TIPS ON DUTCH RESEARCH

1) **Dutch Naming Tendencies** – these practices were generally followed by our ancestors, but it varied by time period and location.
   a) When a child died, the next child born of the same gender was often given the name of the deceased child. Thus, if you see 2 sons named Hendrik, the first one would certainly have died before the second Hendrik was born.
   b) If the father died before a son was born, the child was given the name of the father.
   c) If the wife died and the husband remarried, his first daughter was given the name of the deceased wife.
   d) The child's middle name was often the first name of the father. Thus Hendrik Jans Boon would mean that Hendirk's father's name was Jan Boon. A girl named Niesje Korse Boon would be the daughter of Kors Boon
   e) Before 1811 it was not required to have a last name. Most people did, however. Often the last name was the name of the father. An "s" or "sz" or "e" was usually added in the child's name. Thus, Magdeleentje Cornelise would be the daughter of a man named Cornelis.
   f) If you see a name ending in "a" or "je" it is probably a female. A male name would be "Dirk." The female name would be "Dirkje." Most male names ended in a consonant, not a vowel.
   g) Children were often given names of close relatives. The first children were often named as follows:
      i) 1st son was often named after his grandfather (father's father).
      ii) 2nd son was often named after his other grandfather (mother's father).
      iii) 1st daughter was often named after her grandmother (mother's mother).
      iv) 2nd daughter was often named after her other grandmother (father's mother).
      v) Younger children were usually named after the parent's brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles.
   h) If, in a marriage record, after a male name you see a "jm" that means "young man," meaning that this is his first marriage. If you see "jd" after a female name, it means "young woman,: meaning that this is her first marriage. You can therefore know that she is not a widow, nor has she been divorced.
   i) Abbreviated names were common:
      i) Klaas for Nicolas
      ii) Lena for Helena
      iii) Lijsbet for Elisabeth
      iv) Bart for Bartholomeus
   j) You English speaking folks should not be confused by the use of the letters "ij" which are often used in Dutch names. It is pronounced like you pronounce a "y." After all, if you write a cursive "ij" and leave off the two dots above the i and the j, you will see that you have a "y."
2) **10 Year tables**
   a) If you are doing Dutch research, you should become familiar with these tables. They are indexes to births, marriages and deaths in all of Holland from about 1813 through 1892. They were done every 10 years and are recorded in each town.
   b) An excellent place to see what there is for the town you are researching in, is to look at the Family History Catalog at FamilySearch.org. The URL is: http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp