

RECORDS TYPES FOR POLAND REGION RESEARCH

| Must Know Very Well | Good Working Knowledge | Some Familiarity |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Civil Registration</p> <p>Vital Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth • Baptism • Marriage • Death | <p>Emigration Sources</p> <p>Hamburg Emigration</p> <p>Church Documents</p> <p>Civil Documents</p> <p>Jewish Records</p> <p>Availability of Records at the State Archives</p> | <p>Conscriptoin Lists</p> <p>Military Records</p> <p>Status Animarum</p> <p>Land Records</p> |

STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO POLAND REGION RESEARCH

- Know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client’s research problem. To learn about resources for the POLAND REGION see the following:
 - [Cyndi’s List](#) see categories POLAND
 - [Facebook](#) genealogy pages for the POLAND region, use search field to locate specific titles
 - [FamilySearch](#) Wiki article “[POLAND GENEALOGY](#)”
 - Your favorite search engine
- Use original records, whenever possible, created at the time of the event. These might be found at various jurisdictional levels (such as town, county, state/province, federal/national). Many records are available online. See FamilySearch Research Wiki page, [POLAND ONLINE GENEALOGY RECORDS](#) for suggestions.
- Applicants for accreditation in the POLAND region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance into English. For help with the languages

- see FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, [Poland Language and Languages](#). Refer to the [Paleography Language Ability Table](#) to determine your language ability.
- Have an understanding of given name equivalents in other languages. Also know how to identify families by using the patronymic names. See FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, [Poland Names, Personal](#) for information about both.
 - Read and understand the differences in the formats of the records in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian areas of Poland.
 - Understand the Julian and Gregorian calendars, double dating in the records
 - Identify the areas of Poland under each of the three administrations during the time of the Partition of Poland.
 - Know the year of civil registration in the area under the Prussian Administration, and the information provided in the civil records vs. church records from that area.
 - How to identify the places of civil and religious registrations for any town in any given area of Poland.
 - Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important events in POLAND history are noted [HERE](#).
 - Consider downloading the printed FamilySearch Library Research Outline for POLAND. Even though this Research Guide was taken out of print in 2009, some researchers still use the outlines as they contain valuable information about genealogy and records that are applicable to today's research. See FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article [Research Outlines](#) to download it.
 - Be familiar with key repositories used for POLAND genealogical research. See FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, [Poland Archives and Libraries](#) for suggestions.
 - Prominent reference works for POLAND are discussed in FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article [Poland for Further Reading](#).

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

- Search all applicable census records to find complete families.
- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws.
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.
- Don't assume relationships. Exhaust research efforts to make connections and contact other family historians via indexed family trees, mailing lists and bulletin boards.
- Verify generational links.
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions. Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Verify generational links.
- Substitute records might be used when there is a lack of records or record loss. An event might be recorded in multiple ways. For example, a marriage might be recorded civilly, by the church, or in a newspaper. Each should be check.
- Watch for persons with the same name (e.g. parents with the same name on a census or other register). Consider all variants of spelling for the name.

This is an overview of some resources, record types, and strategies that may be covered on the ICAPGen regional exams. Although not a complete list, it is offered as a guide to build upon in your preparation for testing and to maintain your professional-level skills.