. The important thing is to hold down the alt button while you type the numeric code, and then release the alt button!

BASIC VOCABULARY FOR GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS

Family

Eltern	parents
Vater	father
Mutter	mother
Ehefrau	wife
Wittwe,	widow
Wittibe	
Wittwer	widower
Wittiber	
Sohn	son
Tochter	daughter
Stief-	step

Birth, Baptism

geboren	born
getaufft	baptized
Tauf	baptism
Kind	child
-lein	little
Taufzeugen	sponsors
Gevattern	sponsors
Paten	sponsors

Marriage

Ehe	marriage
copuliret	married
verheiratet	married
ledige(r)	unmarried
ehelich-	legitimate
weiland	former
weyland	
hinterlassen	surviving
-gesell	journeyman
-meister	master

Death, Burial

Tod	death
sterb	died
begraben	buried
alt	old
Alter	age
Jahr(e)	year(s)
Monat(en)	month(s)
Tag(e)	day(s)

Common words

und	and
mit	with
von	of, from
dessen	his, her
ist, sind	is, are
war, waren	was, were
Bürger	citizen
Gemein(d)smann	member of the parish

worden   aux verb. = "been".

Latin

et ejus uxor	and his wife
ejusdem	of the same (month)
eodem	on the same (day)

Months

7bris	September
8bris	October
9bris	November
10bris	December

knecht   { apprentice { servant { young person

Information that can help you know where to look for your records

1. If your ancestor was Protestant, you most likely should look to the northern parts of Germany
2. If you ancestor was Catholic, your records may more likely be in the southern parts of Germany.
3. The largest, most powerful German state was **Preußen** (Prussia). It was divided into 13 large provinces. Only two provinces had the same name "Preßen" in them, but citizens from all 13 provinces were considered Prussians. Thus, a resident of Theinland often said that he or she was from Preußen. Most emigrants to foreign contries came from the provinces of Rheinland, Hessen-Nassau, or Westfalen. Thus in a catalog they may be listed for example: Germany, Preußen, Theinland, Thüringen.

4. **Sachsen** (Saxony) covered a wide band of Germany from the North Sea to the Czech Republic.
   The three modern German states carrying this name are Niedersachsen, Sachsen, and Sachsen-Anhalt. The FamilySearch Catalog lists several old Empire states under Sachsen:
   Sachsen (the kingdom)
   Preußen Sachsen (the province)
   Thüringen (the Duchies of Sachsen)
   Sachsen-Altenburg
   Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha
   Sachsen-Meiningen
   Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach

5. **Thüringen**: Eight duchies and principalities of Sachsen became the state of Thüringen (Thuringia) in 1920. Records for towns in Thüringen are listed twice in catalogus. Once under Thüringen and once under the duchy or principality.

   For example, the same record is cataloged under both GERMANY, THÜRINGEN, SULZE and GERMANY, SACHSENALTENBURG, SULZE.
   The duchies and principalities of Sachsen (Thüringen) were Reuß ältere Linie, Reuß jüngere Linie, Sachsen-Altenburg, Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, Sachsen-

Meiningen, Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. The Coburg part of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha joined Bayern in 1920 and is listed under Bayern instead of Thüringen in the catalog.

6. **The Pfalz** (Palatinate) on the <u>French border in southwest Germany</u> was devastated in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). After the war, settlers from other parts of Germany and Switzerland were attracted to help repopulate the area. In the 1800s, more people emigrated to foreign countries from the Pfalz than from any other part of Germany. The Pfalz has been associated with Bayern most of the time since 1214.

   Therefore, the **<u>Place Search of the FamilySearch Catalog lists towns in the Pfalz under BAYERN</u>**. For example, the town of Kaiserslautern in the Pfalz could actually be listed as GERMANY, BAYERN, KAISERSLAUTERN.

Common Latin/German Terms

Latin	English	German
Filius	Son	Sohn
Filia	daughter	Tochter
Pater	Father	Vater
Mater	Mother	Mutter
Vidua	Widow	Relicta/Relictus
Baptizo, baptismi	Baptize, Christening	Taufe
Nati, Natus, genitus	Birth	Geboren
Sepulti, Sepultus	Burial	vergraben
Infans, (filius/filia)	Child or infant	Kind
Kinder	Child or children	Kinder
Mortuus, defunctus, obitus	Death	Tot, totgeboren
Patrini	God Parent	Taufpaten
Maritus, sponsus, conjux	Husband	Ehemann, Gatte
Uxor	Wife	Ux, Weib, Frau
Copulatio, Copulati	Marriage	Heiratet, Heirat
Banni, proclamations	Marriage intention	Verlobt
Namen	Name given	Genannt
Cognomen	Surname	Geschlechtsname
Patrntes, genitores	Parents	Paten
Hodie	Today	Tag
Frater	Brother	Bruder
Legitimatus	Legitimate	ehelich
Didymus, Gemelli	Twins	Gemelli

German/Latin Months

January	Januar, Jänner, Hartung, Jenner
February	Februar, Hornung
March	März, Frühlingsmonat
April	April, Ostermonat, Osteren
May	Mai, Wonnemonat, Blütemonat

June	Juni, Brachmonat
July	Juli, Heuert, Heumonat, Heuet
August	August, Erntemonat, Hitzmonat
September	Septi, September, Fruchtmonat, 7ber, 7bris
October	Oktober, Weinmonat, 8ber, 8bris
November	Novemember, Wintermonat, 9ber, 9bris
December	Dezember, Christmonat, 10ber, 10bris, Xber, Xbris

Days of the Week

English	German	Latin
Sunday	Sonntag	Dominica, Solis, dies
Monday	Montag	Lunae, dies
Tuesday	Dienstag	Martis, dies
Wednesday	Mittwoch	Mercurii, dies
Thursday	Donnerstag	Jovis, dies
Friday	Freitag	Veneris, dies
Saturday	Samstag, Sonnabend	Sabbatum, Saturni, dies
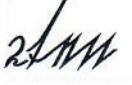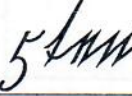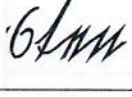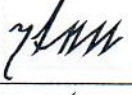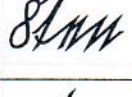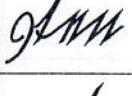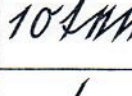
Numbers

1	unus	1st	primus
2	duo, duae	2nd	secundus
3	tres, tria	3rd	tertius
4	quattuor	4th	quartus
5	quinque	5th	quintus
6	sex	6th	sextus
7	septem	7th	septimus
8	Octo	8th	octavus
9	novem	9th	nonus
10	decem	10th	decimus
11	undecim	11th	undecimus
12	duodecim	12th	duodecimus
13	tredecim	13th	tertius decimus
14	quattuordecim	14th	quartus decimus
15	quindecim	15th	quintus decimus
16	sedecim	16th	sextus decimus
17	septemdecim	17th	septimus decimus
18	odeviginti	18th	duodevicesimus
19	undeviginti	19th	undevicesimus, decime nono
20	viginti	20th	vicesimus, vigesimus
21	viginti unus	21st	vicesimus primus
22	viginti duo	22nd	vicesimus secundus
23	viginti tres	23rd	vicesimus tertius
24	viginti quattuor	24th	vicesimus quartus
25	viginti quinque	25th	vicesimus quintus
26	viginti sex	26th	vicesimus sextus
27	Viginti septm	27th	vicesimus septmus
28	vigiti Octo	28th	vicesimus octavus
29	viginti noven	29th	vigesimus nonus
30	triginta	30th	tricesimus
31	triginta unus	31st	tricesimus primus

Vocabulary List - Occupations

Kurrentscript	Transcribed	English Equivalent
Tischler	Tischler	carpenter
Schneider	Schneider	tailor
Kaufmann	Kaufmann	merchant
Weber	Weber	weaver
Schuhmacher	Schuhmacher	shoemaker
Metzger	Metzger	butcher
Schlachter	Schlachter	butcher
Gerichtsmann	Gerichtsmann	member of the court
Schöffe	Schöffe	member of the court
Schulze	Schulze	mayor
Schultheiß	Schultheiß	mayor
Tagelöhner	Tagelöhner	day laborer
Wirt	Wirt	inn keeper
Hebamme	Hebamme	midwife
Fischer	Fischer	fisherman
Ackersmann	Ackersmann	farmer
Bäcker	Bäcker	baker
Holländer	Holländer	man from the Netherlands, farmer
Richter	Richter	judge
Gerber	Gerber	tanner
Bauer	Bauer	farmer

Vocabulary List – Numbers

Kurrentscript	Transcribed	English Equivalent
Abbreviate Numerical Order		
1ten (Kurrent)	1sten	1st
2ten (Kurrent)	2ten	2nd
3ten (Kurrent)	3ten	3rd
4ten (Kurrent)	4ten	4th
5ten (Kurrent)	5ten	5th
6ten (Kurrent)	6ten	6th
7ten (Kurrent)	7ten	7th
8ten (Kurrent)	8ten	8th
9ten (Kurrent)	9ten	9th
10ten (Kurrent)	10ten	10th
11ten (Kurrent)	11ten	11th

12ten	12ten	12th
13ten	13ten	13th
14ten	14ten	14th
15ten	15ten	15th
16ten	16ten	16th
17ten	17ten	17th
18ten	18ten	18th
19ten	19ten	19th
20ten	20ten	20th
21ten	21ten	21st
22ten	22ten	22nd
30ten	30ten	30th
Written Numerical Order		
ersten	ersten	first

zweiten	zweiten	second
dritten	dritten	third
vierten	vierten	fourth
fünften	fünften	fifth
sechsten	sechsten	sixth
siebten	siebten	seventh
achten	achten	eighth
neunten	neunten	ninth
zehnten	zehnten	tenth
elften	elften	eleventh
zwölften	zwölften	twelfth
dreizehnten	dreizehnten	thirteenth
vierzehnten	vierzehnten	fourteenth
fünfzehnten	fünfzehnten	fifteenth