

Chapter 10 THE LANGUAGE

IT'S ALL GREEK TO ME

Perhaps you may feel that the most difficult aspect of Greek family history research is the language, and the fact that the Greek alphabet is different than the Latin or English alphabet.

There are several forms of the Greek language. Ancient Greek, Biblical Greek, and Byzantine Greek are not seen in genealogy. Official Greek [Katharevousa] was used in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries until the late 1970s. Popular Greek [Dimotiki] was used in older records of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the 1980s *Dimotiki* was established as the official language of the country.

HOW TO WORK WITH THE LANGUAGE

If you are totally unfamiliar with the Greek language, there are two possible courses of action:

1. Find a relative or someone in your neighborhood who can read Greek and ask for their help. Such persons are often happy to help you. They can read microfilmed Greek records for you, or can translate a letter or a document for you.

Keep in mind the following:

- ◆ Try to use as little of their time as possible.
For example:
Ask them if they prefer that you mail the letter for translation to them instead of taking it to them. A visit can be time consuming.
- ◆ When you use the mail, include a self addressed stamped envelope for them to mail the translated document back to you. Your translator should not have to spend money for postage. Do **not** mail the original; send a copy.

- ◆ Some may expect payment for their services. Others may be more sensitive and would not accept payment. It is good to find out how they feel about this subject ahead of time. Do a service for them in return. Perhaps babysitting or some other assistance. This will show your appreciation and will encourage them to gladly help you in the future.
- ◆ Use them **only** as translators. The fact that they know the language does not mean that you should expect them to do your family history for you.

If no Greek-speaking person is available in your area, try to find Greek-speaking people in other areas and ask them to help you by correspondence. Write to a university near you and ask if they can recommend a translator. The Consulate General of Greece in your area may also do official translations for you. Ask what the charges will be.

2. Study Greek. You will need to learn the alphabet and how to use the simple transliteration system for writing Greek names with their Greek spelling using Latin [English] letters (see p.130). Of course the Greek language has a complicated grammar but you do not have to learn much. You will need to learn only the basics that are necessary (see p.132). If you find it difficult do not get discouraged. Remember that all these thousands of people who research their ancestors in other countries do not speak the languages of the old countries. Remember that the Greek alphabet uses letters that are also found in the English alphabet more than the old German writing which has hardly any letters resembling the English letters. Yet a tremendous amount of research has been done and is being done by those of German descent. There are ways to do it, and you can do it. There are some suggestions listed on chapter 2, p.16.

A simple explanation of some grammar is included in this chapter (p.132). But if you are really serious about learning the language, you will want to take a Greek class or get an instructional book or cassette or computer software that teaches the Greek language. An easy to obtain book is *Teach Yourself Greek* in the Hodder and Stoughton "Teach Yourself" series. It is available or can be ordered at many bookstores. Sometimes local community schools offer Conversational Greek in evening classes under the Continuing Education program. Such classes are usually offered once a week and the cost is very low. If you decide to learn Greek, it will not only help you in pursuing your genealogy but it will be fun. And if, in the future, you should visit Greece and your Greek relatives, it will prove to be extremely helpful.

Even if you have some limited knowledge of the Greek language it is still important to be sure you know the transliteration method that is included in this publication (see p.130).

THE ALPHABET

The Greek language does not use the Latin alphabet familiar to most English speakers. Greek has its own alphabet, much older than the Latin. The Greek alphabet has twenty-four letters.

The upper case letters (capital letters) are:

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ
Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

The lower case letters are:

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ
ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

There are two forms for the letters "s": "σ" and "ς". The letter "ς" is used at the end of words only.

The Greek alphabet has 7 vowels and 17 consonants.

The vowels are:

α ε η ι ο υ ω

The consonants are:

β γ δ ζ θ κ λ μ ν ξ π ρ σ τ φ χ ψ

Diacritic Marks

In addition to letters Greek writing includes various diacritic marks. A diacritic mark is a mark placed over a letter. The marks used in Greek include:

◆ Accents

Modern Greek words, no matter how long they are, they have one stress, which is indicated by an accent mark. There are three accents:

- ´ - the acute
- ` - the grave (rarely used)
- ˘ - the circumflex.

These marks were used in former times to show the length or pitch of the vowel. In Modern Greek up until the 1980s these marks were used only to indicate the place of the spoken accent. Their use is purely traditional.

In the 1980s all accents were replaced with an accent mark ´ over the stressed vowel.

◆ Breathing Marks

Until the 1980s these were placed over vowels when they are at the beginning of a word. They are holdovers from ancient Greek and have no actual influence on pronunciation. There were two breathing marks:

´ - indicates a "smooth" breathing and has no sound.

ˆ - indicates a "rough" breathing and has no sound. In ancient Greek it had an "h" sound.

Capital vowels had the diacritic mark placed just before the letter. In lower case vowels they are placed over the letter. The breathing marks can appear combined with an accent mark. When the accent marks is an acute or grave the breathing mark goes first.

Example: ᾶ

When the accent mark is a circumflex the breathing mark goes underneath the accent mark.

Example: ᾗ.

In the 1980s the breathing marks were totally omitted.

◆ Dieresis

There is just one dieresis mark:

¨ is placed over the second of two vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately.

Example: Μάϊος [the month May].

The dieresis can be combined with an accent mark.

Example: Μαΐου [of the month May]

ABOUT TRANSLITERATION

The representation of Greek words in the English alphabet is called transliteration (sometimes referred to as Romanization). No single system for transliterating Greek letters is satisfactory to everybody. The problem is complicated by tradition, phonetics and politics. As a result, Greek place names and people names may be spelled in various ways in documents written in languages other than Greek. For example, Χανιά may be spelled *Hania* or *Chania* or *Khania* depending on the transliteration system used. The most accepted system that has been used since 1987 effectively for family history purposes is the *Simple Transliteration System* (see next page).

Among other efforts to come up with a standardized system representing Greek text in the English alphabet, the United States Library of Congress developed a system for their needs which has, itself, been subject to various modifications. Most American Libraries have accepted the Library of Congress system, especially when used for titles of books and names of authors. However the Library of Congress system has proven impractical for representing the names of people and places for family history research. In many cases when it has been used in corresponding with people in Greece great confusion was created. It is highly recommended that you use only the simple transliteration system (see next page). The chief advantage of that system is that it allows a letter for letter representation with less emphasis on pronunciation. This is helpful as it allows names of places and people to be spelled similarly to the way they are spelled in Greek. As a result the names are recognizable in Greece. Other advantages of this system are that it is easy to be used in computers, and it makes it easy to successfully convert the names back to the Greek alphabet if needed. The Family History Library uses the simple transliteration system with a small exception when books are cataloged.

The matter of pronunciation is separate from the issue of spelling. The pronunciation of Greek letters is discussed on p.131. Keep in mind that U.S.A. records of immigrants use a phonetic spelling, which means that the recorder wrote the names of persons and places the way he heard it. This kind of spelling, most of the times, is not recognized in Greece.



TRANSLITERATION CHART

The Simple Transliteration System

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
A α	A a	Λ λ	L l
Aι αι	Ai ai	M μ	M m
Aĩ αĩ	Ai ai	Mπ μπ	Mp mp
Άι άι	Ai ai	N ν	N n
Aυ αυ	Au au	Nτ ντ	Nt nt
Aϋ αϋ	Ay ay	Ξ ξ	X x
Άυ άυ	Ay ay	O ο	O o
B β	V v	Oι οι	Oi oi
Γ γ	G g	Oĩ οĩ	Oi oi
γγ	gg	Όι όι	Oi oi
γκ	gk	Oυ ου	Ou ou
γξ	gx	Oϋ οϋ	Oy oy
Δ δ	D d	Όυ όυ	Oy oy
E ε	E e	Π π	P p
Έι έι	Ei ei	P ρ	R r
Eĩ εĩ	Ei ei	Σ σ ς	S s
Έι έι	Ei ei	T τ	T t
Eυ ευ	Eu eu	Tζ τζ	Tz tz
Eϋ εϋ	Ey ey	Y υ	Y y (See combinations with letters
Έυ έυ	Ey ey		A α, E ε, O ο)
Z ζ	Z z	Φ φ	F f
H η	I i	X χ	H h
Θ θ	Th th	Ψ ψ	PS ps
I ι	I i	Ω ω	O o
K κ	K k		

Omit breathing marks `´

DO NOT USE THE FOLLOWING SYSTEMS FOR YOUR RESEARCH

Due to inconsistency in transliterating systems used by the various authors the following letters or combinations of letters may appear in other books or texts as follows:

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
Aι αι	E e	K κ	C c
Aυ αυ	Af af, Av av	Mπ μπ	B b
B β	B b	Nτ ντ	D d
Γ γ	Y y	Ξ ξ	Ks ks
γγ	ng	Oι οι	I i
γκ	nk	Oυ ου	U u
γξ	nx	P ρ	Rh rh
Δ δ	Th th, Dh dh	Tζ τζ	J j
E ε	E e	Y υ	I i
Έι έι	I i	Φ φ	Ph ph
Eυ ευ	Ef ef, Ev ev	X χ	Ch ch, Kh kh
H η	E e		

PRONUNCIATION

Modern Greek is pronounced the way it is written. Letters are always pronounced the same way, and all letters are pronounced. The single vowels have only one individual sound value and it does not make any difference whether they are pronounced short or long. The double vowels are called diphthongs and are pronounced as one vowel. Some diphthongs are pronounced differently depending on the letter that comes after them. Two vowels together are pronounced separately if the second has a dieresis (¨) on it. The following chart explains the pronunciation of the various Greek letters in various settings.

LetterPronunciation

A α	a as in <u>f</u> ather
B β	v as in <u>v</u> ote
Γ γ	y as in <u>y</u> es
Δ δ	th as in mo <u>th</u> er
E ε	e as in r <u>e</u> d
Z ζ	z as in <u>z</u> ip
H η	ee as in <u>ke</u> ep
Θ θ	th as in <u>th</u> in
I ι	ee as in <u>ke</u> ep
K κ	k as in <u>k</u> ing
Λ λ	l as in <u>l</u> amb
M μ	m as in <u>m</u> an
N ν	n as in <u>n</u> ew
Ξ ξ	x as in w <u>x</u>
O ο	o as in <u>g</u> ot
Π π	p as in <u>p</u> eople
P ρ	r as in <u>r</u> un
Σ σ ς	s as in <u>s</u> it
T τ	t as in <u>t</u> en
Y υ	ee as in <u>ke</u> ep
Φ φ	f as in <u>f</u> ire
X χ	hard h , as in German <u>ich</u> ; between the sound of <u>h</u> and <u>k</u>
Ψ ψ	ps as in <u>collap</u> se
Ω ω	o as in <u>g</u> ot

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels that takes on a unique sound. The diphthongs in Greek are:

<u>Diphthong</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
αι	e as in <u>l</u> et
αυ	av before voiced letters af before unvoiced letters
ει	ee as in <u>ke</u> ep
ευ	ev before voiced letters ef before unvoiced letters
οι	ee as in <u>ke</u> ep
ου	oo as in <u>po</u> or

Digraphs

Digraphs are combinations of consonants which represent a specialized sound. The Greek language has the following digraphs (double consonants):

<u>Digraph</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
γγ	ng as in <u>s</u> inger
γκ	ng as in <u>s</u> inger
γχ	nh as in <u>en</u> hance
μπ	mb as in <u>am</u> ber, or b as in boy
ντ	nd as in <u>ren</u> der, or d as in dear
τζ	j as in <u>J</u> ames

When you are converting Greek writing into the English alphabet omit accent marks (´ ` ~), breathing marks (´ ˆ) and the dieresis (¨).




THE HANDWRITING


Handwriting varies from one person to another; Greek handwriting is no exception. The chart below shows standard schoolbook handwriting. The handwriting of individuals varies, therefore the handwriting of your relatives or of nineteenth century officials will differ somewhat.

A	α	Α α	M	μ	Μ μ
B	β	Β β	N	ν	Ν ν
Γ	γ	Γ γ	Ξ	ξ	Ξ ξ
Δ	δ	Δ δ	Ο	ο	Ο ο
E	ε	Ε ε	Π	π	Π π
Z	ζ	Ζ ζ*	Ρ	ρ	Ρ ρ
H	η	Η η	Σ	σ	Σ σ
Θ	θ	Θ θ	Τ	τ	Τ τ (v)
I	ι	Ι ι	Υ	υ	Υ υ
K	κ	Κ κ	Φ	φ	Φ φ
Λ	λ	Λ λ	Χ	χ	Χ χ
			Ψ	ψ	Ψ ψ
			Ω	ω	Ω ω

The following variants are found in the handwriting of the 19th and beginning of 20th centuries.

“στ” was often written as 

“ου” was often written as 

“ει” was often written as 

GRAMMAR

In English, some words have different endings depending on how they are used in a sentence. A few examples of this are they-their-them, he-his-him and who-whose-whom. This changing of words according to grammatical usage is called inflection. This means that all nouns and adjectives, including names of people and places, are subject to changes which occur on the ending of the words. Names, like other words, are subject to grammatical changes and this can prove confusing if you are unfamiliar with Greek grammar. When you begin your research you may want to overlook the changes of endings until you become more familiar with the language. Below are given some of the most common name endings that you will find in Greek records.

Male endings

Nom.	-ος	-ης	-ας	-ες
Gen.	-ου	-ου (-η)	-ου (-α)	-ε
Acc.	-ον	-ην	-αν	-εν

Female endings

Nom.	-η	-α	-ις	-ας
Gen.	-ης	-ας	-ιδος	-αδος
Acc.	-ην	-αν	-ιδαν	-αν

Explanation of abbreviations:

Nom. = Nominative case. It is the form used when we talk about a person. This is the form by which you should write the names of people and towns on your family history records.

Example: “he is John.”

Gen. = Genitive case. It is the possessive form which is used when we refer to one’s belongings.

Example:

“this is John’s pencil, it is his.”

Acc. = Accusative case. It is the form used when we refer to the cause of an act. Example: “I gave the pencil to John, I gave it to him.”

Notice how the words *he*, *his*, and *him* are different in English when they appear in different cases. In the Greek language, the name endings change in different cases. The changes of the verb endings are more complicated, and are not a subject to be discussed in this manual. Should you be interested in learning more about Greek grammar you may consider reading a grammar book or taking a class.



House built in 1887, renovated in the 1980's.
Pelasia, Fthiotidos

GREEK GENEALOGICAL WORD LIST

(See also Appendix A, p.143.)

The lists of Greek words on the following pages will help you translate Greek words commonly seen in genealogical sources into their English equivalent. This list gives words in their standard form, but variations occur in actual usage depending on grammatical structure. In the actual old records the spelling may vary somewhat from the spelling shown in this word list. This word list includes only words most commonly found in genealogical sources. For more extensive needs consult a Greek-English dictionary. You can obtain a modern Greek-English dictionary at many public libraries or you may be able to order one through your local bookstore. The following dictionaries are also available on microfilm for use in the Family History Centers:

- *Divry's New English-Greek and Greek-English Dictionary*. Athens: Divres, 1959. (FHL microfilm #1183597 item 2).

- Jannaris, A. N. *A Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages as Actually Spoken*. London: John Murray, 1895 (1956 reprint). (FHL microfilm #1181682, item 2).

KEY WORDS

This section will help you quickly find specific types of information in Greek records. It gives the Greek terms for the key genealogical terms; Birth, Baptism, Marriage, Death, and Burial. It also provides certain other key terms.

Words Indicating Relation

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
γονείς	parents
επώνυμον	surname
μητέρα, μήτηρ, (μητρός)	mother (mother's)
όνομα	given name
τέκνον, παιδί	child
πατέρας, πατήρ, (πατρός)	father (father's)
η σύζυγος	wife
ο σύζυγος	husband

Words Indicating Birth

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
γεννήσεις (γεννήσεων)	births (of births)
γεννητήσιες πράξεις,	birth records
εγεννήθη, ετέχθη	was born
έτεκεν	gave birth
πράξεις γεννήσεων	birth records

Words Indicating Status of Birth

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
άρρεν, αρσενικό	male
έκθετον	illegitimate
εξώγαμον	illegitimate
θήλυ	female
νόθον	illegitimate
νόμιμον	legitimate, lawful
παιδί	child
τέκνον	child

Words Indicating Baptism

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
(ο) ανάδοχος	godfather
(η) ανάδοχος	godmother
ανεδέχθη (εκ της ιεράς κολυμβήθρας)	was received (from the holy baptismal font)
βάπτισις	baptism
βρέφος	infant
εβάπτισα	I baptized
εβαπτίσθη	was baptized
νονά	godmother
νονός	godfather
πράξεις βαπτίσεων	baptismal records



House built in the 1840's, Glyfa, Fthiotidos

Words Indicating Marriage

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
νύμφη	bride
νυμφίος	groom
νυμφίοι	groom and bride
ο μεν	he
η δε	she
ο παράνυμφος	best man (in wedding)
η παράνυμφος	best woman (in wedding)
στέπας	the priest who performed the marriage
συνοικεσιών	of marriages
στέπης	the ceremony (marriage)

Words Indicating Death

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
απεβίωσεν	passed away
απέθανε	died
αποβίωσασα	the deceased (female)
αποβίωσας	the deceased (male)
αποθαμένης	of the deceased (female)
αποθαμένου	of the deceased (male)

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
θάνατοι	deaths
θανούσα	the deceased (female)
θανών	the deceased (male)
θνητηρίων	of deaths (records)
τεθνεόντος	of the deceased

Colorful Expressions for death

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
απεδήμησεν εις Κύριον	emigrated to the Lord
απέτυχεν της παρούσης ζωής	failed the present life
εκοιμήθη εις Κύριον	asleep unto the Lord
μετέβη εις την άλλην ζωήν	he/she moved to the next life
μετέβη εις τους Αβραάμιους κόλπους	he/she moved to Abraham's bosom

Words Indicating Burial

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
εκηδεύθη	had a funeral
ενεταφιάσθη	was buried
ενταφιασθέντων	of persons buried
κηδέπας ιερεύς	the priest who performed the funeral
ταφή	burial

Words Indicating Types of Records

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
απογραφή	census
αρχεία	archives
βαπτίσεις	baptismal
βιβλίον ληξιαρχικών	book of records
γάμοι	marriages
γεννήσεις	births
δημοτολόγιον	town registers
εγγραφαί	registers
κατάστιχον	record (listing)
ληξιαρχικαί πράξεις	vital records
ληξιαρχικόν βιβλίον	book of vital records
μητρών αρρένων	male register
μητρών θηλέων	female register
συμβολαιογραφείον	notary office
συμβολαιογραφικαί πράξεις	notarial records
υποθηκοφυλάκειον	land transfer archive
ψυχοχάρτι	prayer roll for deceased

GENERAL WORDS

This general word list includes words commonly seen in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed separately.

		<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
A			
<u>Greek</u>		<u>English</u>	
άγνωστος		unknown	
αγνώστου		of unknown	
αγορά		purchase (contract)	
αγόρι		boy	
αγρότης		farmer	
άδεια γάμου		marriage license	
άδεια ταφής		burial permit	
αδελφή		sister	
αδελφός		brother	
αιών		century	
αμοιβή		reward, fee	
ο ανάδοχος		godfather	
η ανάδοχος		godmother	
ανεδέχθη		baptized (was received from the baptismal font) without	
άνευ		niece	
ανηψιά		nephew	
ανηψιός		officer (military)	
αξιωματικός		died	
απεβίωσεν		emigrated	
απεδήμησεν		died	
απεδήμησεν εις			
Κύριον		the deceased (male)	
αποβιώσας		the deceased (female)	
αποβιώσασα		of the deceased (female)	
αποθαμένης		of the deceased (male)	
αποθαμένου		census	
απογραφή		engagement	
αρραβών		became engaged	
αρραβωνίσθη		I performed the marriage	
αρραβωνοστεφάνωσα		male	
άρρεν		male	
αρσενικό		archive	
αρχείον		not related	
άσχετος συγγενείας		tomorrow	
αύριο		the same (day)	
(την) αυτήν		of the same (month)	
(του) αυτού			
B			
<u>Greek</u>		<u>English</u>	
βαπτίσεις		baptisms	
βιβλίον		book	
βρέφος		infant	
βλογήθη		performed marriage	
βλόγησα		I performed the marriage	
		<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
			Γ
		γαμήλια	of marriages
		γαμικά	marriage record
		γάμοι	marriages
		(των) γάμων	of marriages
		γαμπρός	groom, son in law, sister's husband
		γενεαλογία	genealogy
		γεννήσεις	births
		γεννητήσιες πράξεις	birth records
		γεωργός	farmer
		γιαγιά	grandmother
		γιατρός	physician
		γιός	son
		γονείς	parents
		γραμματεύς	secretary
			Δ
		δασκάλα	teacher (female)
		δάσκαλος	teacher (male)
		δεκαετία	decade
		Δημαρχείο	Town Hall
		Δήμαρχος	mayor (of a town)
		Δήμος	Municipality
		Δημοτολόγιον	Town Register
		διαζευγμένη	divorced (female)
		διαζευγμένος	divorced (male)
		διαζύγιον	divorce
		διδασκάλισσα	teacher (female)
		διδάσκαλος	teacher (male)
		δίδυμα	twins
		διεζεύχθη	divorced
		δικαστήριο	court
		δικαστής	judge
		δικαστικά έγγραφα	court records
		δικαστικός κλητήρ	court clerk
		δικηγόρος	lawyer
		δύτης	diver
		δωρεά	donation
		δωρεάν	free of charge
		δωρητήριο	trust (contract)
			Ε
		εβάπτισα	I baptized
		εβαπτίσθη	was baptized
		εβδομάς, εβδομάδα	week
		εβλόγησα	I blessed (the wedding)
		εγγονή	granddaughter
		εγγονός	grandson
		εγγραφαί	registers

Greek

κουινιάδα
κουινιάδος
κτηματίας

English

spouse's sister
spouse's brother
land/farm owner

Greek

οικία
όνομα
ονομάσθη
ορφανός
ορφανοτροφείο

English

house
name
was named
orphan
orphanage

A

Ληξιαρχείο

Archive of vital records
after 1925

ληξιαρχείο

vital record's archive

ληξιαρχικές πράξεις

vital records

M

μάμμη

grandmother

μαμμή, μαμή

midwife

μάρτυρες

witnesses

μέρα

day

μεσημβρία

noon

μεσημέρι

noon

μεσονύκτιον

midnight

μετανάστευσις

migration

μετανάστης

immigrant

μην

month

μήνας

month

μηνών

months old (age)

μητέρα

mother

μήτηρ

mother

μητρός

of mother

μητρώον αρρένων

male register

μ. μ.

p. m.

μνημόσυνον

memoriam services

μοδίστρα

seamstress

μοναχή

nun, alone (female)

μοναχός

monk, alone (male)

μοναστήρι

monastery

μονή

monastery

N

ναύτης

sailor

ναυτικός

ship personnel

ναυτόπαις

ship-boy

νόθον

illegitimate

νόμιμον

legal, legitimate

νομός

county, prefecture

νόμος

law

νονά

godmother

νονός

godfather

νύμφη, νύφη

bride, daughter in law,
brother's wife

O

ο

article (indicating male)

οδοντίατρος

dentist

οδός

street

Π

παιδίον, παιδί

child

παππούς

grandfather

παπουτσή

shoemaker

παράνομον

illegal

παράνυμφος

best man/woman

παρέστη

attended

πάτερ

father (priest)

πατέρας

father

πατήρ

father

πατρός

of father

πενθερά

mother in law

πενθερός

father in law

περιοχή

area, territory

πιστοποιητικόν

certificate

-βαπτίσεως

-of baptism

-γάμου

-of marriage

-γεννήσεως

-of birth

-θανάτου

-of death

πληρεξούσιον

power of attorney

π. μ.

a. m.

πόλις

town

του ποτέ

of the late (deceased)

πράξεις

records of

-βαπτίσεων

-of baptisms

-γάμων

-of marriages

-γεννήσεων

-of births

-θανάτων

-of deaths

πρεσβυτέρα

priest's wife

πρεσβύτερος

elder, older

προγιαγιά

great grandmother

προγόνι

step child

πρόγονος

ancestor

πρόεδρος

president

Πρόεδρος Κοινότητας

Community President

προηγούμενη

previous

προίκα

dowry

προικίων

dowry contract

προικοσύμφωνον

dowry contract

προπάμμη

great grandmother

προπάππος

great grandfather

πώλησις

sale

πωλητήριο

sale contract (land)

P

ράπτης

tailor

<u>Greek</u>		<u>English</u>	<u>Greek</u>		<u>English</u>
	Σ		υιός		son
σελίς		page	υποθηκοφυλάκειον		land title archive
σήμερα, σήμερον		today	υποθηκοφύλαξ		land title official
στέψας (ιερέυς)		priest who performed the wedding	υποδηματοποιός		shoemaker
στρατιωτικός		military man		Φ	
συγγενής		relative	φάρμακον		medicine
συγγένεια		family relationship	φαρμακοποιός		pharmacist
σύζυγος		spouse	φύλον		sex (male or female)
συμβόλαιον		contract	φύλου		of sex (male or female)
συμβολαιογραφείον		notarial office	φυματίωσις		tuberculosis
συμβολαιογράφος		notary public, owner of notarial office	φυσικόν (τέκνον)		legitimate (child)
συνοικεσίων		of marriages	φυσικός (θάνατος)		natural death
συνταξιούχος		retired		Χ	
	Τ		χήρα		widow
ταφή		burial	χήρευε		widowed
τεθνεόντος		of the deceased	χηρέψας		widowed (man)
(ίνα) τελέσει		to perform (wedding)	χηρέψασα		widowed (woman)
τέλεση γάμου		wedding	χήρος		widower
τέκνον		child	χθες		yesterday
τελωνιακός		custom clerk	χοίρος		pig
της		of (also indicates mother's name)	χρόνος		year
το		the (neuter)	χωρίον, χωριό		village
του		of (also indicates father's name)	χωρίς		without
τσαρουχάς		bootmaker	χωρισμένη		divorced (female)
	Υ		χωρισμένος		divorced (male)
υιοθεσία		adoption		Ψ	
υιοθετημένος		adopted	ψυχοχάρτι		prayer roll for deceased
				Ω	
			ώρα		hour

