IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR NETHERLANDS REGION RESEARCH

Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
Name Changes Familienamen	**Emigration Sources**: Antwerp	**Minority Churches**: Waalse Kerk, Lutherans, Remonstrantse Kerk, and so on
Civil Registration	**Emigration Index**	
Christening	**Church Documents** Lidmaten	**Jewish Records**
Tienjarige Tafels • Birth • Death • Marriage	**Avondmaalsboek/Communicanten**	**Muster Rolls** Monsterrollen
Marriage Intentions Huwelijksaangiften	**Civil Documents**	**Conduct Lists** Conduitelijsten
	Marriage Consents Huwelijkstoestemmingen.	
Marriage Proclamations Huwelijksafkondigingen Bevolkingsregister	**Gravestones** • Burgerboeken • Porterboeken	**Service Records** (Personnel Files)
		Conscription Lists Cconscriptielijsten
	Militia Records Militieregisters Attestaties	**Draft Records** Lotingsregisters
		Lists of Officers Officierslijsten
		Probate Records/ Divisions of Estate

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

  - Cyndi's List see categories NETHERLANDS

  - *Facebook* genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles

  - *FamilySearch* Wiki article "THE NETHERLANDS 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, THE NETHERLANDS ONLINE RECORDS for suggestions.

- Applicants for accreditation in the NETHERLANDS region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance from Dutch into English and should be able to read simple baptism, marriage, and death records in Latin. Refer to the Language Ability Table to determine your language ability.

- Know and understand very well how to apply the following to research:
    - The French Republican Calendar.
    - The Julian and Gregorian Calendars.
    - Feast Days.
    - Locality levels

- Be familiar with the dates of commencement of civil registration in NETHERLANDS. Refer to FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, Netherlands Civil Registration to learn more.

- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important events in NETHERLANDS history are noted HERE.

- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws. For example: "Church records (DTB) are the main sources for births, marriages and deaths in the Netherlands between about 1550 and 1811. They recorded baptisms (or circumcisions), marriages and burials and sometimes confirmations, membership records and conversions."[1] To learn more about church records see FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, Netherlands Church Records.

- Consider downloading the printed FamilySearch Library Research Outline for NETHERLANDS. 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. See FamilySearch Wiki article Research Outlines to download it.

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[1] FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, Netherlands Church Records https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Netherlands_Church_Records.

- Prominent reference works for NETHERLANDS are discussed in FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, NETHERLANDS for Further Reading.

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

- 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. Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.

- Verify generational links.

- Be familiar with key repositories used for NETHERLANDS 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.

- 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.

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.