

<b>IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR AUSTRIA REGION RESEARCH</b>		
<b>Must Know Very Well</b>	<b>Good Working Knowledge</b>	<b>Some Familiarity</b>
<b>Church and Parish Records</b> <b>Jewish Records</b> <b>Civil Registration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zivilstandregister</li> <li>• Standesamt-Register</li> </ul> <b>Population Records</b> (Meldezettel for Vienna)  <b>Census Records</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volkszählungen</li> <li>• Einwohnermelderegister</li> </ul> <b>Gazetteers</b>  <b>Surname Distribution Maps</b>  <b>Probate Records</b>	<b>Austrian Military Records</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Militär-Stammrollen (Konskriptionsamt)</li> <li>• Muster Rolls</li> <li>• Austrian Empire Recruiting Locations</li> </ul> <b>Cemetery Records</b>  <b>Abstammnachweise</b>  <b>Court &amp; Notarial Records</b>  <b>Emigration &amp; Immigration</b>  <b>Land and Property Records</b>  <b>Taxation Records</b>	<b>Seigniorial Records</b> <b>Heraldry, Nobility Records</b> <b>Directories (Adreßbücher)</b> <b>Funeral Sermon Collections</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leichenpredigten und Totenzettel-Sammlungen)</li> </ul> <b>Haüsbucher</b>  <b>Newspapers</b>  <b>School Records</b>

## **STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO AUSTRIA 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 AUSTRIA REGION see the following:
  - [Cyndi's List](#) see categories AUSTRIA
  - [Facebook](#) genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles
  - [FamilySearch](#) Family History Research Wiki article "[AUSTRIA 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 of

which are available online. See *FamilySearch* Research Wiki page, [AUSTRIA Online Genealogy Records](#) for suggestions.

- Applicants for accreditation in the AUSTRIA region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance into English. “The major language of records in Austria is German, often written in the Gothic script. Latin was used extensively, particularly in Catholic records. Regional dialects are common throughout the country, and other languages of importance regionally were Croatian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak and Slovene<sup>1</sup>” Use the [Paleography Language Table](#) to determine your language ability. See the following to help learn and read the language:
  - Gerlinde Fichtinger: *Glossar für Heimat-, Haus-und Familienforschung*, Schriftreihe Akademie der Volkskultur Nr.3, OÖ. Forum Volkskultur und dem OÖ Volksbildungswerk, 2003 ISBN 3-9500158-0-9
  - Felix Gundacker: *Genealogisches Wörterbuch*, Wien, Austria: F. Gundacker, c 2000 (Dictionary of Latin, legal and other specialized and historical terms used in genealogy)
- Be familiar with the dates of commencement of civil registration in each colony/state and territory for AUSTRIA. For a discussion about civil registration see *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki, [Austria Civil Registration](#).
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important events in AUSTRIA history are noted [HERE](#).
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws. For example: “The first Protestant regulation for keeping of Church books was in 1533, and the first Catholic regulation to do so was in 1563, however a few isolated parishes had already begun in 1379 in Tirol, 1517 in Dalmatia, 1518 in Hungary and 1523 in Austria. Many early church records were destroyed during the Thirty Years’ War 1618-1648 and in subsequent conflicts.”<sup>2</sup> Refer to the *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki, [Austria Church Records](#) to learn more.
- Prominent reference works for AUSTRIA are listed below:
  - Steven W. Blodgett: *An Introduction to Austrian Military Records*:  
<http://feefhs.org/journal/9/blodgett.pdf>

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<sup>1</sup> FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki, Austria Language and Languages, [https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Austria\\_Language\\_and\\_Languages](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Austria_Language_and_Languages).

<sup>2</sup> FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki, Austria Church Records, [https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Austria\\_Church\\_Records](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Austria_Church_Records).

- Jerome Blum: *The End of the Old Order in Rural Europe*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, c1978, Historical overview of the social emancipation of the rural peasantry in Austria-Hungary, the Baltic States, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Switzerland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- Alan John Percivale Taylor: *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1809-1918*, Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, c1976, History of the Austrian empire and Austria-Hungary
- Additional works can be found online in FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki, article, "[Austria for Further Reading.](#)"

## **ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES**

- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions.
- Don't assume relationships. Exhaust research efforts to make connections and contact other family historians via indexed family trees, mailing lists and bulletin boards.
- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.
- Verify generational links.
- 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.
- 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 checked.

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.