



Hieronder een overzicht van de samenvattingen over genealogie

Inleiding

Dr. Régis de la Haye (Maastricht, NL)

Pays sans frontières: Maastricht, Liège, Aachen

Genealogie

Prof.dr. Annelies van Bronswijk (Eindhoven, NL)

Twelve Generations of Active Female Aging

The European Commission designated 2012 as the European Year of Active Healthy Aging. Since older women are currently considered the main 'burden' of societal aging, I documented and analyzed the life situation of 12 matrilinear generations, ranging from 1620 until the present day. The research started with common genealogical methods, and was completed with information from other archives and questionnaires.

Leticia Darna de Vilarrubias (Sp)

Héraldique et généalogie de certains émigrants espagnols et se sont installés dans le Pays Bas

Il est intéressant d'analyser l'héraldique et la généalogie de nombreuses familles espagnoles déplacés vers la Flandre dans l'Empire espagnol ou plus tard à cause du commerce en plein essor. Son blason est différent de la typique du flamenco espagnol, mais ses caractéristiques sont une influence certaine. Surtout dans cet article, j'analyse les familles et les personnes d'origine catalane, tels que Luis de Requesens et Zuñiga (1528-1576) l'ambassadeur de Philippe II au Vatican, la Sainte Ligue négociateur a remporté la victoire de Lépante, où la Requesens lui-même était le lieutenant Juan d'Autriche, et le gouverneur de Milan (1571-1573) et en Flandre (1573-1576) et d'autres contemporains. Pour la plupart, c'est une fonction militaire (soldat ou officier) dans l'armée espagnole qui conduit un ou plusieurs membres de ces familles dans les Pays-Bas. Alcantara, Garcia de la Vega, Marbre, Vallejo et autres.

Plus tard, un certain nombre de familles migrent pour des raisons de commerce ou de travailler et s'installent là-bas et de toute évidence se rapportent à des gens là-bas. Cela sera reflété dans l'héraldique



Baudouin D'hoore (Brussel, Be)

Les archives de la famille de Merode: mémoire d'une Maison de dimension européenne

Les grandes familles nobles sont généralement considérées comme les premiers européens. La célèbre famille belge des princes de Merode est d'origine allemande. Le schloss Merode en Rhénanie est d'ailleurs toujours habité par un prince de Merode. Au fil des siècles, les Merode se sont alliés avec de nombreuses familles importantes de la noblesse d'Allemagne (Nassau-Hadamar, Holstein), des Pays-Bas (van den Bergh, Bronckhorst, Pallant), d'Italie (Pignatelli), de Tchéquie (Czernin, Sternberg) et surtout de France (Arenberg, La Rochefoucauld, Grammont, Clermont-Tonnerre, Montalembert, Lévis-Mirepoix, etc.). Les frontières ne constituaient pas un obstacle lorsque le prestige de la Maison était en jeu. Grâce à cette stratégie matrimoniale de portée européenne, les Merode héritèrent de nombreuses propriétés en Allemagne (Hadamar, maisons à Cologne), aux Pays-Bas (Alkmaar, Gageldonk, Montfoort, Zevenbergen) et en France (principalement dans le Nord-Pas de Calais, mais également dans les départements de l'Hérault, de la Mayenne et de la Nièvre). Dans le royaume de Belgique aussi, les frontières avaient une importance toute relative, puisque les Merode possédaient des terres dans toutes les provinces du pays, ainsi que des hôtels de maître dans la capitale, Bruxelles. Les importantes archives familiales (750 mètres linéaires de documents) qui furent confiées en dépôt aux Archives générales du Royaume à Bruxelles en 1950, constituent assurément une source unique qui peut rendre de nombreux services à des historiens et des généalogistes de plusieurs pays d'Europe.

Dr. Michel Doortmont (Groningen, NL)

The Globalisation of Family History: Changing Perspectives on Genealogical Relations Between the Netherlands and its Former Colonies

In Dutch genealogy and family history the core significance of the frontier lies in the age-old multicultural character of Dutch society, deeply rooted in all aspects of daily life. An important element of this multiculturalism is the relationships the Dutch built up over the centuries with Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

This paper looks into the development of colonial genealogy in the Netherlands through the eyes of the globalised society, with special attention for the factor identity, which has not only gained new significance on a national, regional, and local level, but also at a personal level. This study covers three sub-themes:

1. The genealogical interests of Dutch family historians in their 'own' colonial history, questioning and coming to terms with (white) colonial perspectives.
2. The genealogical interests of former 'colonised peoples' (e.g. Surinamese, Ambonese, Antillians) and people with Dutch connections (South Africans, Ghanaians), moving from private roots-seeking to identity formation within a globalised world.



3. The development of new methodologies and research methods for the study of global genealogies and family histories, because of the availability of digitised sources, co-operation between Dutch archives and historical institutes and its former colonies, and new research possibilities like DNA-research.

Dr. Bruce Durie (Sco)

Untangling the Durie/DuRy Families of Scotland, Netherlands, France and New Jersey

The relationships will be explored, in particular, between the Scottish family of Duries and the Dutch DuRy families (originally French), who came to Scotland and who also went to America, founding the Duryea line. As these families crossed frontiers they became confused genealogically. It is clear from documentary evidence that the name Durie in Scotland originates ca. 1262, from land already named Durie. Despite that, there are regular claims that it must be of French origin (which it is not). However, there are families in France and the Low Countries called Durie or DuRy, and some of these spent some generations in Scotland and England, and adopted Scottish Durie heraldry, confusing genealogists for centuries.

Vincent Evers (Heythuysen, NL)

Ancestors in the Dutch Military before Napoleon

After the Muenster Peace Treaty of 1648 The Dutch Seven Provinces installed a huge military force at strategic locations. Most of the force of 40-60.000 man was kept in garrison cities. The largest garrison was based in Maastricht, having huge fortifications. Dutch military were even present outside its own territory in several German and Belgium "Barrier" cities forming a defensive circle around the Netherlands.

The military were recruited on 6-year contracts from all over Europe (Scots, Swiss, Germans, Walloons etc.) into regiments with well-trained leadership from the nobility.

The presentation surveys:

- specific sources available in the Netherlands for family search within these garrisons in the period 1648-1795;
- recent experience with access to these sources and related information in Germany and Belgium;
- some general observations on progress made in genealogy science and current methods;



Examples will be given on the basis of the search for the ancestors of Johannes Josephus PALMEN, who served as dragoon in the regiment of Prince Frederic of Hessen-Kassel. This Lieutenant-General was at the same time the last governor of Maastricht before it surrendered to the French troops of General Kleber in 1794.

Daniel Horowitz (Kfar Saba, Isr)

The Ultimate Super Search Machine: how to find your Relative on Internet without really searching

MyHeritage unveil for the first time ever, a brand new online genealogy research system that will delight family history fans worldwide. Learn how this new search engine works, and how it can benefit your research, covering billions of records and important repositories and databases, in a single search, finding the resources you need.

MyHeritage has developed a state of the art tool to help people find relatives, evidence and sources over the internet, taking advantage of the known and missing information in the family tree, the power of collaboration between members, the consensus of the crowd sourcing and the +15 billion records available in more than 1500 genealogy databases and web sites, to provide the most extensive genealogy searches available on the Internet. Hi-tech algorithms were created to cover spelling and phonetic variations, understand nicknames, handle synonyms and deal with ethnic variations. Test it yourself with the guidance of MyHeritage's Chief Genealogist.

Dick Kaas (NL)

Computergenealogy in 2020

The presentation of Dick Kaas will deal with the reliability of the information on websites and discuss the disadvantages of concentrated data storage. He prefers the use of modern methods such as cloud computing, open data, open valuations and search engines and interacting between computers. New challenges for genealogists!

Prof.dr. Kees Mandemakers (Amsterdam, NL)

Linking Genealogical Data into Pedigrees and Families with LINKS

LINKS stands for LINKing System for historical family reconstruction. The project aims at reconstructing all nineteenth and early twentieth century families in the Netherlands. This reconstruction is based on the digitized index of the civil certificates from this period built in cooperation with thousands of Dutch genealogists. The system will be enlarged with other digitized sources like church registers, address books, tax registers and other large nominal administrative sources.



The software of LINKS consists of three processes: a) converting the input from the diverse sources into a standardized data structure, b) linking the input into pedigrees and families and c) building data releases for the end users. End users are scientists using the data for all kinds of research and the WhoWasWho platform showing links between the several historical sources.

In my presentation I will go into the LINKS project by explaining the general principles of the software, elaborating on the different sources and the way we handle the data before starting the matching process, discussing the principles of matching and the effects on the results and last but not least showing the results of the project.

Wim Penninx (NL)

Genetic Variation in the Netherlands in the Last 2000 Years

The genographic research of National Geographic has boosted the research on the genetic evolution of the human population. The SNP haplotypes and measurements have provided insight into the spread of mankind over the earth. The STR measurements have assisted in the age determination. New knowledge of *ftdna.com* has brought us more detailed information on the spread of different groups in European regions. In this presentation, the results of pedigree evolution simulations are presented. These results are combined with publications of the PBL (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency). It is concluded that natural selection has been more important than genetic drift for most of the human history. In the last 2000 years genetic drift is more important than natural selection.

Estimates of population size in the Netherlands after the Romans (around 30.000) and knowledge of dissemination of DNA provide information on the genetic variation after the Romans. The presentation will show how this knowledge may contribute to the question: when arrived my father's pedigree line in the Netherlands.

Hugh Peskett (Winchester, GB)

Evaluation of Traditional Celtic Genealogies

There is a long tradition of preserving genealogy in the Celtic races in their own languages – Gaelic in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and in Ireland, and Welsh in Wales. But they have not always been understood because of what is recorded and, also importantly, what is omitted, and as a result they have been dismissed as inaccurate nonsense.

However there has been a major development recently. The claim of who was the heir to the Clan Chief of Macdonald of Keppoch was disputed, first in the Court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, and later on appeal (remember Scotland regulates heraldry via the Courts of Law) in the First Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session – the highest Court of Appeal in Scotland. My evidence was primarily a traditional genealogy of seven generations recited to me in Gaelic by an elderly lady in Lochaber in the Highland.

The evidence was supported by the Professor of Celtic of the University of Edinburgh and other experts, and the Court accepted certain principles in interpreting these traditional genealogies. From there I take the principles accepted by the Court to the pedigree of the Cecils; they rose from Welsh origins to the highest ranks in English government – notably William Cecil, Lord Burghley



under Queen Elizabeth I in the 16th century – and show that the origins of the Cecils, properly evaluated, is not the nonsense dismissed by historians who did not understand Celtic genealogical traditions, but creditable fact.

Peter Prevos (Aus)

Kinship Boundaries in a Southern Dutch Village in 1796 [Heugem]

Kinship is based on biological relationships between individuals. Kinship is, however more than a network of genetic relationships as it is predominately a social phenomenon and is in effect the language in which society is described. In pre-modern collective societies kinship defined the boundaries of society. Research has been undertaken to determine kinship boundaries for the Southern Dutch agricultural hamlet of Heugem, combining the 1796 census and local church records. In 1796 the hamlet consisted of 39 houses with 172 inhabitants, of which 54 below the age of 12. Almost 90% of the population was born in Heugem. Kinship relations have been graphically displayed using p-graphs. The analysis shows a high level of interrelatedness within the community, with the priest as the only person without relatives. As such, a high correlation between geographic and kinship boundaries was found. At the one-generation level, the hamlet can be divided in several kinship clusters. Kinship does, however, transcend death. When taking relationships with deceased family members into consideration almost the whole hamlet is connected through kinship relations. This research adds to the existing information on historical kin relations.

David A. Rencher (Salt Lake City, USA)

The Role of FamilySearch in a Worldwide Community

FamilySearch fills a unique position in the world of genealogy and heraldry. Well known for its massive collection of historical genealogical materials, it is probably lesser known for the information and support assistance surrounding this information – all offered at little or no cost to the user. This presentation will provide information about the FamilySearch online and off line resources that support the not-for-profit efforts of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints interests in family history.

Information will be shared about the 2.4 million rolls of microfilm acquired since 1938, an equally impressive amount of digital images captured daily with 200 digital cameras in archives and libraries throughout the world and the one-of-a-kind storage facility for these materials – the Granite Mountain Records Vault located in Salt Lake City, Utah. This presentation will also share information about freely available lineage-linked medieval heraldry projects and published heraldic resources that have been digitally scanned.

Mary Risseeuw (USA), Yvette Hoitink (NL)

Emigration from the Netherlands (to the USA) in the Nineteenth Century

Driven by religious or economic reasons, tens of thousands of people emigrated from the Netherlands in the 19th century. Most of them went to the United States, where they settled in



states like Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Their descendants still have a strong Dutch-American identity, as evidenced by the annual tulip festivals in several Dutch settlements.

Mary Risseuw and Yvette Hoitink have been researching these emigrants and their descendants for over 20 years. Using many different sources they have traced large groups of emigrants, rather than just a family or individual. This has allowed them to discover patterns. Religion, place of origin and destinations of earlier emigrating relatives turn out to be good predictors of the places where emigrants settled.

During the lecture they will provide an overview of this emigration wave, the patterns they've discovered and the research methods used to track the emigrants. The (Powerpoint) presentation will be richly illustrated using primary sources and personal documents like emigrant letters, plat maps and family photographs and by custom animations to show the patterns.

Sabine Schleichert (D)

Trying to match Y-DNA and History: a Case Study [Serponti Family]

The Serponti family is documented in Lombardy, Italy since 1100 AD. After being part of the Roman Empire for several hundred years, this region was invaded by the Germanic Longobards. In terms of male DNA (Y-DNA), Italy is a mixture of Neolithic immigrants from the Balkans and of Bronze Age Celtic immigrants. It was, therefore, much of a surprise when a family member and descendant of the male line turned out to be part of a haplogroup (DNA subgroup) that is described as typically Polish, and, except for this single find, undocumented in Italy. Illegitimacy during the generations in between admittedly cannot be excluded, but for the sake of scientific advance, we tried to assess the historical migrations that might have sent this specific DNA profile to northern Italy before 1100 AD: ranging from the Indo-European migrations to the various steppe peoples to the Germanic Longobards and associated bands invading Italy around 500 AD. The DNA mutation rates play a crucial role in the tentative attribution of haplogroups to historical migrations, but they are still heavily disputed and vary by a factor of three. Consequently, the lecture shows that a lot more research will have to be done before any specific answers can be thought of.

Dr. Tanneke Schoonheim (Leiden, NL)

Contemporary Surnames in Leiden and their History

The city of Leiden preserves a fine record of demographic history in the surnames of its inhabitants. Leiden has long exerted a great attraction on people from elsewhere. As early as the end of the 13th century, a group of refugees from the Belgian area of leper came to this centre of cloth-making industry to settle permanently. Their numbers were so great that the first of a series of city expansions became necessary. There were also periods in the 16th and 17th century during which huge numbers of refugees, especially from Belgium and France, sought asylum in Leiden. The surnames of these refugees can still be found in Leiden, although they have undergone sometime radical changes over time. This contribution discusses the nature of these changes.



Prof.dr. Igor Sakharov (St. Petersburg, Rus), Svetlana Shelyapina (St. Petersburg, Rus)

Immigrants from Holland and their Russian Descendants: the Question of Mixed Marriages and assimilation into an alien ethnic milieu (as exemplified in St. Petersburg)

The Dutch and their descendants played a significant role in different areas of the life of the city from the earliest days of its existence. As usually happens in an alien milieu, they always sought to contract marriages within their own ethnic community. However, they were so few in number, mostly belonging to the Dutch reformed church, that they were often obliged to look for spouses 'outside'. Thorough research, based on tens of families, has shown that they seldom married Russians, even though these formed the vast majority of the population. They more readily married into families of other Western European origin, above all those belonging to the largest community of all - the Germans. As a result the descendants of Dutch settlers in St.Petersburg went through a process not so much of Russification, but rather of Germanisation.

Dr. Nathaniel Lane Taylor (USA)

Memory, Identity, and Genealogy on the Iberian Frontier: the Earliest European Genealogies and Nobiliaries

The European princely genealogical narratives of the twelfth century have been well studied since the 1960s, with a focus mainly on texts from the northern provinces of the Carolingian Empire. The Iberian frontier, however, not only produced one of the most elaborate of these texts — the Deeds of the counts of Barcelona, begun shortly after 1162 —but other important and little-known genealogical works which together build a complex picture of genealogical identity on the Christian-Islamic frontier in the time of the Reconquista. From the enigmatic tenth-century Pamplonan genealogies of the Códice de Roda, to the thirteenth-century Portuguese Livros velhos de linhagens (the earliest nobiliaries in all Europe), these texts share a frontier-defined genealogical identity with common themes such as military conquest and defense, the tensions of loyalty and autonomy, and the problems of exogamous marriages. This illustrated talk will introduce these texts (and others) and suggest the ways the frontier milieu informed these works, which individually and together hold an important place in the broader genesis of genealogical literature in Europe.

Michel Teillard d'Eyry (Fr)

Des frontières très discutées et très disputées, le cas de la Moldavie entre Roumanie et Russie

Ce titre se justifie car, pendant des siècles, ces frontières plusieurs fois transgressées et mouvantes, ont mis en lice et opposé des acteurs dont les intérêts étaient fortement divergents : la Russie et la Turquie depuis longtemps ,et plus récemment en fonction des tribulations politiques qui ont agité ces contrées orientales ,la Roumanie (née officiellement en 1866),la Serbie ,l 'Autriche d'avant 1919, l'URSS de 1917 ,puis de nouveau la Russie d'après l'ère de Mikhaïl Gorbatchev et l'Ukraine (aujourd'hui indépendante).

Nous présenterons donc cette question des frontières de ces régions jamais vraiment stabilisées sous deux angles :



A- l'histoire de ces pays et de ces frontières : Entre les pays ci-dessus, une terre, la Moldavie, qui a connu au fil des siècles plusieurs assises territoriales et qui est éclatée aujourd'hui entre Roumanie (capitale Iasi) et Russie (capitale Chisinau) et d'autres pays tels la Bessarabie et la Transnistrie dont il convient d'expliquer l'existence au plan historique.

Les peuples de ces pays, forcément très impliqués par ces tiraillements, en ont été profondément marqués et ont suivi dans ces évolutions tantôt leur inclination naturelle, tantôt à l'exemple d'aimants, la forte attraction exercée sur eux par les puissances établies qui les entouraient.

B- généalogie et migrations, les clans, les familles, les hommes : si les peuples dans leur ensemble ont été influencés par ces situations historiques, on attachera ici une importance particulière à la noblesse issue de ces terroirs, mieux connue sous le nom générique de « boyards », qui dans sa quête de reconnaissance et d'honneurs, n'hésitera pas fréquemment à se mettre au service des vainqueurs. Ceux-ci se les attachent, souvent durablement, par des privilèges et des récompenses qui les mettront au dessus des autres, même dans leur pays d'adoption.

Le franchissement des frontières, souvent sans esprit de retour, va permettre à ces clans ou ces familles opportunistes de se hisser à la hauteur des ambitions que les circonstances leur ont permis de sublimer.

Marc Tremblay (Can)

Frontières régionales et ancienneté territoriale: une analyse généalogique

Les données généalogiques contiennent des informations intéressantes à propos de l'enracinement territorial des individus d'une population. L'observation et la comparaison des lieux de mariage des ancêtres permet en effet d'établir une mesure de l'ancienneté territoriale individuelle, qui peut être exprimée en années ou en générations. On peut ainsi déceler et caractériser la présence d'individus fortement enracinés dans certaines régions. L'objectif de cette étude est de mesurer cet enracinement régional dans la population du Québec (Canada), à partir d'un corpus généalogique composé de plus de 5000 généalogies ascendantes. Ces généalogies ont été reconstruites à l'aide des données du fichier BALSAC (<http://balsac.uqac.ca/>), qui contient des informations généalogiques et démographiques sur l'ensemble de la population québécoise depuis le début du 17^e siècle. La profondeur moyenne des généalogies reconstruites pour cette étude est d'environ 10 générations, mais certaines branches atteignent la 18^e génération. Ces données très complètes permettent d'établir une mesure précise de la diversité régionale ancestrale des individus. En particulier, la comparaison des lignées paternelles et maternelles permet de nuancer l'importance de l'enracinement familial mesuré habituellement à partir du patronyme. Les résultats fournissent également des informations utiles pour caractériser l'homogénéité ou l'hétérogénéité génétique des populations régionales.

Prof.Dr. Jürgen Udolph (D)

Sprachwissenschaftliche Bemerkungen zur Herkunft und Bedeutung unserer Familiennamen

Elektronische Telefonverzeichnisse, große Datenbanken im Internet und vielfältige Rechercheunternehmen haben das Interesse für die Herkunft und Bedeutung der Familiennamen

rasant ansteigen lassen. Inzwischen gibt es in etlichen Ländern Europas in Funk und Fernsehen zahlreiche Sendungen, in denen Familiennamen behandelt werden.

Aber wie steht es mit der fachlichen Seite der Untersuchung der Familiennamen? Wie ermittelt man die Bedeutung der Namen? Welche Grundlagen sind dafür nötig und kann der Laie wirklich beurteilen, ob ein Name aus dem Niederländischen, Französischen, Polnischen, Tschechischen oder Litauischen kommt und wie er ursprünglich gemeint war? Welche sprachwissenschaftlichen Kenntnisse muss man besitzen, um hier zum Erfolg zu kommen? Kann man das allein bewältigen oder muss man dann doch den Fachmann fragen?

Um diese Fragen geht es in dem Vortrag, der anhand zahlreicher Verbreitungskarten neue Möglichkeiten, aber auch die Grenzen der Untersuchung der Familiennamen behandeln wird. Neueste Forschungsergebnisse spielen dabei eine wichtige Rolle.

Dr. Valerie Vermassen (Hillegem, Be)

Genealogical Research and the Historical Immigration in Flanders

In this lecture we examine the influence of historical migration in Flanders on the genealogical research. During history, many immigrants came to Flanders, for example following in the footsteps of military expeditions, for mercantile reasons and because of religious persecution in their homeland.

After the arrival of the Roman troops in the late Antiquity, various German tribes crossing the river Rhine settled in Flanders and the neighboring countries. The Middle Ages was a time of prosperity in the Flanders area, which led to an economic uprise and a significant growth of the towns. This caused the migration and temporary settlement of 'foreigners' who arrived individually for various reasons: merchants, artists, craftsmen,... In the Modern Era, military and religious conflicts led to the influx of more and more immigrant groups: Catholics from France, military forces and administrative servants from the Austrian, Spanish and French governments and so on. From the 16th-century onwards, a growing number of non-European immigrants found their way to Flanders. Especially in the most recent era, the immigration was mainly caused by economic reasons. Migration flows from Africa and the Middle and Near East provide new challenges for genealogical research. All these individuals and population groups left genealogical footprints. Our aim is to explore globally how we can genealogically retrace these historical immigration flows in Flanders. Which sources lead us to the immigrants' roots?

René van Weeren (Utrecht, NL)

United we stand - the Benefits of Cooperation between Genealogists and other Researchers

Genealogists have a lot to offer to scientific research. Data collected by genealogic researchers, provided this information meets certain scientific standards, offers a huge amount of information on a large variety of possible research topics. In our research project "'United We Stand". The Dynamics and Consequences of Institutions for Collective Action in Pre-Industrial Europe', we recognize the possible value of such genealogical research data. We use the data to study the development of the so-called 'European Marriage Pattern' (EMP). This EMP becomes pre-eminent specifically in north western Europe from the late medieval period on and is characterized by the emergence of nuclear, neolocal households, an elevated age at marriage for both men and women and large numbers of people who never marry at all). We also investigate the relation between the development of this EMP and the emergence of institutions for collective-actions, such as guilds, beguinages, et cetera.



By using data from strictly screened GEDCOM-files, we will be able to extract data on the ages of marriage. Furthermore, transcriptions of census and tax registration records offer us information on the composition and wealth of households in early modern Europe. Using genealogical data in this manner will allow us to get a better view on changes in household composition as well as in marriage patterns throughout time, without having to perform all the basic research from scratch. In our presentation, we will demonstrate how we use this data for our research, but will also focus on the do's and don'ts of using such information.

Dr. Martine Zoeteman-van Pelt (Leiden, NL)

Students and their "Grand Tour" to the Netherlands

Some groups are known for frequently changing their place of residence, such as sailors, soldiers and scientists. I want to focus on the latter, in particular on students. Because of the academic language (Latin) it was possible to study everywhere in Europe. Wandering students who fell in love created a challenge for genealogists in later centuries.

I will give an overview of migration patterns to the Low Countries, with examples taken from my thesis about the student population of Leiden University (1575-1812). Leiden had students from many countries, like Germany, France and Great-Britain, but also Russia and Scandinavia.

There are interesting differences in age and faculty between students from the Netherlands and abroad. After a short introduction about student life I will teach how to trace (foreign) students in the Netherlands. Databases and internet are great tools for genealogists to cross (country) borders.