

Reading Spanish Records: never hesitate as new horizons are readily available at

<http://www.kuzmich4.com/Facebook/Reading%20Spanish%20Records.pdf>

Many of us may have a number of Latin American or Hispanic ancestors somewhere in our family trees. Knowing the basics of reading and understanding Spanish records can be very helpful. In the Hispanic Project, check out [Choice C](https://www.thefhguide.com/project-9-hispanic.html#c) at <https://www.thefhguide.com/project-9-hispanic.html#c> in Goal 1. You'll learn the essentials of the Spanish alphabet, handwriting tips, words and dates, and tips for the types of records you'll be using. For more about Hispanic research, see [Goal 1](https://www.thefhguide.com/project-9-hispanic.html#a) at <https://www.thefhguide.com/project-9-hispanic.html#a> and [Goal 2](https://www.thefhguide.com/project-9-hispanic02.html#a) at <https://www.thefhguide.com/project-9-hispanic02.html#a> in the Hispanic Project.



Closing Comments with many options available in reading Spanish Records and other languages

In December 13, 2021 posting entitled [International Research Tips: Google Translate](https://translate.google.com) was featured at <https://translate.google.com>, which offers a free service that instantly translates words, phrases, and web pages between English and over 100 other languages. In addition, You can also translate text, handwriting, photos, and speech apps. You can also use Translate on the web.

How Translate webpages in Chrome

When you come across a page written in a language you don't understand, you can use Chrome to translate the page.

1. On your computer, open Chrome.
2. Go to a webpage written in another language.
3. At the top, click Translate.
4. Chrome will translate the webpage this one time.

Not working? Try refreshing the webpage. If it's still not working, right-click anywhere on the page. Then, click Translate to [Language].

Both BYU and FamilySearch.org have some good hints on reading Spanish. For help reading these Spanish and Latin records, see the following guides: These records are written in English. For help reading them see:

- [Spanish Genealogical Word List](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Spanish_Genealogical_Word_List) at https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Spanish_Genealogical_Word_List
- [BYU Spanish Script Tutorial](https://script.byu.edu/Pages/the-spanish-documents-pages/the-spanish-documents/english) at <https://script.byu.edu/Pages/the-spanish-documents-pages/the-spanish-documents/english>

FamilySearch Learning Center videos:

- Reading Spanish Handwritten Records, Lesson 1 at https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/img_auth.php/2/2b/1-Reading_Spanish_Handwritten_Records-Instruction.pdf
- Reading Spanish Handwritten Records, Lesson 2 at [https://script.bry.edu/Pages/the-spanish-documents-pages/the-spanish-documents\(english\)](https://script.bry.edu/Pages/the-spanish-documents-pages/the-spanish-documents(english))

If you speak Spanish, the following free online lesson may be helpful to learn how to use the information in these records:

- Registros Civiles y Parroquiales – Spanish at <https://www.familysearch.org/es/help/helpcenter/lessons/registros-civiles-y-parroquiales>

Here are more hints for finding records in Spain at

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Spain,_Catholic_Church_Records_-

[FamilySearch Historical Records](https://family-history.org/node/125). For more countries with Spanish languages, go to <https://foothills-family-history.org/node/125> and there are many countries out of 70 in which Spanish is their primary language. If you are having any problems reading other foreign languages, consider perusing through an August 13, 2019 posting entitled: [Foreign Language Handwriting Assistance: Yes! You Can Read That Handwriting!](#) at <http://www.kuzmich4.com/Facebook/Handwriting%20Assistance.pdf>.

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch Research Wiki homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Family Tree, Search, Memories, Indexing, Temple, Sign in, and Free Account. A "Help Using the Wiki" button is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation is a sidebar with links for Research Wiki, Getting Started, Wiki Home, About the Wiki, Online Genealogy Records, Research Resources, Browse by County, Browse all Wiki Content, Family History Library, Family History Centers, F2 Affiliate Libraries, Support Wiki Content, Report a Problem, Contact Us, Volunteer and Helper, Personal Satisfaction, Upload Photoage, Edit this Wiki, Add a Page, Manual of Style, Citation Principles, Community News, Community Meetings, Wiki Support, and Help. The main content area features a search bar with a placeholder "Search by place or topic" containing "Catholic Handwriting", a "GO" button, and a "Search Tips" link. To the right is a world map with regions labeled: North America, South America, Central America, Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia, and Oceania. Below the search bar, there's a note about using keywords instead of phrases, an example of "Hispanic Resources", and a tip about starting with broad locations.

Background information on Google Chrome, a major player in the web browser industry

Google Chrome is a [cross-platform web browser](#) developed by [Google](#). It was first released in 2008 for [Microsoft Windows](#), built with [free software](#) components from [Apple WebKit](#) and [Mozilla Firefox](#). It was later [ported](#) to [Linux](#), [macOS](#), [iOS](#), and [Android](#), where it is the default browser. The browser is also the main component of [Chrome OS](#), where it serves as the platform for [web applications](#).

Most of Chrome's [source code](#) comes from Google's [free and open-source software](#) project [Chromium](#), but Chrome is licensed as proprietary [freeware](#). [WebKit](#) was the original [rendering engine](#), but Google eventually [forked](#) it to create the [Blink](#), all Chrome variants except iOS now use Blink.

As of October 2021, [StatCounter](#) estimates that Chrome has a 68% worldwide [browser market share](#) (after peaking at 72.38% in November 2018) on [personal computers](#) (PC).^[16] It is most used on tablets (having surpassed [Safari](#)), and is also dominant on smartphones, and at 65% across all platforms combined.^[19] Because of this success, Google has expanded the "Chrome" brand name to other products: Chrome OS, [Chromecast](#), [Chromebook](#), [Chromebit](#), [Chromebox](#), and [Chromebase](#).

The collage includes:

- A screenshot of a travel guide app showing a map of a city with a ruler overlay, overlaid by a blurred Google Translate interface.
- A dark-themed window titled "TRANSLATE" with the subtitle "Explore the world in over 100 languages." featuring a search bar.
- A screenshot of the official Google Translate website with a sidebar of language codes and a main area for translating text.
- A screenshot of the "Myna for Google Translate" desktop client, titled "The Ultimate Google Translate Desktop Client," listing features like support for 100+ languages, a dock or menu bar, and a phrasebook.
- A graphic showing the word "Language" in multiple languages (e.g., English, Polish, Arabic, Spanish, etc.) surrounding a globe icon.
- A photograph of a street scene in a European city with three semi-transparent boxes labeled "Location" pointing to different buildings.
- A screenshot of a browser interface showing the translation of the phrase "record images" into Spanish. It lists four buttons: "grabar imágenes", "registrar imágenes", "tomar imágenes", and "captar imágenes". Below each button is its Spanish translation and a brief explanatory sentence.
- Two additional rows of text examples comparing English input with their Spanish translations.