

IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR BELGIUM REGION RESEARCH

Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
<p>Civil Registration (Birth, Marriage, Death)</p> <p>Church Records (Christening, Confirmation, Marriage, Death, etc.)</p> <p>Tienjarige Tafels/ Tables Decennials (Birth, Death, Marriage)</p> <p>Marriage Announcements</p>	<p>Emigration Sources (Antwerp Emigration Index)</p> <p>Church Documents (Lidmaten, Avondmaalsboek/ Communicanten)</p> <p>Gravestones</p> <p>Militia Records</p> <p>Army Service Records</p>	<p>Minority Churches (Waalse Kerk, Lutherans, Reformed, etc.)</p> <p>Jewish Records</p> <p>Probate Records/ Divisions of Estate</p> <p>Burgerboeken, Porterboeken</p>

STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO BELGIUM 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 BELGIUM REGION see the following:

- About.com, [Belgium Genealogy & Family History](#)
- Ancestry.com [Data Collections for Belgium](#)
- *Cyndi's List* see categories [BELGIUM](#)
- *Facebook* genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles.
- Your favorite search engine.
- Applicants for accreditation in the BELGIUM region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance into English. Refer to the [Paleography Language Ability Table](#) to determine your language ability.
- Know and understand very well how to use/apply the following to research:
 - The French Republican Calendar
 - The Julian and Gregorian Calendars

- Feast Days
- Locality Levels
- Read and use advanced records in Dutch and French.

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes.
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws.
- Be familiar with key repositories used for BELGIUM 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.

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.