

Hypothesis on the Origin & Meaning of the Rudy Surname (May 2024)

The following research was completed using numerous historical records, documented movement of peoples through Europe and Y-DNA testing to develop a reasonable hypothesis as to the origin location and meaning of the Rudy surname. As demonstrated below, the path was far from straight-forward – but seems rational based on the available information.

Root Ancestor:

The ancestor that this research begins with is John (Janos/Jan) Rudy, who was born in Papin, Czechoslovakia¹ on November 6, 1891² and his parents were Mike (Michael/Mihály) Rudy and Mary (Mária) Svab as reported on his Social Security Application (Attachment 1). According to the Berengaria passenger ship record from November 2, 1923, John indicated he had previously arrived in the United States in 1907 and resided in Bridgeport, Connecticut for 14 years. John filed for his U.S. Citizenship on November 13, 1923, in Fairfield County, Connecticut and according to the 1930 U.S. Census, and he was naturalized in 1923. John's departure from Slovakia seems to coincide with the First Wave of Immigration from Slovakia to the United States (1873-1917) – which was attributed to a lack of employment in formerly thriving occupations in Slovakia such as mining, tradesman and farming (Ref. 1). John's religious affiliation was Roman Catholic and his native language was Slovak.

Rudi Surname Change:

The Roman Catholic Church records available on FamilySearch.org – take the Root Ancestor's family line well into the 1700s in Papin, Slovakia (Attachment 2). The Roman Catholic church records also make a clear transition in the spelling of this Rudy line. Beginning with the birth record of the Root Ancestor's father Michael on February 20, 1865 – all prior church records indicate the spelling of this surname as Rudi.

A specific reason for the change in the surname spelling was not located (it could have been simply due to a change in the original pronunciation of the name over time, or how the surname was interpreted/recorded by the local priest, etc.). While there is not a definitive reason as to the spelling change that occurred with the surname, the continuity of Rudi in its spelling pre-1865 is considered the most relevant finding from this part of the study. Therefore, the remainder of this research was focused on Rudi as the root spelling of the surname.

Evaluation of Rudy/Rudi Relative to Slovak Common Surnames:

It would appear that at least by the end of the 19th Century, this line of Rudi's resided in a community that was essentially Slovak in nature. However, the surname does not seem to fall into traditional Slovak naming patterns. For example, a search of the <https://forebears.io/slovakia/surnames> website will produce a list of over 1,000 surnames that are reportedly the most common in Slovakia. The Rudy (or Rudi)

¹ Which was part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire from 1814-1918.

² John Rudy's Roman Catholic baptism record indicates his date of birth as November 6, 1890.

surname is not present on the aforementioned list. Moreover, the previously noted list contains less than 20 Slovakian surnames ending with -y (none ending in -dy and most ending with -sky). Out of the entire list there only three surnames that show up ending with -i (Forrai, Szalai, and Hegyi). The Rudi surname largely appears to be an outlier when viewed against the composition of the overall local population in Papin.

A review of Ethnographic Maps of Austria-Hungary Empire (see below) around the 18th Century period reflects the Papin population was principally comprised of Slovaks bordered to the north by Ruthenians (Ukrainians).

These observations led to further investigation to determine whether the Rudi surname may have a greater likelihood as having originated outside of Slovakia.

18th Century European Rudi Surname Prevalence:

The FamilySearch.org website contains a substantial amount of indexed church records throughout Europe (which generally extends back into the 1700s). A search of the currently indexed records from 18th Century Europe maintained by FamilySearch.org was completed to determine the prevalence of the Rudi surname outside of Slovakia. Specifically, this effort was conducted to gauge for a potential geographical epicenter of the surname. Note at the time of this writing – there are church records on the FamilySearch.org website have not been yet indexed – which could affect the results noted herein in the future. Enclosed are the findings of a Rudi search during the period of 1700-1799 in areas proximate to Slovakia:

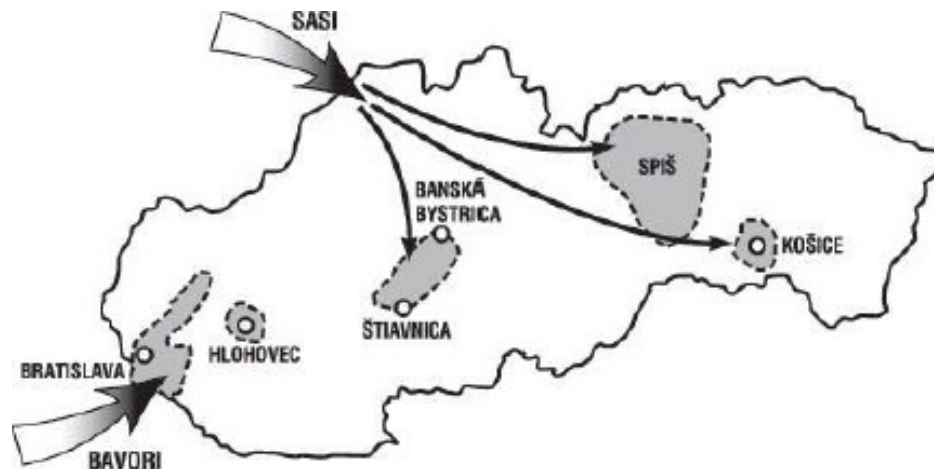
- **Latvia:** 0 Rudi records;
- **Lithuania:** 0 Rudi records;
- **Czech Republic:** 1 Rudi record;
- **Romania:** 1 Rudi record;
- **Belgium:** 2 Rudi records;
- **Denmark:** 10 Rudi records;
- **Italy:** 16 Rudi records;
- **Austria:** 45 Rudi records;
- **Netherlands:** 83 Rudi records;
- **Ukraine:** 165 Rudi records (all of them in the Cyrillic alphabet, руди)
- **Poland:** 195 Rudi records (192 of those in the Cyrillic alphabet, руди)
- **France:** 420 Rudi records;
- **Estonia:** 727 Rudi records
- **Slovakia:** 1,165 Rudi records;
- **Germany:** 1,677 Rudi records;
- **Hungary:** 2,320 Rudi records
- **Switzerland:** 4,900 Rudi records;

The results of the analysis support that there was a significant dispersion of the Rudi surname outside of Slovakia in Europe during the 18th Century. In addition, there also appears to be Germanic affiliation with the Rudi surname. European migration history was used to investigate possible explanations for the observations noted above.

Ostsiedlung - Germanic Medieval Migration in Europe:

There is a well-documented movement of Germanic peoples in Europe, which is referred to as the Ostsiedlung (East Settlement), that occurred during the 12th to early 14th Centuries. The documented areas where the Germanic people migrated to as part of the Ostsiedlung include multiple modern and historical regions such as: Germany east of the Saale and Elbe rivers, the states of Lower Austria and Styria in Austria, Livonia (Lithuania), Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, and Transylvania in Romania (Ref. 2). The following provides some specific background information on the Germanic migration into the aforementioned regions that are considered relevant to this research:

- **Slovakia – Cipzer/Zipser Germans or Zipser Saxons:** The Mongols made an incursion into northwest Slovakia in the 1240s – and essentially laid waste to much of the infrastructure and native people (which were predominately Slavs). At this point in time, the Slovakia area was under the control of the King of Hungary (i.e., Bela IV). Realizing that there was a dearth of people in the area after the Mongol raids, the King of Hungary had “invited” Germanic people to come to Upper Hungary (i.e., Slovakia) to bring specialized trades (e.g., mining, lumbermen, tradesperson, farmers) and provide security from further foreign incursions (Ref. 3). The Germanic people originated from the lower Rhine River valley region, Flanders, Saxony and Silesia (Refs. 3, 5). The approximate points of entry the Germanic settlers used to enter and move through Slovakia along with their destinations are depicted below:



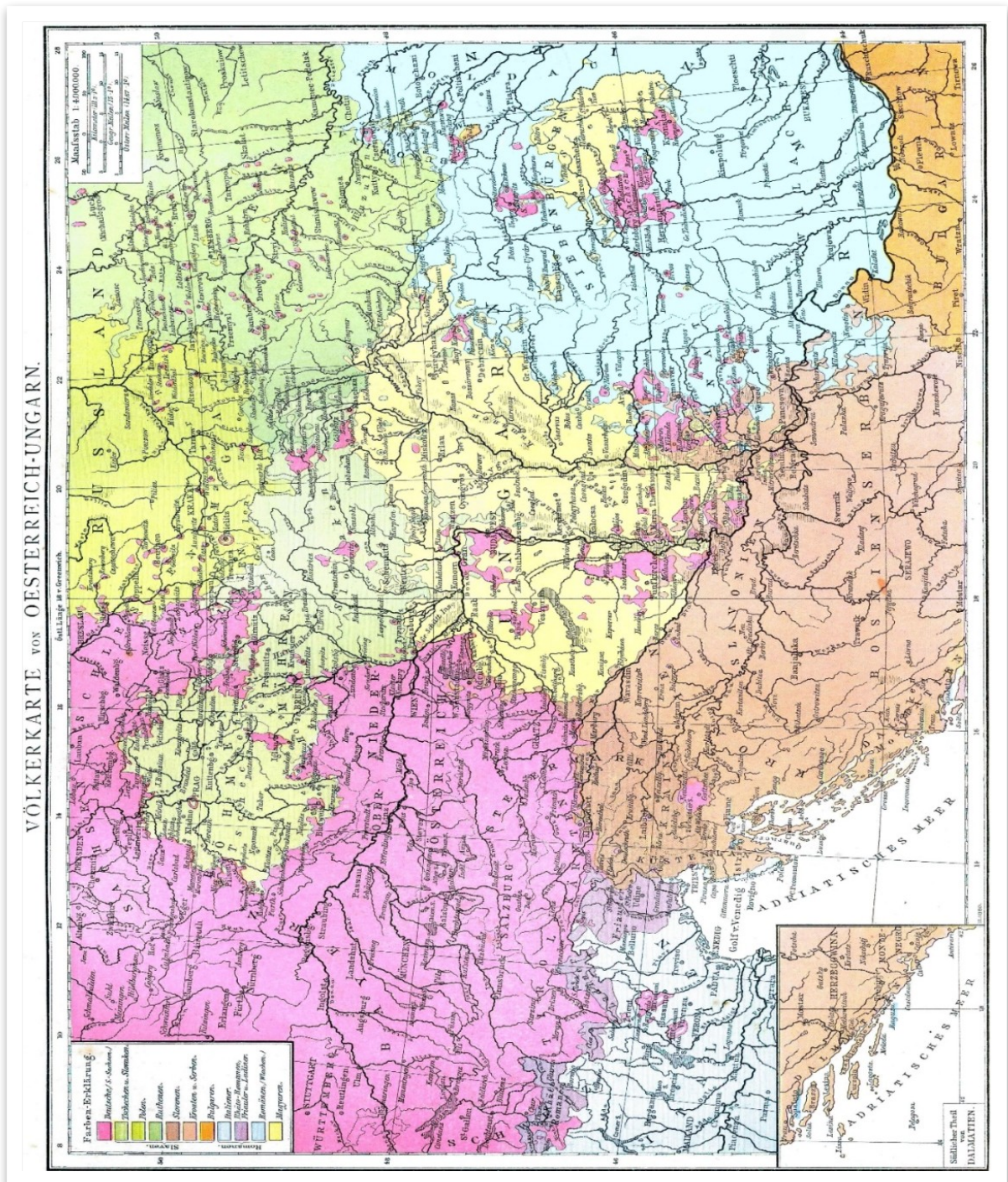
Direction and Arrival of German Settlers in Slovakia the 13th Century
(From Lukačka, 2006; Reference 13, Figure 12)

Note: Sasi refers to “Saxons” and Bavori the “Bavarians”.

1868 Ethnographic Map of the Austrian Monarchy

(From British Library Collections, <https://blogs.bl.uk/european/2017/07/peoples-and-languages-of-the-austrian-empire-in-19th-century-ethnographic-maps.html>)

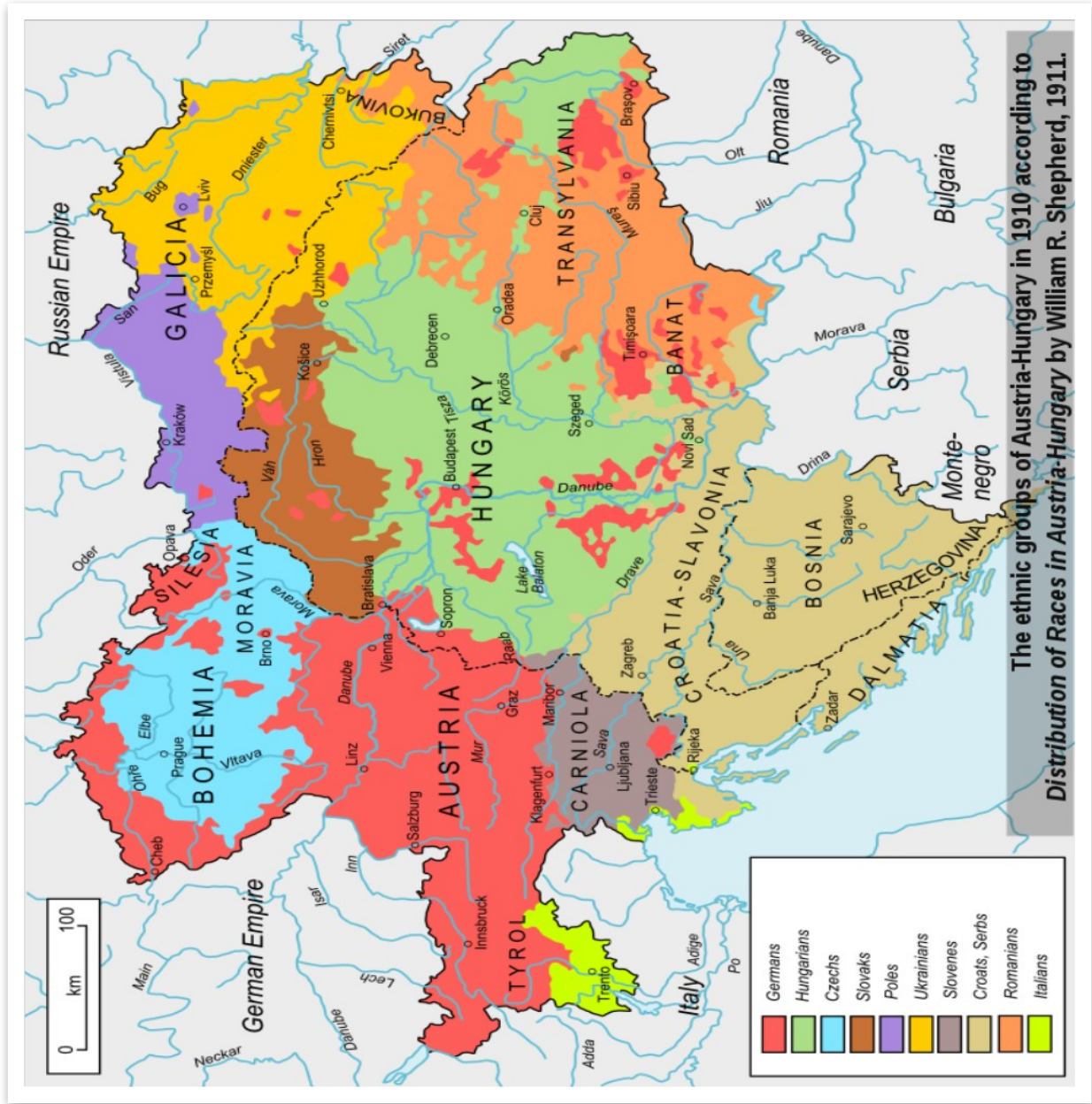
Note: Areas in yellow represent Germanic populations; red represents Slovak populations, and brown represents Ruthenen (Ukraine) populations.



Ethnographic Map of Austria-Hungary (1890 Census)

(From https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_Slovakia)

Note: Areas in purple represent Germanic populations; light green represents Slovak populations, and dark green represents Ruthenen (Ukraine) populations.

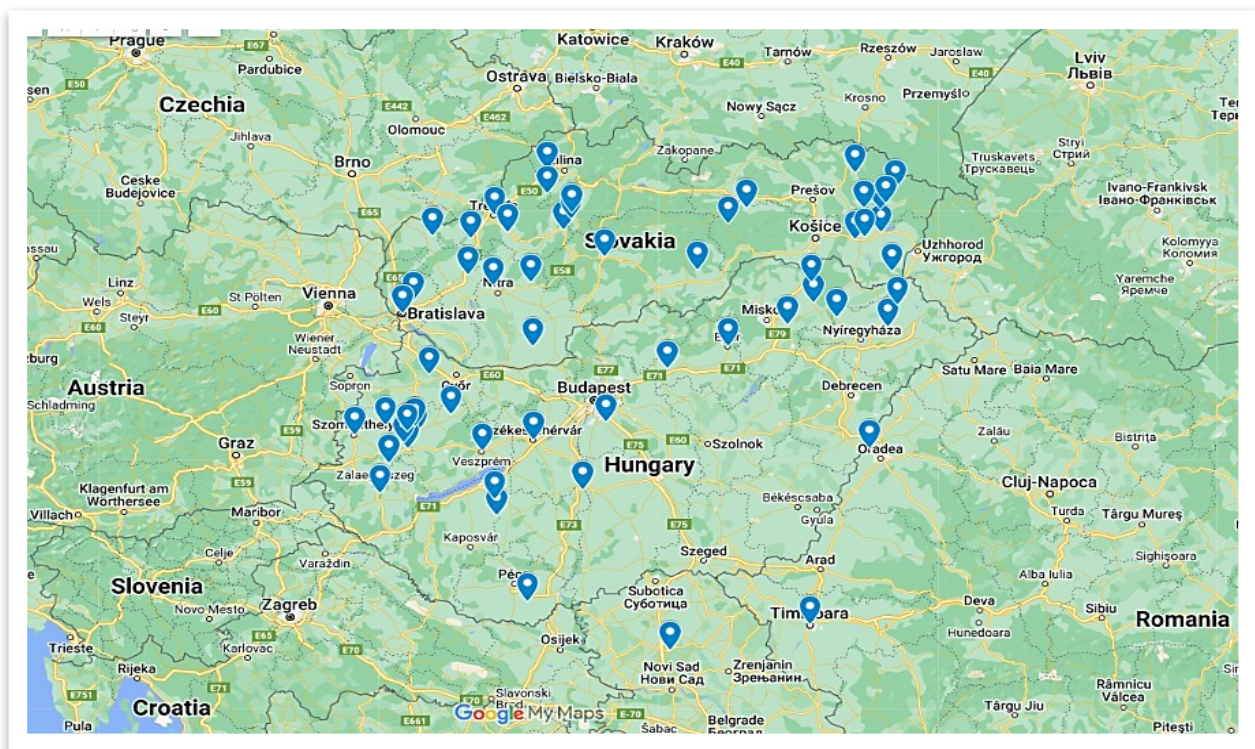


The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910. Based on "Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary" from the Historical Atlas by William R. Shepherd, 1911, File:Austria_hungary_1911.jpg. The city names were changed to those in use since 1945. From Wikipedia, Republic of German Austria, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_German-Austria.

Note: Areas in red represent Germanic populations; brown represents Slovak populations, and orange represents Ukraine (Ruthenian) populations. This map was also enclosed to demonstrate the continued presence of defined Germanic populations throughout the territories such as Slovakia, Transylvania/Romania and Hungary as late as the early 20th Century.

Distribution of Rudi's in 1700-1799 in Slovakia and Hungary:

The currently indexed church records available on FamilySearch.org for the Slovakia and Hungary contained substantial church records for Rudi's during the 18th Century in Slovakia and Hungary. The locations only reflect the presence of a Rudi event (e.g., baptism, marriage, death) and are not representing the frequency of events at a particular location (which substantially varied). The church records related to Rudi events as identified on FamilySearch.org for the time period of 1700-1799 are as follows:



Map of Recorded Rudi Presence in Slovakia and Hungary 1700-1799

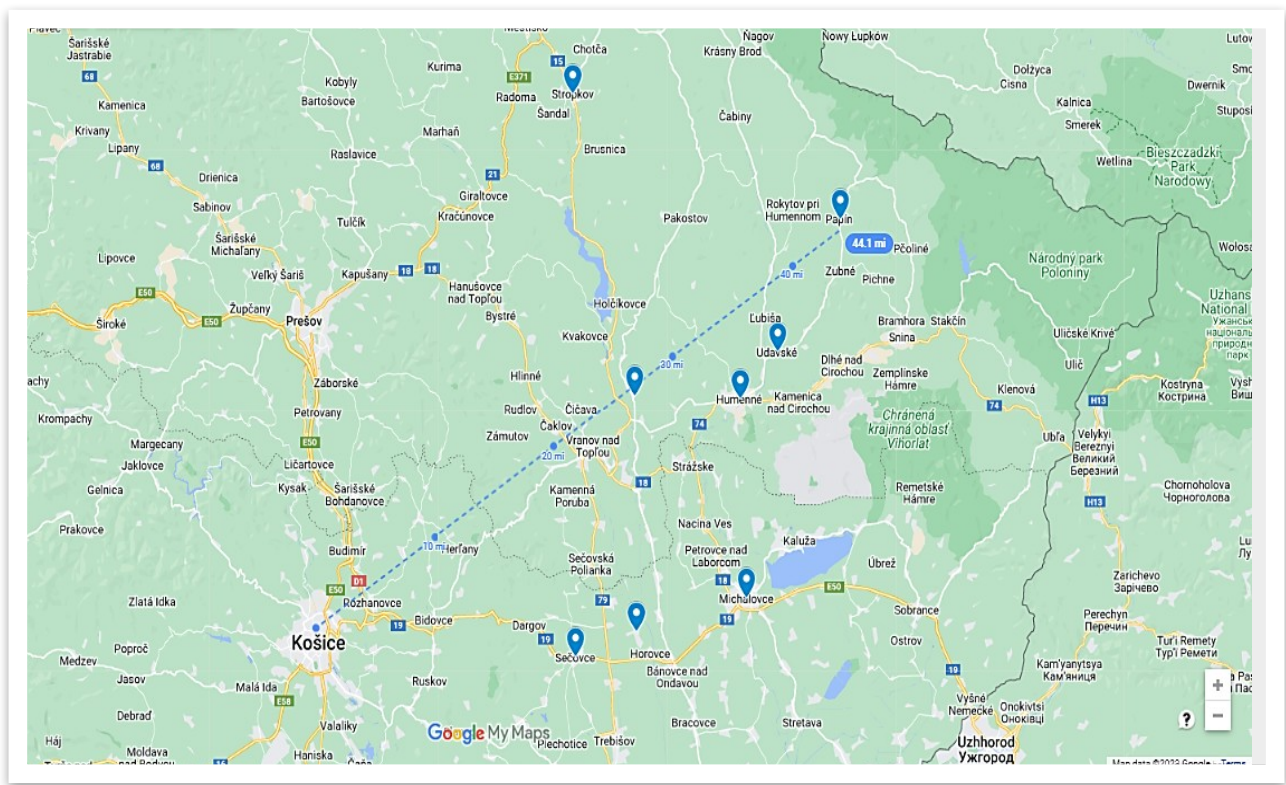
Based on the results, the geographic distribution depicted on the map strongly supports that the Rudi surname is not limited to Slovak and Ruthenian populations (which is the populations proximate to Papin, Slovakia where the Root Ancestor originated). The reported Rudi locations are well dispersed and in many cases in proximity to where Germanic populations resided as noted in the Austrian-Hungarian ethnicity maps.

While the prior observations may support that the Rudi surname may be affiliated with a Germanic origin, there remains a question how the Root Ancestor's family wound up in a far corner of Slovakia principally populated by Slovaks and Ruthenians (Ukrainians).

A closer examination of the distribution of Rudi's in the eastern portion of Slovakia was conducted to establish a possible explanation.

Rudi Migration Path and Origin Source:

A zoom in of the prior map of the Rudi distribution in Slovakia and Hungary depicts a line of Rudi families generally emanating from some base point that appears to terminate at Papin (see below). Assuming that the Rudi surname is Germanic, then Papin would be at the end of a migration line and the origin source would be in the opposite direction. A known potential source for Germanic immigrants that is relatively close and in line with the observed pattern noted in the map below is Košice, which is the second largest city in Slovakia and approximately 44 miles from Papin, appears to be a good candidate source.



Map of Recorded Rudi Presence in Eastern Slovakia 1700-1799

A closer review of the Ethnographic map of Austria-Hungary (1880 Census), which is depicted below, has Košice shaded as purple, depicting a Germanic population. The location for Papin has been approximated and clearly resides close to a divide of light green and dark green, that represents Slovak and Ruthenian (Ukraine) populations, respectively, (which the Root Ancestor spoke Slovak and appears to support the findings of the Austria-Hungary 1880 Census ethnic classification). Moreover, as reported above by Lukačka, 2006 (Ref. 12, Figure 12), the “Sasi” or Saxon Germans clearly notes Košice as an initial settlement point for the 13th Century Germanic immigrants.



**Zoom In of Eastern Slovakia
Ethnographic Map of Austria-Hungary (1890 Census)**

Further, from the Official Website of Kosice, Short History of Kosice:

“Košice – one of the oldest towns in Slovakia – lies at the place where the River Hornád emerges from its picturesque wooded valley and flows onto an extensive plain. This is a city with a rich and glorious past. It starts with the first mention of a community here in a document from the year 1230, when Kosice is referred to as “Villa Cassa”. The town itself was founded by German colonists from Lower Saxony together with the original local Slav settlers after the year 1243.”
[\(https://www.kosice.sk/city/\)](https://www.kosice.sk/city/)

It is noteworthy that Košice, as reported in the Austrian-Hungarian 1890 Census, is contained wholly within an area populated by Slovaks. Moreover, the Košice website indicates that the founding of the city was completed by German colonists and local Slavs. These observations may support a hypothesis that a Rudi Germanic immigrant (or likely his descendants) over time intermixed with a Slovak population, taking on their language and traditions and eventually migrated deeper into Slovak territory. If the Rudi Germanic immigrant arrived in Košice around the year 1300, and it was assumed that the Rudi’s presence in Papin extended back another 100 years (i.e., 1600) that would allow close to 300 years to complete the migration of the Rudi line to Papin⁴.

⁴ According to the Official Website for Papin, Slovakia, the first written records of Papin occurred in 1330.
<https://www.obecpapin.sk/contact>

Middle Ages Germanic Vocabulary Record Search:

Based on the surname selection process employed in Germanic areas of Europe during the Middle Ages, the potential exists that the Root Ancestor's surname origination was based on local vocabulary around the subject period. In particular, the surname could have represented an occupation, familial relationship, location, or physical feature. The findings noted above support that a Rudi ancestor responsible for coining the surname resided in Germanic territories during the Middle Ages. The West Germanic Language map (below) summarizes the languages that would likely have been available to the Rudi ancestor involved in the surname selection process (i.e., Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Old Dutch, Old Dutch and Old High German).

West Germanic Language Map – Early 10th Century

(From wikipedia.org/wiki/Old Dutch, Map based on: Meineke, Eckhard & Schwerdt, Judith, Einführung in das Althochdeutsche, Paderborn/Zürich 2001, pp. 209)



A summary of the most relevant findings for this part of the investigation includes the following:

Old Saxon dictionaries were not readily available, and the one located (i.e., “A Concise Old Saxon Dictionary” by Henrich Tiefenbach) provided no useful data to assist in the

research. However, an Anglo-Saxon⁵ dictionary by Bosworth and Toller (Ref. 10) provided the following:

rúde; (?) roughness of the skin, scab: Seó rúde or se rúda (se rude, MS,) on dam men scamma in homine, Wrt., Voc. i. 45, 30, [O.L Ger. rútha scabies: O.H. Ger. Rudam rudo scabies, impetigo: Ger. raude. Cf.. This form seems to point to hrúde⁶ as the earlier form in English.] (*Note: the pronunciation of rúde in modern English would be roo-deh. The “u” would be long and the “e” would be short*).

rudig; *adj.* Rudd:-- Rudi *purpureus, rubicundus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 8. [Rudi scheome, A. R. 330, 20. Þi rudi neb schal as gres grenen, H. M. 35, 22.]. (*Note: the pronunciation of rudig would be ruh-dee; in Anglo-Saxon. The “u” would be short like in “rudder”; and the suffix “ig” was pronounced “ee” in modern English*).

The Bosworth & Toller dictionary is based on vocabulary taken from manuscripts from the period which are referenced within the definition. The H.M. (Hali Methhad Glossary) reference for the “rudig” definition included the following notation:

“Thi rudie neb schal leanin ant ase gres grenin”, which translates in modern English to, “Your rosy face will grow lean and become green as grass.”

An Old Frisian entomological dictionary was located (i.e., Old Frisian Entomological Dictionary by Dirk Boutkan & Sjoerd Michiel Siebinga, Brill, Leiden – Boston, 2005), but provided no data useful to this research.

There does not exist a wealth of data in support of an Old Dutch lexicon. However, a relatively old Dutch dictionary (Dutch to Latin) was located (i.e., Etymologicum Teutonicae Linguae, Cornelis Kilianus, Antwerp, 1599) and provided the following:

roode; Rubere (translation to modern English from Latin: to be red or flush), rubescere (translation to modern English from Latin: to grow red again) & Rubefacere (translation to modern English from Latin: to make red or blush). (*Note: there does appear to be alternate ways to pronounce – “road-e” or “rood-e”*).

A review of an Old High German dictionary (Ref. 11), provided likely the most interesting results as follows:

rūdi, f, G. II, 490; scabiosus, (impetigo), Räude. II, 633, 13. (*Note: the pronunciation would likely be roo-di*);

rūdig, *adj.* G. II, 490; scabiosus, (impetigo), rāudig, schorfig. I, 345, 1. III, 428, 34. 439, 72. Mayer, 96, 7 (*Note: the pronunciation would likely be roo-dich*).

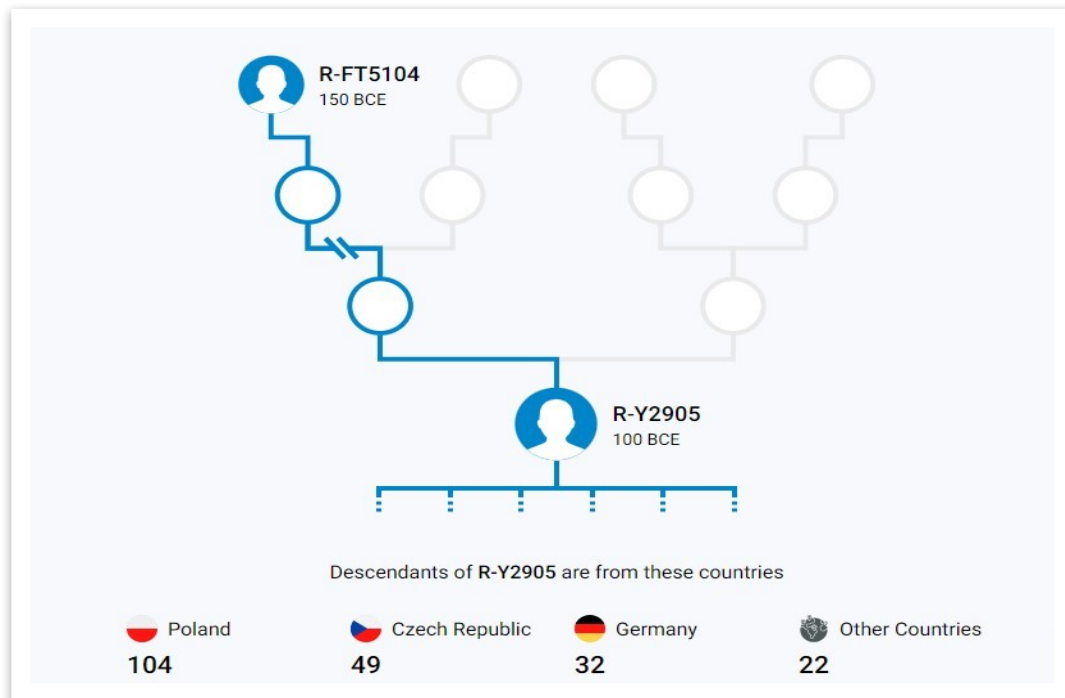
⁵ Which was a language derived in part from Saxons, along with Jutes and Angles.

⁶ Likely derived from Reudh (pronounced Roodth) Proto Indo-European word for red, ruddy.

Based on the above, it appears that forms of the word “rudi” were prevalent in old West Germanic languages. From the definitions located – it would be a safe assumption that the Rudi surname was attributed to a physical characteristic – likely some reddish appearance in complexion. In particular, the origin for use of “rudi” was to describe some skin condition (e.g., scabies, impetigo, etc. that would produce red rashes accompanied by scabby conditions), but over time its meaning was focused on a general description of one’s complexion (i.e., a bloody red color such as rosy, rubicund, ruddy, etc.).

Y-DNA Testing:

A male descendant of the Root Ancestor completed a Y-DNA test (which included both Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) and Short Tandem Repeats (STR) testing) through Family Tree DNA. The SNP test results are used to develop haplogroups to provide information pertaining to the movement patterns over time of paternal ancestry from their origin in Africa (see Attachments 3 and 4). The Root Ancestor’s descendant SNP test results indicate Haplogroup R-Y2905 as the most recent (which equates to a period near the start of the Common Era). Family Tree DNA’s database indicates the following distribution of the earliest known geographic origin for the test takers that were confirmed in the R-Y2905 haplogroup:



Excerpt from the R-Y2905 Story by Family Tree DNA
(from <https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-Y2905/story>)

The descendant summary of R-Y2905 is interesting since it indicates a substantial number of German descendants associated with the haplogroup. Moreover, the SNP

tracker (<http://scaledinnovation.com/gg/snpTracker.html>) used in conjunction with the Y-2905 Haplogroup Timescale (Attachment 4) indicates that they arrived in Central Europe from Asia around 3,000 BCE (as demonstrated by the upstream Haplogroup R-PF6162, depicted in Attachments 3A & 3B) and remained there until at least 100 BCE (as depicted in Attachments 3C & 3D). Therefore, a high number of individuals reporting Poland as the location of their earliest known ancestor would be consistent with a population that was present in Central Europe for a substantial amount of time and for whatever reason did not migrate further. The last Y-2905 Story observation is the high number of persons connected with the Czech Republic. Together with the German results, there appears to have been a notable migration trend of a portion of Haplogroup Y-2905 from Central Europe (present day Poland) westward to adjacent territories (present day Czech Republic and Germany).

Family Tree DNA maintains a database of over two million records and allows comparison of the test subject's Y-DNA to use STR to help determine matches in paternal genealogical research. The Family Tree DNA STR analysis indicated 41 matches (17 exact and 24 at one-step at the 12-marker level) with the male descendant of the Root Ancestor, none of which had reported the Rudi/Rudy surname. The earliest reported geographic location distribution of the 41 matches from the 12-marker level test was as follows:

- Poland: 29.3% (reported haplogroups: 4, R-M198, 2, R-M512⁷, 6 downstream of R-Y2905);
- Germany: 29.3% (reported haplogroups: 5, R-M198, 3, R-M512, 2, R-L260, 1-R-Y2905, 1 downstream of R-Y2905);
- Unknown/Not Reported: 26.7% (reported haplogroups: 6, R-M198, 1, R-M512, 4 downstream of R-Y2905);
- Others⁸: 14.7% (reported haplogroup: 1, R-M512; 1, R-M198; 4, downstream of R-Y2905).

Note: Other than the Rudy/Rudi descendant's test result – there was only one match noting their reported earliest paternal origins from Slovakia.

Since none of the Y-DNA 12-marker matches had a Rudy/Rudi surname, the STR matches with the 41 individuals are not recent – and are likely connected prior to the surname convention process (i.e., > 1,000 years). The presence of matches with the oldest known paternal origins as Polish is expected for the reasons mentioned earlier (i.e. since the line was in Central Europe for such a long period of time - it would be anticipated that a large pool of cousins from Y-2905 remained in Central Europe).

What is of interest in the 12-marker data is that there appears to be a significant western dispersion trend into Germany associated with the matches related to the male descendant of the Common Ancestor. This is consistent with the broader observation reported on the Family Tree DNA R-Y2905 Story. Further, there are three German

⁷ R-M512 is a predicted haplogroup that is upstream of R-M198 (which R-M198 is verified through SNP testing).

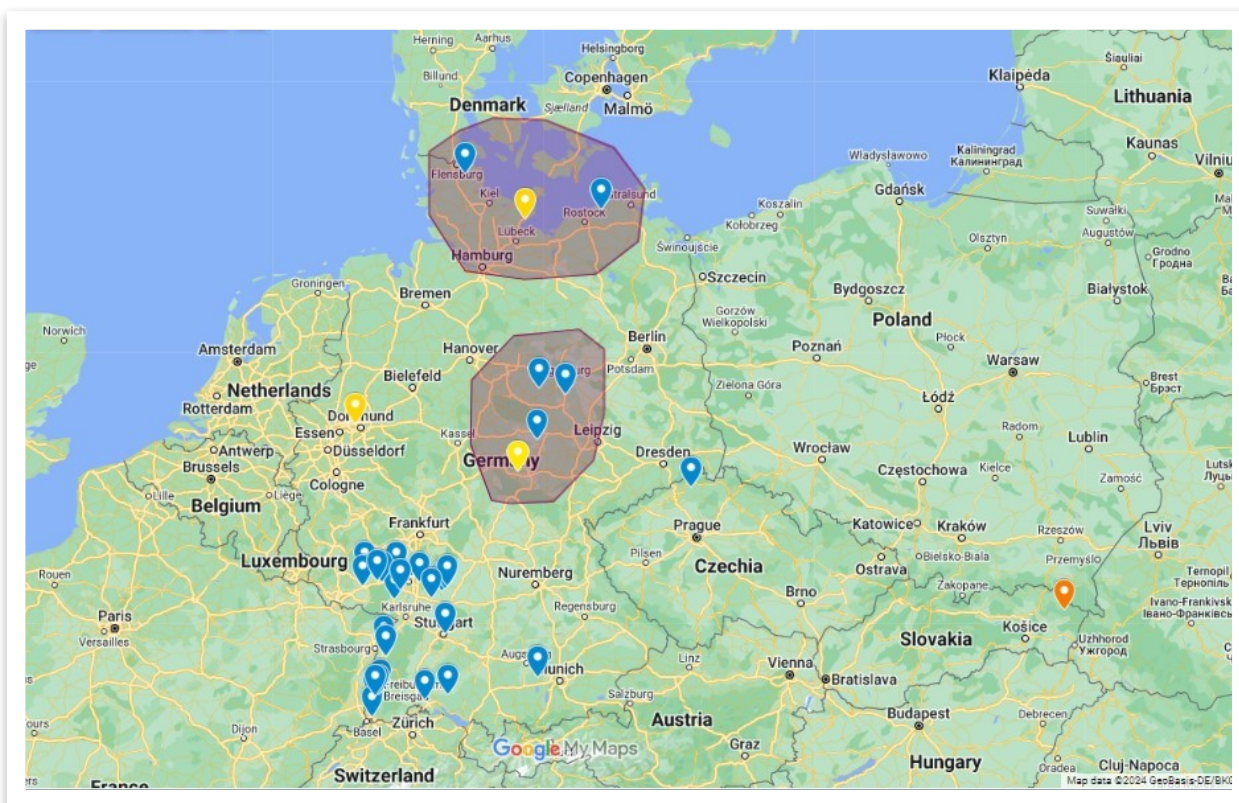
⁸ Czech Republic (1); Hungary (1); Sweden (1); Belarus (1); Slovakia (1); Russia (1).

matches (that are either exact with the R-Y2905 or close, R-L260 is only four mutations upstream from R-Y2905 haplogroups) that had the following surnames and reported their earliest known ancestor's geographic location and time:

- Görlach (R-L260); Gotha, Germany 1812
- Kluvetasch (R-Y2905); Logeberg, Germany 1749
- Zimmerman (R-L260); Castrop, Germany 1891

Not surprisingly, a review of forebears.io for each of the above noted surnames were reported as Germanic in origin – which means that their ancestors were likely present in Germany for at least 1,000 years (coinciding with the surname convention process).

A review of the currently indexed church records available on FamilySearch.org for Germany was completed for the Rudi surname during the period of 1600-1699 and the results are depicted below.



Map of Recorded Rudi Presence in Germany 1600-1699

Note: Blue pins note presence of a Rudi record (map also includes a Rudi that resided in the Czech Republic in the early 1700s). Gold pins note the oldest known geographic location of 12-DNA match with the descendant of the Root Ancestor for Gotha, Logeberg and Castrop, Germany. The orange pin is the location of earliest verified location of Root Ancestor's lineage.

The church records indicate a large concentration of Rudi's present in southwestern Germany (which doesn't appear to be connected to this investigation either through Y-DNA testing, historical or genealogy records). However, the Rudi's that are present in east central and northeast Germany are of particular interest – especially when compared to the oldest known geographic location of the individuals associated with the Y-DNA match of Haplogroups R-L260 and R-Y2905 with the descendant of the Root Ancestor. This observation seems to support that commonly related ancestor(s) of these hereditary lines departed Central Europe – and their descendants populated eastern Germany.

After so much time spent in Central Europe (perhaps up to 3,000 years) why a subset of peoples from Haplogroup R-Y2905 finally migrated westward could be explained through recorded history. In particular, there was a substantial western migration of peoples from Central Europe to western due to The Great Migration. Specifically, the fall of the Roman Empire along with the incursion of the Huns into Central Europe in the 5th Century – aligns well with the western movement of a subset of peoples associated with Haplogroup Y-2905. This would have given close to 500 years of migration westward before the period of surname selection process for the subset of R-Y2905 peoples that migrated into eastern Germany.

In summary, the Y-DNA test data appears to support the hypothesis that a Rudi ancestor could have migrated from Central Europe (present day Poland) westward around the time of the Great Migration in the 5th Century to areas in the vicinity of present-day eastern Germany prior to the surname selection period in 1000. As the database of YDNA begins to grow over time, this method may result in a conclusive determination (i.e., in the event another Rudi/Rudy with earliest known origin from Germany matches with the Rudy descendant that completed the YDNA test as part of this investigation).

Alternate Migration Path:

The aforementioned data is postulating the Root Ancestor forebearers at some point in time were Germanic. However, to develop a balanced approach to the formation of a hypothesis – this effort considered another migration alternative – which is the Root Ancestor forerunners migrated from Central Europe (Poland) directly into Slovakia. In support of this alternate migration path the Polish dictionary indicates that “rudy” is an adjective for red-hair or ginger color – and may have been employed during the surname selection process. While it is not possible to fully dismiss this migration path/surname origin – enclosed are some reasons against the alternative:

- Family Tree Y-DNA STR Matching: There was only one other match to the Common Ancestor's descendant currently in the Family Tree DNA's database that reported their oldest known ancestor from Slovakia (which would have originated from a common ancestor in Central Europe/Poland);

- Low Rudi Surname Concentration in Poland: Relative to the other surrounding European countries noted in the above summary – it seems counter-intuitive that a Rudi surname where Poland was an epicenter;
- Rudi Dispersion: As noted on the Map of Recorded Rudi Presence in Slovakia and Hungary 1700-1799, there appears to be a significant dispersion of Rudis in Hungary in the 1700-1799 time period. Review of the ethnographic maps provided above appear to show the presence of Germanic peoples located within Hungarian borders – but not Polish or Slovak;
- Old Polish Dictionary: Rudy (and rudi) is not included in the 3,400 definitions contained in the Old Polish Dictionary on-line reference (<http://www.staropolska.pl/slownik/index.php>) reported on the University of Toronto Libraries, Research Guides, Slavic and East European Resources. Old Polish was used between the 10th and 16th Centuries;
- Ruthenians Territory: Northeastern Slovakia was sparsely populated until the 13th Century. A coherent territory with an intensive and relatively compact Ruthenian (Rusyn) settlement was created along Slovakia's borders with Poland and Ukraine from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. (Ref. 4, pg. 181). Papin, Slovakia (which was founded in 1330s) bordered Ruthenian territory and would generally support Slovak migration in the area likely occurred from the west and south rather than from the north and east.

At present, it is not possible to rule out this alternative – but based on the available data – it seems like there are some reasonable concerns that would need to be addressed to increase its probability.

Hypothesis:

From the data provided above it appears that the Root Ancestor's lineage was at some point in time Germanic (which coincided in time with the surname selection of Rudi/Rudy). This hypothesis assumes that a Rudi ancestor migrated west from Central Europe around the time of the Great Migration to somewhere along territory that was in proximate to present day eastern Germany and assumed the Western Germanic Dialect (i.e., Old High German) during the surname selection period. The Rudi/Rudy ancestor remained in Germanic territory up until the 1200-1300s, which coincided with the Ostsiedlung, and a descendant completed their next phase of migration. Based on the information available – one potential eastern migration pathway that the Rudi ancestor embarked from Germanic territory to “Upper Hungary” and settled in Košice/Kassa between 1240-1340⁹. Over time, the Germanic Rudi ancestor and/or his descendants began to intermix with local Slovak population and took on their language and customs. The Germanic Rudi's descendants may have departed Košice/Kassa due to the Black Plague (1340), incursions by the Ottoman Empire (early 1500s), displacement by the Hungarian population along the southern tier of Slovakia, or some other reason. Traversing through Carpathian Mountain roads, the descendants of the Rudi Germanic immigrant eventually settled in Papin sometime after its founding in 1330.

⁹ Germanic migration stopped in Slovakia around 1340 due to the Black Death pandemic. (Ref. 5)

In time, there may be more definitive information that will help support (or disprove) the hypothesis, but this should serve as a reasonable base to build upon for future investigations associated with this line of Rudi/Rudy.

Attachments:

1. Social Security Administration Application for John (Jan) Rudy;
2. Rudy/Rudi Family Tree – Papin, Slovakia
3. Y DNA Migration Map Noting Path of Haplogroup R-Y2905
4. Y-2905 Haplogroup Timescale

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12. “Ethnic Geography of the Hungarian Minorities in the Carpathian Basin”, Kocsis, Károly & Kocsis-Hodosi, Eszter, Geographical Research Institute Research Centre for Earth Sciences and Minority Studies Programme Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, 1998.

Form 89-5
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
APPLICATION FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER

1. NAME: JOHN RUDY BOO
(EMPLOYEE'S FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (LAST NAME)

2. ADDRESS: 420 EAST 73RD STREET 3. NEW YORK CITY N.Y.
(STREET AND NUMBER) (POST OFFICE) (STATE)

4. EMPLOYER: SOCOXY-VACUUM OIL CO. INC. 5. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY N.Y.
(BUSINESS NAME OF PRESENT EMPLOYER) (BUSINESS ADDRESS OF PRESENT EMPLOYER)

6. AGE: 45 7. BIRTH: NOVEMBER 6TH 1891 8. (PAPIN) CZECHOSLOVAKIA
(AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY) (DATE OF BIRTH: (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) (SUBJECT TO LATER VERIFICATION)) (PLACE OF BIRTH)

9. FATHER: MIKE RUDY 10. MOTHER: MARY SYAB
(FATHER'S FULL NAME) (MOTHER'S FULL MAIDEN NAME)

11. SEX: MALE FEMALE
(CHECK (X) WHICH)

12. COLOR: WHITE NEGRO OTHER
(CHECK (X) WHICH) (SPECIFY)

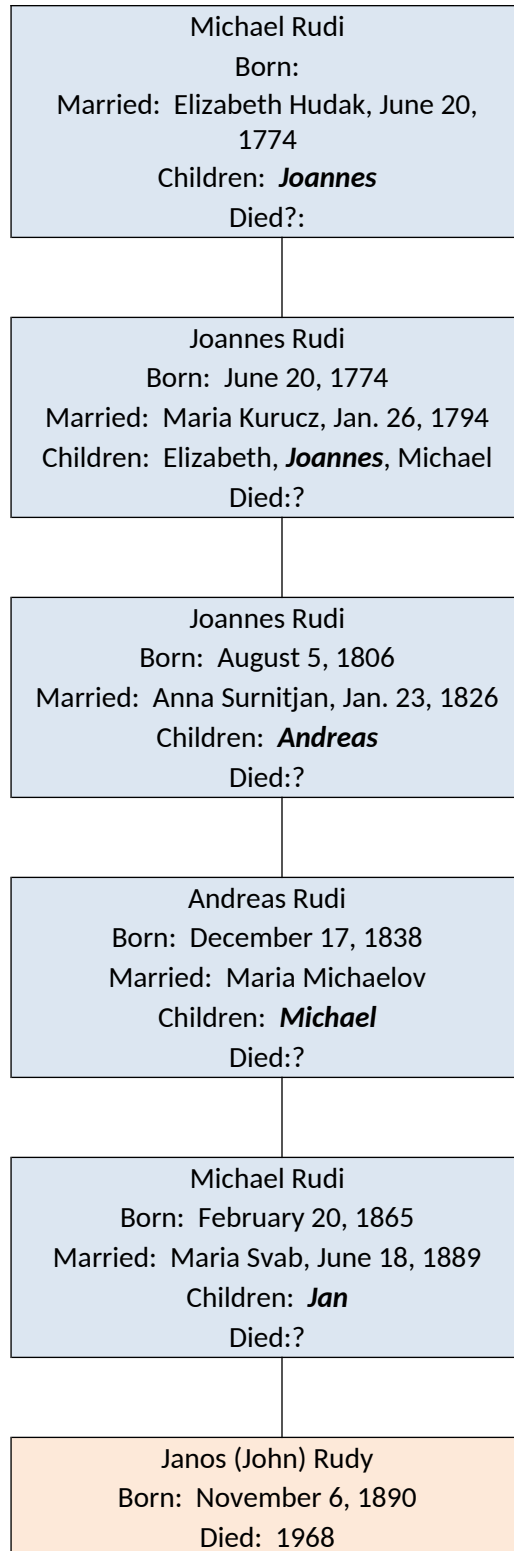
13. IF REGISTERED WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, GIVE NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CARD _____

14. IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY FILLED OUT A CARD LIKE THIS, STATE _____ (DATE) _____ (DATE)

15. NOVEMBER 27TH 1956 16. *John Rudy*
(DATE SIGNED) (EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE AS USUALLY WRITTEN)

DETACH ALONG THIS LINE

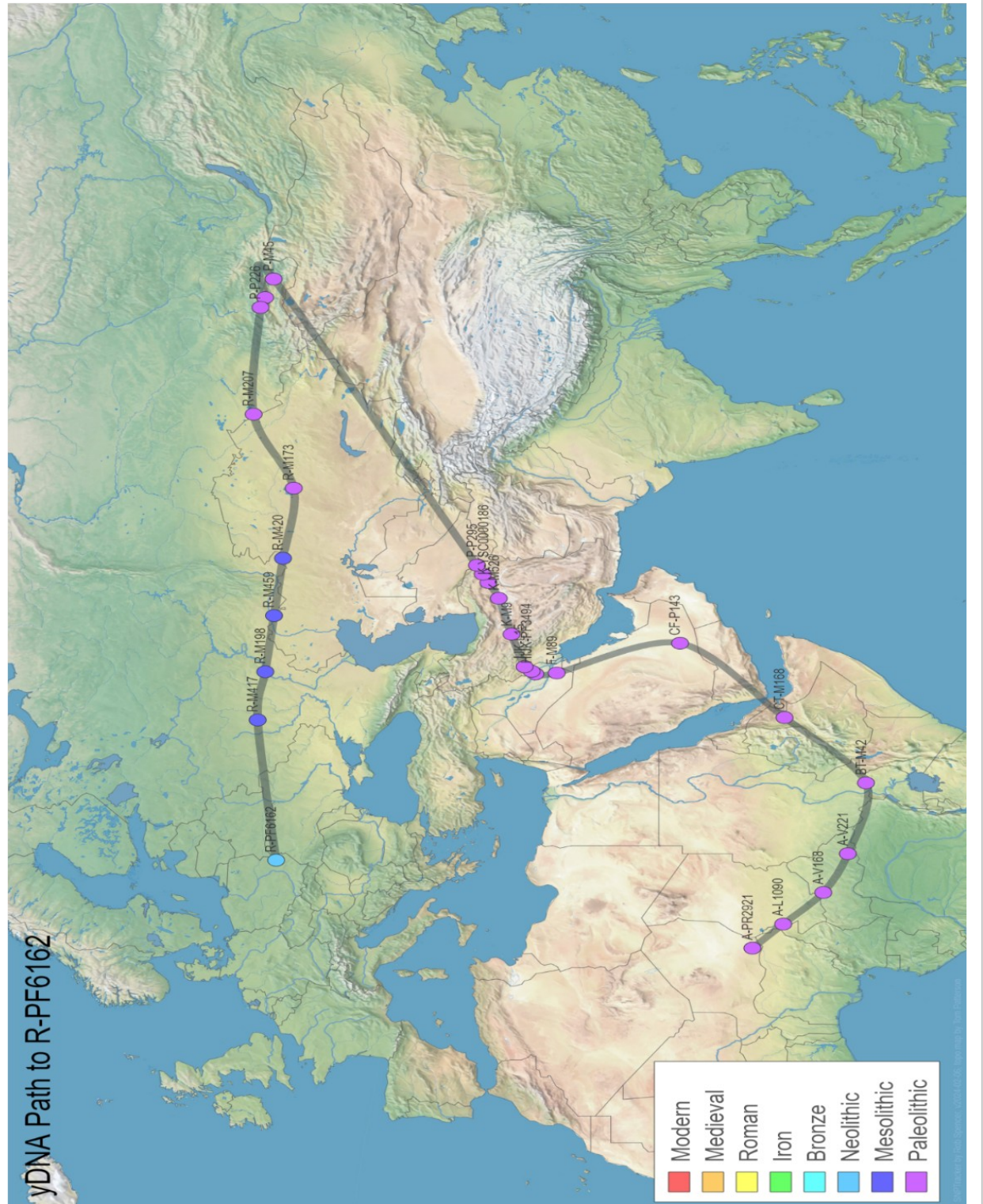
Attachment 1
Social Security Administration Application for John (Janos) Rudy



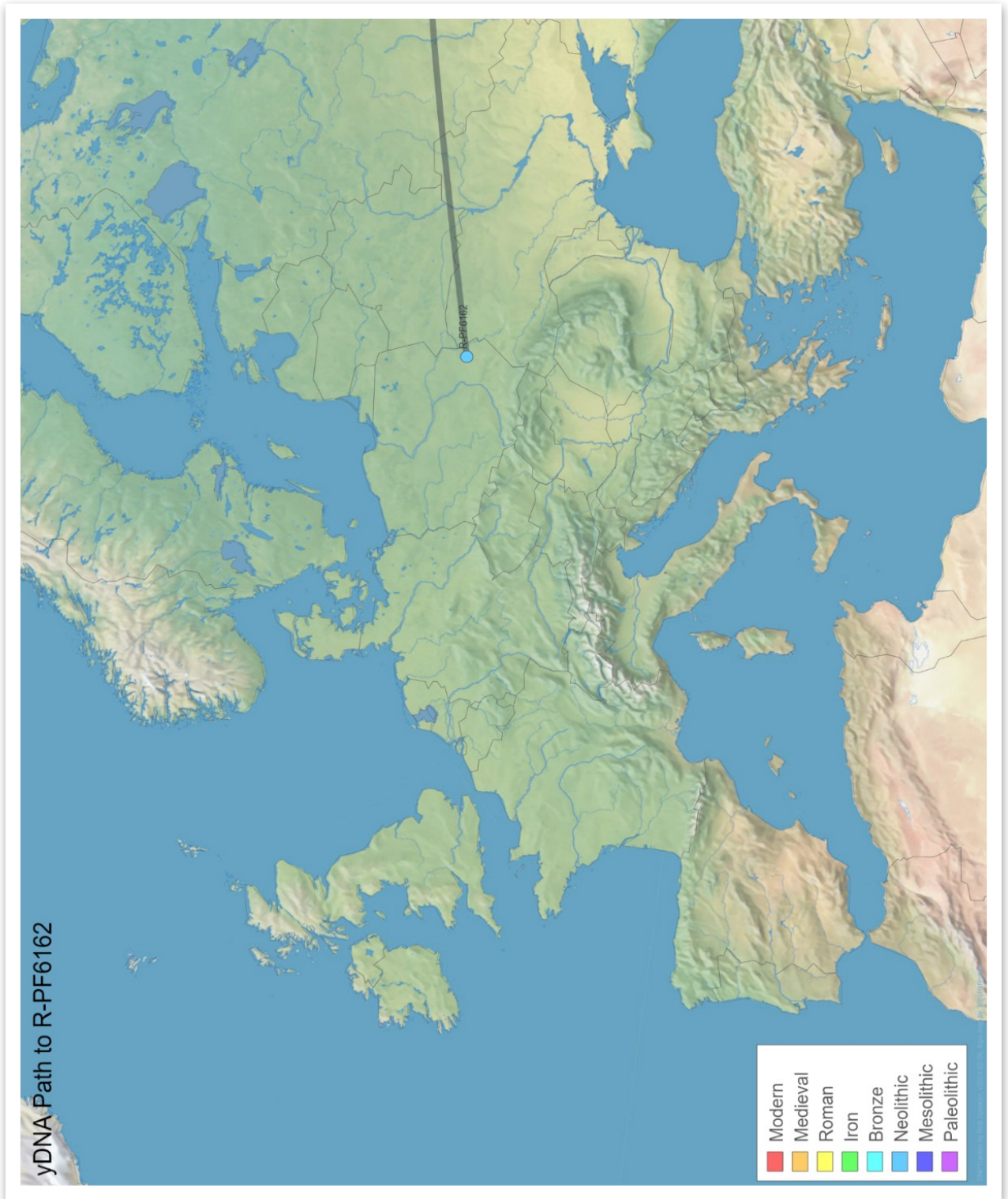
Attachment 2

Rudy/Rudi Family Tree – Papin, Slovakia

(Note: Records exist further back to Michael Rudi born 1736 and Georges Rudi)

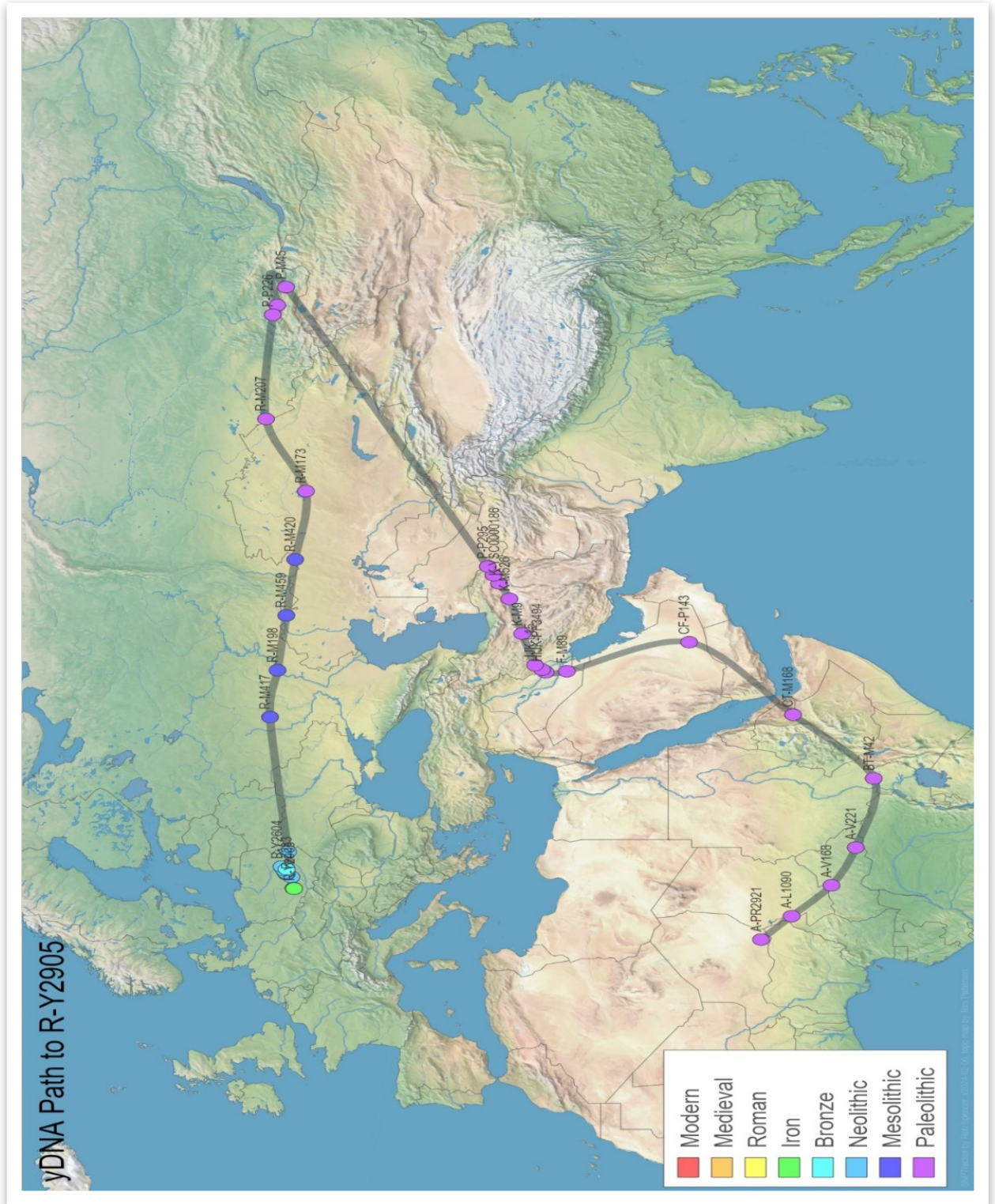


Attachment 3A
 Y DNA Migration Map Noting Path of Haplogroup R-PF6162
 (From SNP Tracker - <http://scaledinnovation.com>)

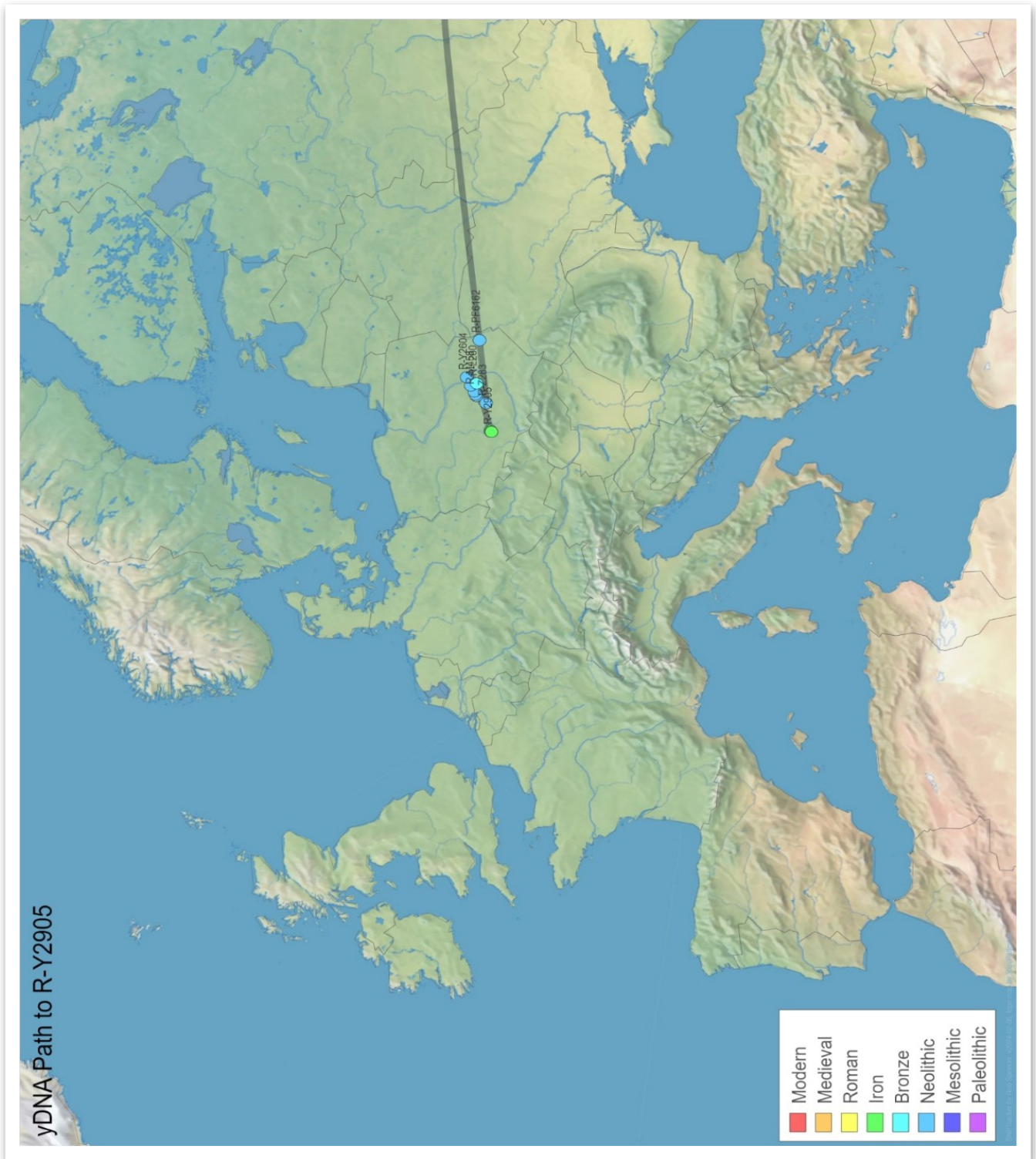


Attachment 3B

Y DNA Migration Map Noting Path of Haplogroup R-PF6162 – Europe Zoom In
 (From SNP Tracker - <http://scaledinnovation.com>)



Attachment 3C
 Y DNA Migration Map Noting Path of Haplogroup R-Y2905
 (From SNP Tracker - <http://scaledinnovation.com>)



Attachment 3D

Y DNA Migration Map Noting Path of Haplogroup R-Y2905 – Europe Zoom In
 (From SNP Tracker - <http://scaledinnovation.com>)

Attachment 4
Y-2905 Haplogroup Timescale

Steps	Haplogroup	Age Estimate	Archaeology Era	Time Passed	Immediate Descendants
1	<i>R-Y2905</i>	100 BCE	Imperial	<100 years	6
2	<i>R-FT5104</i>	150 BCE	Imperial	150 years	2
3	<i>R-YP254</i>	300 BCE	Imperial	<100 years	3
4	<i>R-YP256</i>	350 BCE	Metal Ages/Imperial	450 years	2
5	<i>R-L260</i>	800 BCE	Metal Ages	1,200 years	2
6	<i>R-Y2604</i>	2000 BCE	Metal Ages	150 years	2
7	<i>R-PF7521</i>	2150 BCE	Metal Ages	100 years	3
8	<i>R-M458</i>	2250 BCE	Metal Ages	300 years	2
9	<i>R-PF6155</i>	2550 BCE	Stone Age/Metal Ages	200 years	2
10	<i>R-Z282</i>	2750 BCE	Stone	100 years	4

			Age/Metal Ages		
11	<i>R-Z283</i>	2850 BCE	Stone Age/Metal Ages	<i>200</i> years	<i>4</i>
12	<i>R-PF6162</i>	3050 BCE	Stone Age/Metal Ages	<i>350</i> years	<i>2</i>
13	<i>R-M417</i>	3400 BCE	Stone Age/Metal Ages	<i>3,050</i> years	<i>2</i>
14	<i>R-M198</i>	6450 BCE	Stone Age	<i>4,550</i> years	<i>2</i>
15	<i>R-M459</i>	11,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i>4,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
16	<i>R-M420</i> (R1a)	15,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i>5,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
17	<i>R-M173</i> (R1)	20,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i>6,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
18	<i>R-M207</i>	26,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i>4,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
19	<i>P-P226</i>	30,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i>4,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
20	<i>P-P284</i>	34,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i><1,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
21	<i>P-M45</i>	34,000 BCE	Stone Age	<i>8,000</i> years	<i>2</i>
22	<i>P-P295</i>	42,000	Stone Age	<i><1,000</i> years	<i>3</i>

BCE					
23	<i>P-PF5850</i>	42,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years	2
24	<i>K- YSC000018 6 (K2b)</i>	42,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years	2
25	<i>K-M526 (K2)</i>	43,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years	2
26	<i>K-M9</i>	43,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years	2
27	<i>IJK-L15</i>	44,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years	2
28	<i>HIJK- PF3494</i>	45,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years	2
29	<i>GHIJK- F1329</i>	46,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years	2
30	<i>F-M89</i>	46,000 BCE	Stone Age	16,000 years	2
31	<i>CF-P143</i>	62,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years	2
32	<i>CT-M168</i>	63,000 BCE	Stone Age	22,000 years	2
33	<i>BT-M42</i>	85,000 BCE	Stone Age	35,000 years	2
34	<i>A-V221 (A1b)</i>	120,00 0 BCE	Stone Age	5,000 years	2

35	<i>A-V168</i> (A1)	125,000 0 BCE	Stone Age	<i>25,000</i> years	2
36	<i>A-L1090</i> (A0-T)	150,000 0 BCE	Stone Age	<i>82,000</i> years	2
37	<i>A-PR2921</i> (Y-Adam)	232,000 0 BCE	Early Homo Sapiens/ Stone Age	<i>136,000</i> years	2
38	<i>A000-T</i> (Neanderthal divergence)	368,000 0 BCE	Before Homo Sapiens/ Early Homo Sapiens	<i>337,000</i> years	2
39	<i>A0000</i> (Denisovan divergence)	705,000 0 BCE	Before Homo Sapiens		2