

## IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR SLOVAKIA REGION RESEARCH

Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church Records</li> <li>• Civil Registration</li> <li>• Jewish Records</li> <li>• Census Records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population Registration</li> <li>• Land Records</li> <li>• Military Records</li> <li>• Tax Records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Town Books</li> <li>• Migration Records</li> <li>• School Records</li> <li>• Estate Records</li> <li>• Nobility Records</li> <li>• Notarial Records</li> </ul>

## STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO SLOVAKIA 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 SLOVAKIA REGION see the following:
  - [Cyndi’s List](#) see categories for SLOVAKIA
  - *Facebook* genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles
  - *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki article “[SLOVAKIA 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* Family History Research Wiki page, [Slovakia Online Records](#) for suggestions.
- Applicants for accreditation in the SLOVAKIA region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance into English. The applicant should be able to read baptism, marriage, and death records in Latin, Polish, Russian, and German. Refer to the [Paleography Language Ability Table](#) to determine your language ability.
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important events in SLOVAKIA history are noted [HERE](#).
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws. For example: “Catholic parishes in Europe were first required to record baptisms and marriages in 1563 by order of the Council of Trent. The requirement to record deaths was introduced in 1614. It took several years before the practice was established in all nations. The earliest register from Slovakia (Košice) starts in 1587. Few Catholic registers date from the early and mid-1600s, but most registers date from the early 1700s. Protestant churches usually did not begin to maintain parish registers until the late 1600s. In 1730, Catholic

priests were ordered to record Protestants in their books. Nevertheless, typically Protestant books continued to be maintained.”<sup>1</sup> Refer to *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki, [Slovakia Church Records](#) to learn more.

- Prominent reference works for SLOVAKIA are discussed in *FamilySearch* Family History Wiki article, [Slovakia 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.
- 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.
- Be familiar with key repositories used for SLOVAKIA genealogical research:
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki, Slovakia Church Records, [https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Slovakia\\_Church\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Slovakia_Church_Records).