



DENMARK REGIONAL RESOURCES

This region covers Denmark.

This is a non-comprehensive overview of some record types, resources, and strategies that may be covered on the ICAPGen regional exams. Use it as a starting point to direct your studies and to compile research reference guides.

IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES

Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge
Translation Be able to translate and transcribe documents from Danish into English	History
Census Records	Maps & Gazetteers
Church Records (christenings/baptisms, marriages, burials)	Feast days (moveable and fixed)
Probate Records	Emigration Sources
Military Levying Rolls	Abstraction Be able to abstract German language documents
Civil Registration	Historical Geography
Names and issues surrounding them	Fæsteprotokol (copyholds)
Dictionaries	Manorial Records
Emigration sources	Biographies
Websites for Danish Research	Other Military Records
	Land Records
	Tax Records

LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS

For Denmark, a working knowledge of the Danish language is required. It is important to be able to identify a Danish document (birth, christening record, marriage, or death/burial record) and be able to abstract important genealogical data such as name, parent's names, dates, places, etc.

RESOURCES

Repositories

Some repositories important for Denmark genealogical research are shown. You will also want to be familiar with repositories specific to smaller local areas where you do most of your research.

- [Danish State Archives](#) - especially Daisy
- [Rigsarkivet](#)
- [Libweb - Directory of Libraries in Denmark](#)

Websites

Many repositories have websites that include record indexes and/or images. Volunteer groups and individuals also place useful content online. The following are good starting points to find useful websites.

- [Danish Demographic Database](#)
- [Rigsarkivet](#)
- [Erik Brejl - Skifter](#)
- [Aurelia Clemons Genealogy Research Denmark](#)
- www.dis.danmark.dk

Finding Aids [

Finding aids listing the sources that repositories hold is often available online, but not always. Knowledge of such collections not listed online can often be obtained through local experience, visits to repositories, and conversations with local experts.

Book-Length Research Guides

It is recommended that you study some guides on topics such as genealogical research, analysis, writing, and record types. Whether you are an expert or a beginner, reading research guides for your country, repositories, record types, and topics of interest, will help advance your region-specific knowledge. General guides are so plentiful that any list could quickly go out-of-date and would risk overlooking some. The following guides are examples helpful for all regions.

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- *Becoming an Excellent Genealogist: Essays on Professional Research Skills*. ICAPGen, 2012.
- *Mastering Genealogical Proof*. National Genealogical Society, 2015.
- *Slaegtsforskning i aldre kilder*
- *The Code of Christian V*
- *1980 World Conference in Records, vol. 6 (all Scandinavian topics)*

STRATEGIES

SPECIFIC FOR DENMARK RESEARCH

- Know the dates when vital statistics were first recorded for each parish in the region and the laws that affected their recording.

FOR GENERAL RESEARCH

In addition to the strategies specific to this region discussed above the strategies below apply to all regions.

- Search all applicable church and census records to find complete families.
- Use original records, when possible, created at the time of the event. These might be found at various jurisdictional levels (such as parish and county level)
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes.
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions.
- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- 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.
- 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.
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws. For example: Know availability of records for major religious denominations in each state.
- Watch for people with the same name (e.g. parents with the same name on a census or other record). Consider all variants of spelling for the name along with ways a name could be misspelled when searching indexes and online resources.

NOTE: The exams are open book, including the Internet. Paper and/or digital research reference guides may be used during the test. Digital research reference guides on USB drives will be copied to the facility computer and deleted from that computer at the end of the test session. Research reference guides may also be accessed through a cloud account such as Dropbox, Google, OneDrive, etc.