

IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR SWEDEN REGION RESEARCH		
Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
Census Records <i>(Mantalslängder)</i>	Biographical Records <i>(Biografiska Journaler)</i>	Court Records <i>(Domböcker)</i>
Central Soldier's Register <i>(Centrala Soldatregistret)</i>	Emigration Records <i>(Utvandring Record)</i>	Nobility Records <i>(Adelns Journaler)</i>
Church Records <i>(Kyrkböcker)</i>	Maps & Gazetteers <i>(Kartor och Geografiska Namnregister)</i>	Taxation Records <i>(Taxeringar)</i>
Civil Registrations <i>(CivilRregistreringar)</i>	SCB- Statistics Sweden <i>(Statistiska Centralbyrån)</i>	Periodicals <i>(Tidskrifter)</i>
Household Examination		
Rolls/Clerical Survey Records <i>(Husförhör)</i>		
Land Records <i>(Jordeböcker)</i>		
Probate Records <i>(Bouppteckningar)</i>		
Vital Records <i>(Till Viktiga Uppgifter)</i>		

STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO SWEDEN REGION RESEARCH

- Know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client's research problem. To learn about them see the following:
 - [Cyndi's List](#) see categories for SWEDEN
 - Facebook genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles
 - FamilySearch Research Wiki page, ["Sweden 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. For example, the online SCB [Statistiska Centralbyrån](#) contains records that are transcripts of births, marriages, and deaths from 1860 to 1949; however, the transcribed material is not as complete as the actual SWEDISH church books. See FamilySearch Research Wiki page, [“Sweden Online Genealogy Records”](#) for more suggestions.
- Remember that the correct SWEDISH alphabetical order includes the Å, Ä, and Ö after the letter Z respectively. Applicants for accreditation in the SWEDEN region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance from the [SWEDISH language](#) into English. Use the [Paleography Language Table](#) to determine your language ability.
- Researching the [Husförhör](#) will provide household information for everyone in a parish, including children. These household examination rolls contain details such as name, occupation, date of birth, marriage and death. Refer to the following charts for help in reading the various formats used in the SWEDISH parish registers: [Swedish Parish Register and Household Exam Roll Headings](#).
- Knowing the parish of origin is the key information needed to research in SWEDISH records.¹ [Parish-Search](#) is a good aid for every one who wants to use the provinces. Parish-Search consists of presently existing parishes and includes non-existent parishes that ceased during the period of church registers from the middle of the 17th century.
- Watch for persons with the same name (e.g. parents with the same name on a parish register). Understand [SWEDISH naming practices](#). The most common surnames in SWEDEN are originally patronymic. Family names ending with the suffix "sson" are the most common names in SWEDEN. In 1901, the Names Adoption Act was passed, which abolished the patronymic practice. From 1901, everyone had to have a family name that was passed down to the next generation.²
- Be familiar with the common problems in SWEDISH genealogy research. A research aid may be found [HERE](#), that provides research strategies for several typical problems.

¹ <http://www.genealogi.se/swedish-system-of-administration>

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scandinavian_family_name_etymology

- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important years in SWEDISH history are noted [HERE](#).
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws. For example: in SWEDEN, beginning in 1686 every birth and christening was to be recorded by the local parish regardless of religious affiliation. See the [SWEDISH Genealogy Guide: Birth and Christening Records for Swedish Genealogy](#).
- Consider downloading the printed [FamilySearch Library Research Outline for SWEDEN](#). 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.
- Be familiar with key repositories used for SWEDISH genealogical research:
 - Riksarkivet, Box 12541, S-102, 29 Stockholm, Sweden
 - Svensk Arkivinformation (SVAR), Box 160, S-880 40 Ramsele, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Göteborg, Box 19035, 400 12 Göteborg, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Härnösand, Box 161, 871 01 Härnösand, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Lund, Box 2016, 220 02 Lund, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Uppsala, Box 135, 751 04 Uppsala, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Vadstena, Box 126, 592 23 Vadstena, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Visby, Broväg 27, 621 41, Visby, Sweden
 - Landsarkivet i Östersund, Arkivvägen 1, 831 31 Östersund, Sweden
 - Värmlansarkiv, Box 475, 651 11 Karlstad, Sweden
 - Stockholms Stadsarkiv, Box 22063, S-104 22 Stockholm, Sweden
 - Stadsarkivet i Malmö, Stora Varvsgatan 11, 211 19 Malmö, Sweden
 - Krigsarkivet Banergatan 64, Stockholm, Sweden
 - Svensk Emigrantinstitutet, Box 201, S-351 04 Växjö, Sweden
 - Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Augustana College, 639 38th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201-2296
 - Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 8765 West Higgins Road, Chicago, IL 60631-4198
- Prominent reference works for SWEDEN include:

- Johansson, Carl-Erik, Cradled in Sweden (FHL Call no 948.5 D27)
Clemensson, Per and Andersson, Kjell, Your Swedish Roots: A Step by Step Handbook, (FHL Call no 948.5 D27cp)
- Svensk Biografisk Lexikon (FHL Call no 948.5 D36s)
Svenska män och Kvinnor: Biografisk Uppslagsbok (FHL Call no 948.5 D3mk)
- Sveriges Ridderskap och Adelskalender (FHL Call no 948.5 D55s)
Svenska Adelns Ättartaflor (FHL Call no 948.5 D5a)
Svensk Adelskalender (FHL Call no 948.5 D22ak)
Den Introducerade Svenska Adelns Ättartavlor: med Tillägg och Rättelser (FHL Call no 948.5 D53)
- Svensk-Engelsk Ordbok (FHL Call no 439.7321 Er65s)
Pladsen, Phyllis J, Swedish Genealogical Dictionary (FHL Call no 948.5 D27ph)
Anderö, Henrik, Ordbok för Släktforskare (FHL Call no 948.5 D27a)
- Svensk Ortförteckning (FHL Call no 948.5 E8sv)
Svenska Orter (FHL Call no 949.5 E5so)
Geografisk-Statistiskt Handlexikon Öfver Sverige (FHL Call no 948.5 E5r)

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

Look beyond the records that are online or on microfilm as some records might only be available on-site. Check private collections and contact courthouses, churches, and other repositories. An excellent AG® professional also must know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client's problem. To learn about resources for your region of interest check out the following:

- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- 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.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.

- Don't assume relationships.
- 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 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.