INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE HAGUE ARCHIVES WEBSITE.

Ву

Willem H. Marda

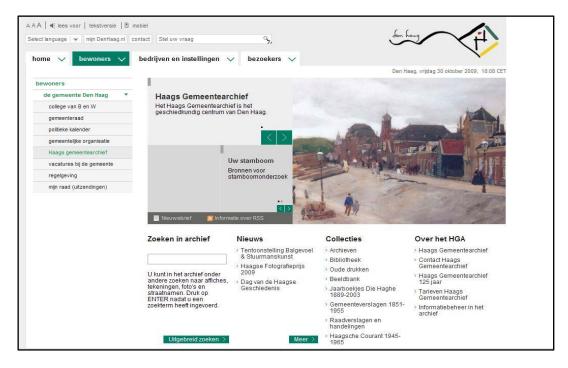
First, activate the Internet and then type the following in the Address line: http://www.gemeentearchief.denhaag.nl and press Enter. By the way this is a free website!

See example below:



Example 1

The home page for this website will appear on the screen which looks in part as follows:



Example 2

Move the cursor until it rest on the box near the top that says: Stel uw vraag (which means Ask your question); see Example 3. Now type the words: virtuele studiezaal [which literally means Virtual Study Hall]); see Example 4:

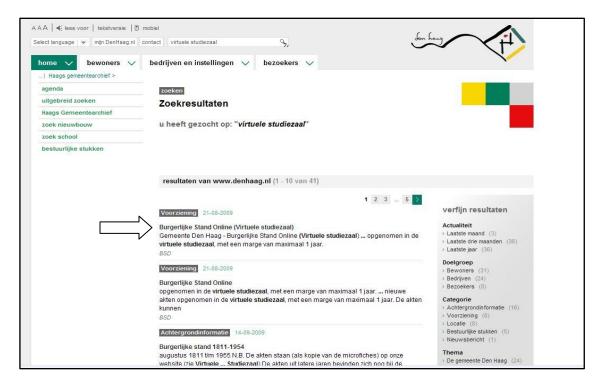


Example 3



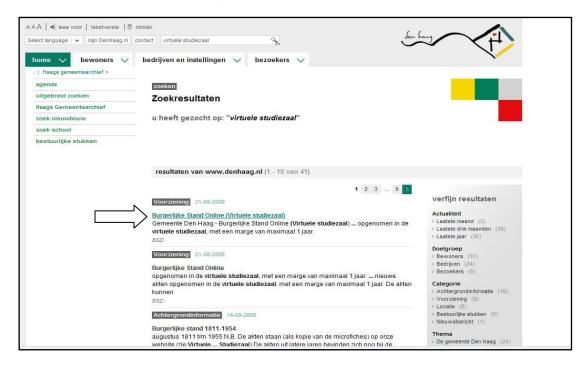
Example 4

Next click on the go icon see second arrow in above example. This action will forward to the next screen which is displayed on the following page:



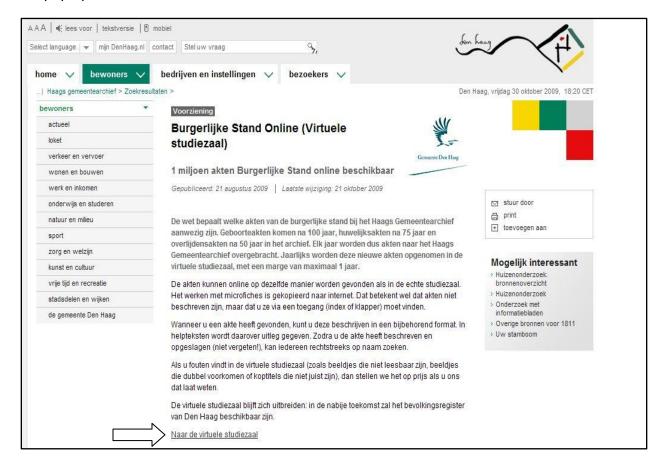
Example 5

This screen lists a number of selections from which you can choose. Select "Burgerlijke Stand Online (Virtuele studiezaal)". As soon as you place the cursor on this phrase it changes color and will be underlined; see next example:



Example 6

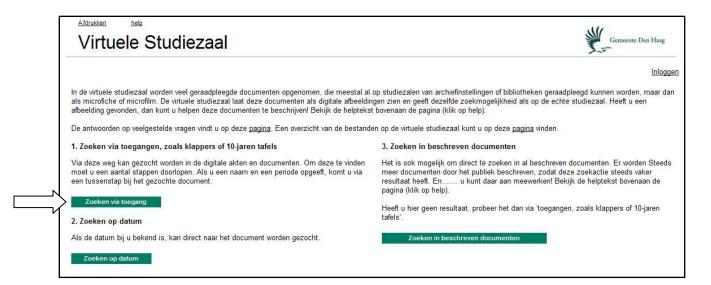
Next click on the phrase "Burgerlijke Stand Online (Virtuele studiezaal)" and the following screen will pop up:



Example 7

Now click on the phrase "Naar de virtuele studiezaal" (meaning To the virtual studyhall) and the following screen will appear (see next page):

(remainder of page left blank on purpose)



Example 8

The first step in doing research in this website is to look in the 10-jaren tafels=10-year indexes which is indicated by the phrase: Zoeken via toegang (see arrow above). After clicking on the box containing this phrase the following screen will be displayed which is shown on the next page of this document:



Example 9

A few things need to be explained for those not too familiar with the Dutch language.

Naam = Name in this case Last Name only (zonder voorvoegsel) = (without prefix).

Many names in the Netherlands have prefixes which are not really physically attached to the name but are nevertheless an integral part of the Last Name. Examples of prefixes: van, van de, van der, de, der, des, ter, 't, etc. Here is an example of a name with a prefix: van der Meulen.

Here in the USA we usually write such a name as one word: Vandermeulen but not so in the Netherlands. Such names are always alphabetized under the main part of the Last Name never under the prefix. Thus, van der Meulen will be listed under Meulen and you have to enter Meulen in the slot for "naam" (=name). The "van der" part of the name is usually found in one of two places: 1) right after the main part of the last name, thus: Meulen van der, or 2) after the last name and any given name(s), thus: Meulen, Johannes van der. These are the two possibilities that you may encounter.

Thus, first, enter the last name without the prefix; see arrow in example below:



Example 10

Next click the small down arrow see large arrow in example above which points at the box containing the following phrase "Alle gemeenten en instellingen" (outside and ahead of the box it shows: "Gemeente of instelling") and a drop down menu will appear which displayes the following information, see below:



Example 11

Choose the appropriate municipality by moving the cursor on top of it and clicking the left mouse button. The screen will then look as follows(see next page):



Example 12

Now click on the small down arrow for the box named: "Alle bronnen" (outside and ahead of this box it shows: "Bron"); see large arrow in the above example.

Next a drop down menu will appear displaying the following information, see below:



Example 13

Under the phrase "Alle bronnen" (= All resources) you will see the following three phrases the meaning of which will be explained below:

Tafel geboorten = Table or index of Births which is ussually outlined in alphabetical order by the infants last name and then the given names and next in order by year, and date and month. The date diplayed in the index refers to the date on which the birth was recorded with the Civil

Registration Office of the municipality in which the birth took place. So it is most likely that this date will differ from the actual date of birth but it used to look up the actual Birth Certificate of the individual in question.

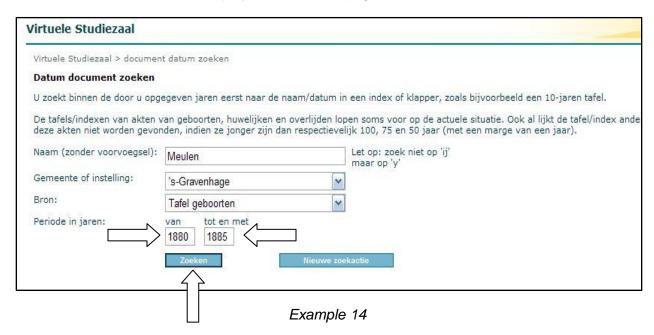
Tafel huwelijk en echtscheiding = Table or index of Marriage and Divorce which is recorded in alphabetical order under the bridegroom's last name and then his given names and next in order by year, and date and month. Underneath his name is listed the name of his bride. The date indicated is most usually the actual date of the marriage.

Tafel overlijden = Table or index of death which is normally given in alphabetical order by the deceased last name and then his or her given names and next in order by year, and date and month. The date diplayed in the index refers to the date on which the death was recorded with the Civil Registration Office of the municipality in which the death occurred. So it is most likely that this date will differ from the actual death date but it used to look up the actual Death Certificate of the individual in question.

For example you wish to look for the birth of Johannes Adrianus van der Meulen. Let us say that you know that he was born around 1881 in The Hague, Zuid-Holland. This time in the example, already given above, you would select "Tafel geboorten" = table or index of birth to see if you can find his actual birth certificate. While you are at it you might as well fill in the "Periode in jaren" = Period in years. Above the first year box it says: "van" = from and above the second year box it says: "tot en met" = to and including.

I. Finding BIRTH Records.

STEP 1 The example will be displayed on the next page:



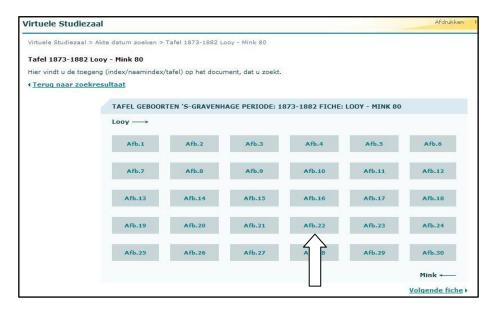
Because you are not quite sure of the exact year of his birth you must enter a range of years, in the first box you enter 1880 and in the second box 1885. That will give you a range that most

likely includes the date of his birth. See Example 14 previous page. After all required information has been entered click on the small box that says: Zoeken (=Search) and the following information will appear on the screen, see Example 15 below:



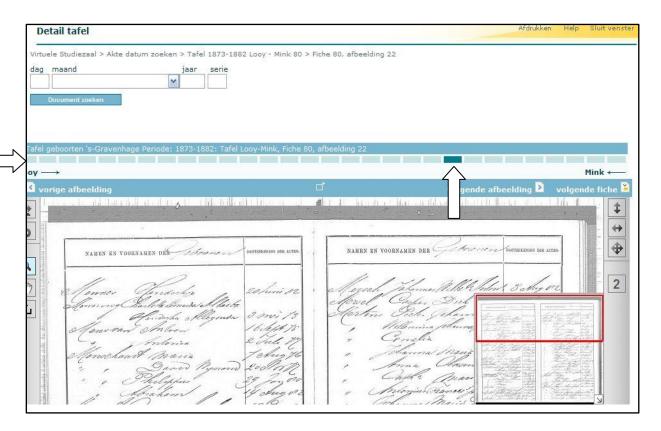
Example 15

Because Josephus Adrianus van der Meulen was born around 1881 you must look in the fiches covering the period 1873-1882. Move the cursor until it rests ontop of the phrase describing the names on the right hand side of the page. In this case put the cursor on <u>Looy – Mink</u> and click the left mouse button and a whole group of small boxes appears on the screen which depict fiches that pertain to this group of names for this particular period. See example below:



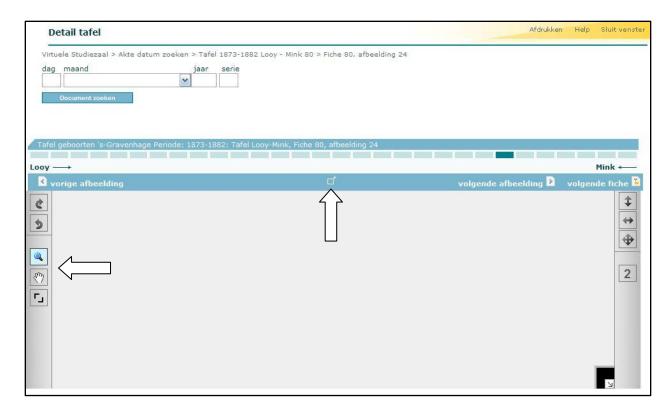
Example 16

As the name range is from Looy – Mink you will have to kind of guess which fiche is closest to the name you are looking for so at this point it is a bit of a guessing game as to how close you can get to the desired name right of the bat. Each of the fiches have the some letters and a number on it, for example Afb. 22. Afb. is an abreviation for "Afbeelding" which stands for Image or Fiche. So in this case let us try and click on Afb.22 and see how close to the last name we can get. See example below:



Example 17

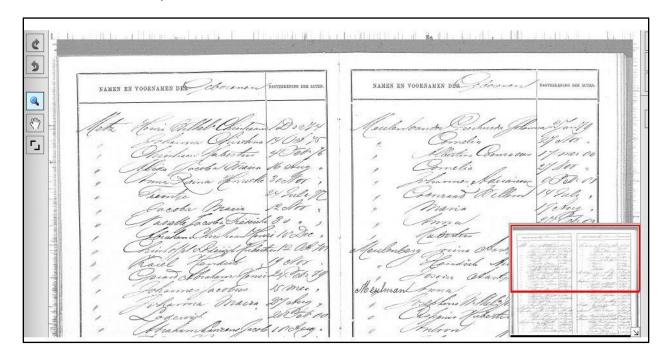
The small blocks that the arrow is pointing to in Example 17 represent the fiches, therefore the darker block is Afb.22 which is displayed on the screen but it does not contain the name you are looking for thus move over two blocks=fiches which would be Afb.24 see arrow pointing up toward the fiche in question. Sometimes when you have clicked on a particular fiche the actual document will not immediately appear on the screen and other times not at all. What to do? You can wait a minute or so, or you can click on the place that will enlarge the screen which usually solves the poblem. At this point there are a few items about the screen that need to be explained. The screen of Example 18 which is displayed on the next page is the one that will be used in the explanation.



Example 18

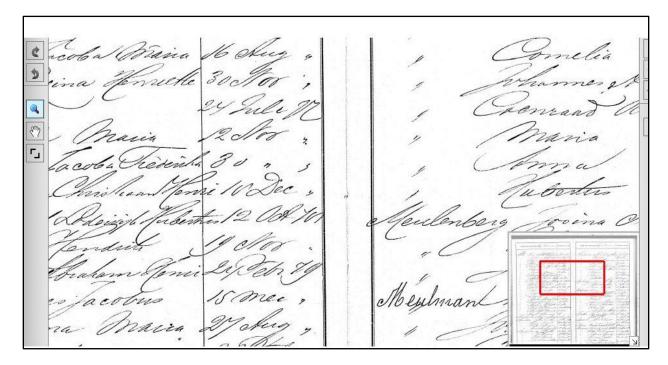
If you move the cursor ontop of the tiny square with the plus sign and then click the left mouse button it will enlarge the document screen and will usually display the document. On the left hand side of the screen you will see two small icons. The large arrow is pointing to them. The icon with magnifying glass in it, when active (by the way it is always active by default), will enable you to enlarge the lettering of the document on the screen. You can enlarge the lettering by clicking the left mouse button until you have increased it so that you can easily read the document, consequently if you click the right mouse button you will diminish the letter size in the on-screen document. To deactivate this feature move the cursor until it rests ontop of the icon with the hand and click the left mouse button. When this feature is active you can move the document around so that you can see the part you are really interested in. You do this by keeping the left mouse button depressed. This is particularly helpuful when you have enlarged the letter size. On the next page is shown an actual document as it appears on the screen and the second picture on that page will show you what it will look like when enlarged. The third example in this series will show you what the document part looks like when you moved it across the screen and the fourth one allows you to see the doument without the small window insert that you see in the lower right hand corner of the screen. The series consists of examples 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Here is the first example in the series of four:



Example 19

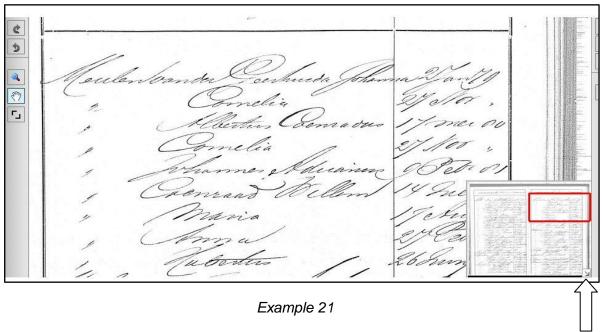
The second one is the enlargement of the document:



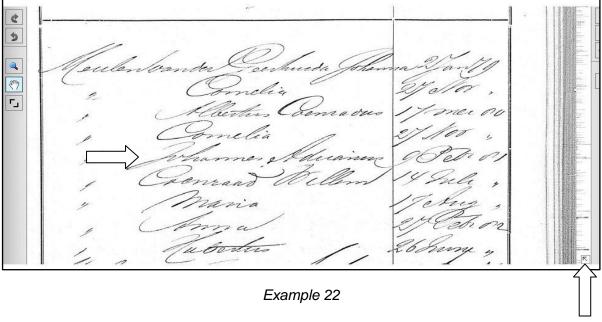
Example 20

Note that the red box in the small window insert indicates the part of the document that is displayed on the screen.

The third example of this series shows when the hand icon is activated you can move around in the document to place part of it in the desired position for viewing. This is again indicated by the red box in the small window insert.



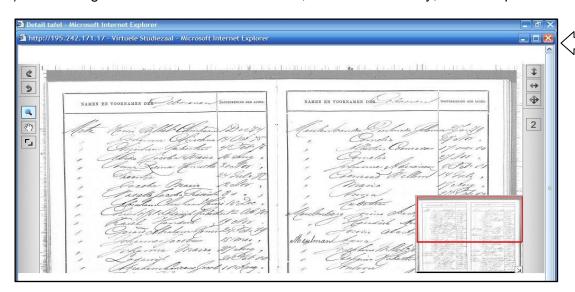
The fourth example of this series shows that the small window insert can be turned off. You accomplish this by moving the cursor ontop of the small arrow in the lower right hand corner of the window insert; see large arrow above in example 21. The screen and document will then look as follows:



Please note that direction in which the small arrow is now pointing in the opposite direction. Before you leave this screen it would be good to restore the small window insert by clicking on

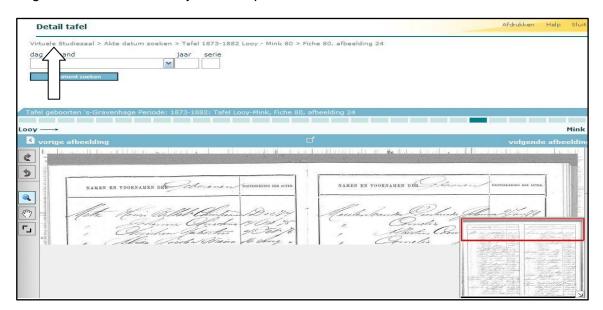
the small arrow in lower right hand corner of the screen; see large arrow in the previous example.

There is a large arrow that points to the name of the individual you are looking for with a date to the right of his name, here: 9 Febr 1881. This is usually the on which the birth was recorded by the magistrate. You will find the actual birth date in the Birth Certificate itself. After you have recorded the information you were seeking you may close the screen by moving the cursor ontop of the small red square with an X in it (located in the upper right hand corner of the screen) and clicking on it with the left mouse button, for this screen only; see example below:



Example 23

Closing this screen will return you to the previous one which looked as follows:

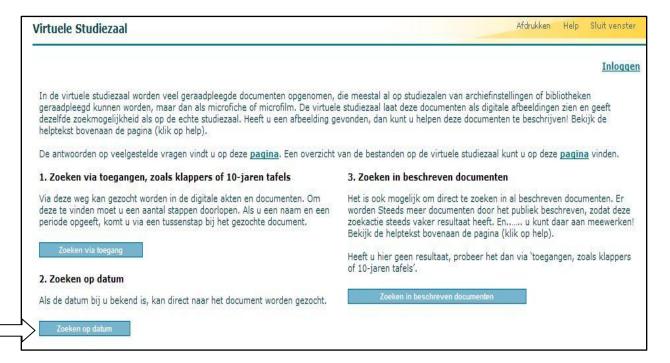


Example 24

Note that the large arrow in Example 24 (previous page) points to the phrase "Virtuele Studiezaal"=Virtual Studyhall. Click on this phrase with the left mouse button while the cursor is resting on it. This action will return you to the following screen; this is the screen that you used to start your search. You are now ready for the next step in your search.

STEP 2

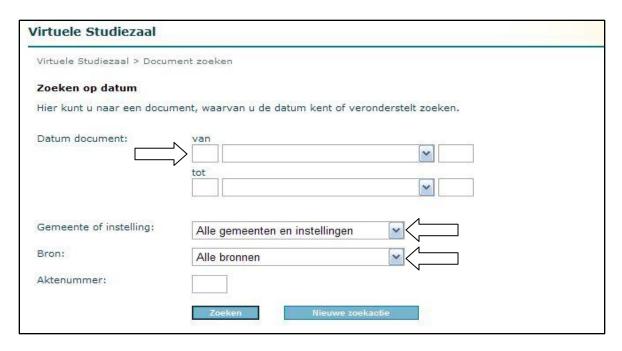
Zoeken op datum(=Search by date)



Example 25

Now to be able to find and view the actual birth certificate of Johannes Adrianus van der Meulen you must click the box in item 2 "Zoeken op Datum" (= searching by date), see large arrow above. The following window will appear on the screen which is depicted on the page.

(remainder of this page left blank on purpose)



Example 26

Enter the date you found in the 10-year tables(indeces) which in this case is 9 Feb 1881 in the boxes under "Datum document:" (=date of document). The first box is for the day, the second one is for the month, and third and last box is for the year. Above the first box you see the word "van" (= from) and the first box of the second line or row has "tot" (=to) above it. The seond line allows you to create and look for a range of dates. Most of the time you will only need to fill out the first row of boxes because you will usually be concentrating on one individual at a time. The second box in each of these two lines or rows covers the month of the year which will appear in Dutch and actually you will only have to type the first letter of the month and its name will appear in the box. Now, if for example you type in a j, up pops januari, so if you need June or July you must press the letter j once or twice more respectively so that juni or juli will appear. Below you will find a list of the names of the months in Dutch with the English translation after it:

januari = January juli = July

februari = February augustus = August

maart = March september = September

april = April october = October

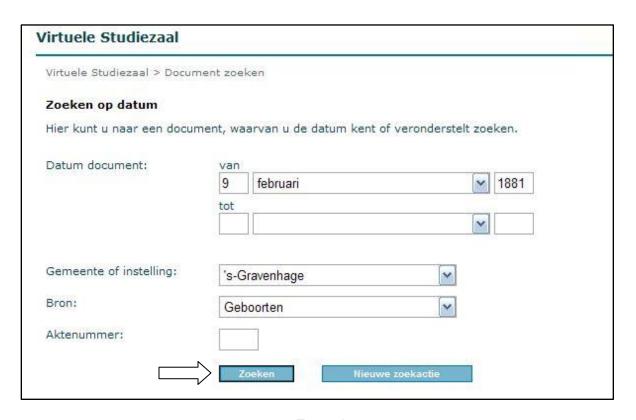
mei = May november = November

juni = June december = December

After filling in the boxes with the complete date you must also choose the correct municipality and the type of certificate you are looking for.

NOTE: Nowadays the names of the months and the days of the week are no longer capitalized but you will find that they are capitalized in documents before 1956.

Below is shown the screen filled out with all pertinent information so that you can find the actual Birth Certificate:

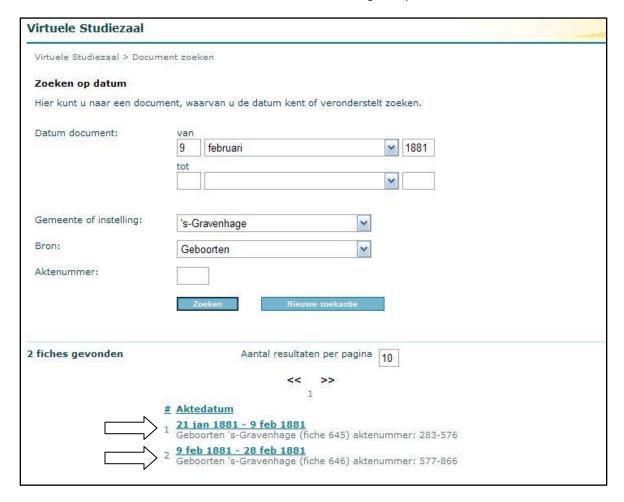


Example 27

When all needed information for the search has been filled out you are ready to click on the box "Zoeken" (= search), see arrow above and the following screen will appear on the monitor, see next page:

(remainder of page left blank on purpose)

This screen shows that two fiches were found covering this particular date.



Example 28

As you can see 9 Feb 1881 is split up over two fiches, therefore if you do not find the desired information on the first one, you must examine the second one also. Click on 21 jan 1881 - 9 Feb 1881 and see what comes up.

(remainder of page left blank on purpose)

The screen that appears looks for the most as follows.

l januari 188	31 →				
Afb.1	Afb.2	Afb.3	Afb.4	Afb.5	Afb.6
Afb.7	Afb.8	Afb.9	Аfь.10	Afb.11	Afb.12
Afb.13	Afb.14	Afb.15	Afb.16	Afb.17	Afb.18
Afb.19	Afb.20	Afb.21	Afb.22	Afb.23	Afb.24
Afb.25	Afb.26	Afb.27	Afb.28	Afb.29	Afb.30
Afb.31	Afb.32	Afb.33	Аfb.34	Afb.35	Afb.36
Afb.37	Afb.38	Afb.39	Afb.40	Afb.41	Afb.42
Afb.43	Afb.44	Afb.45	Afb.46	Afb.47	Afb.48
Afb.49					

Example 29

The blocks again depict fiches covering a certain time period; here, from 21 Jan 1881 - 9 Feb 1881. The fiche that will contain 9 Feb 1881 is most likely between Afb. 45 and Afb. 49. Let's see how close this guess is. Start by clicking on fiche 49 and then work backwards to find Josephus Adrianus van der Meulen's Birth Certificate.

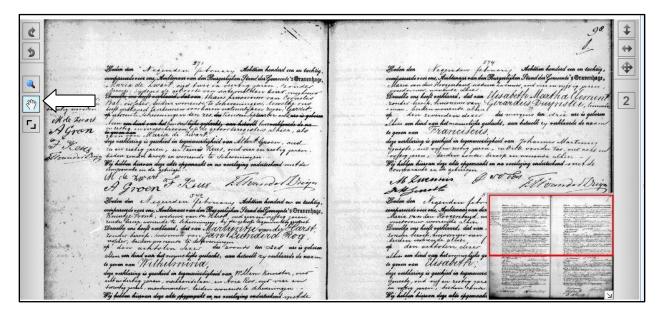
When you get to the point of looking up the actual Birth, or Marriage, or Death Certificate you will notice that the registry will be displayed two pages at a time. The Birth Certificates are normally recorded three to a page thus you will see a total of six of them at a time. Normally, the same goes for the Death Certificates. The Marriage Certificates, however, are recorded one to a page and therefore you will only be able to view two of them at one time.

The first screen that pops up shows the fiches as small rectangles towards the top with the fiche that is depicted much darker on the monitor.



Example 30

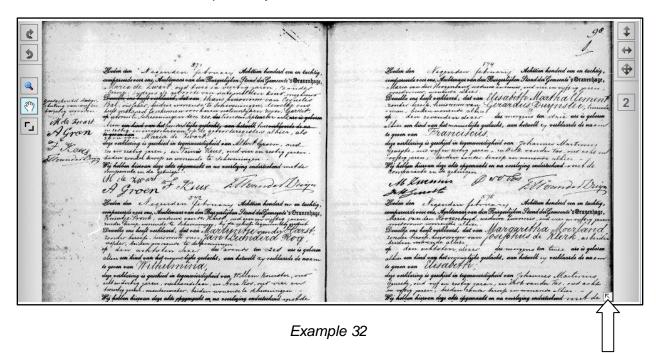
Click on the small icon with the plus sign in the center of the screen, see large arrow above. This action will enlarge the document on the monitor. Remember to turn of magnifier by clicking on the hand icon on the left hand side of the screen, see arrow below.



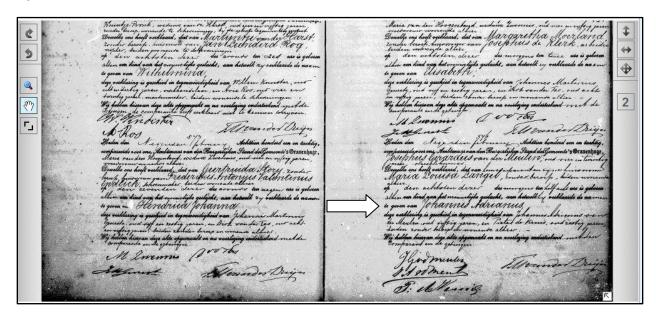
Example 31

This will allow you to grab the document and move it upwards so that you can see the remainder of the birth Certificates on the two pages that are displayed.

Four of the six certificates are presently visible.



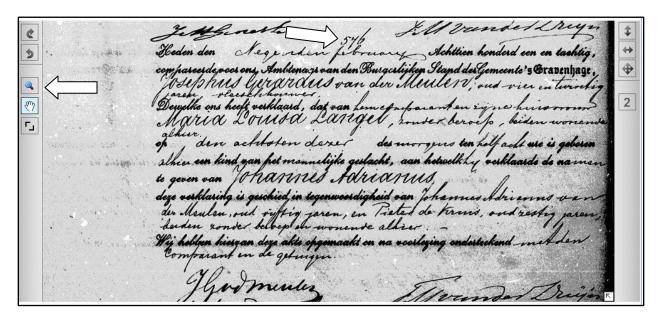
Before moving the document upwards first turn off the inset window by clicking on the small arrowed box in the right hand corner of the document so that all of it is visible. Make sure that you click on this box again before closing out the document window so that the window insert is again activated.



Example 33

Lucky guess. The first fiche that was selected contains the information of the person you are looking for.

By clicking on the magnifier icon you can enlarge the view of the Birth Certificate on the screen so that it will be easier to read it. You have here a digital image of the actual Birth Certificate of Johannes Adrianus van der Meulen. Usually the "akte nummer" (= certificate number) is displayed in the center of the page immediately above the Birth Certificate, here it 576.



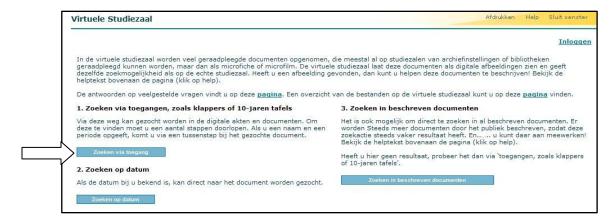
Example 34

The certificate gives you quite a bit of information. Here: the name of the father: Josephus Gerardus van der Meulen, his age and his occupation; next the name of the mother: Maria Louisa Langel, her occupation if any, and the place of residence; then it gives you the actual birth date which is here 8 Feb 1881 and also the time of birth. It further gives you any witnesses that were present at the time when the birth was registered with the magistrate.

II. MARRIAGES

Next is on your to-do-list is to find if this person was married. This is also a two step project.

STEP 1 Look again in the 10 year indeces as you did when searching for the birth of Johannes Adrianus van der Meulen. Therefore, click on the box that says "Zoeken via toegang" under item 1. See arrow in Example 35 in the image on the next page.



Example 35

Fill in the last name in the box or slot that has Naam(=Name) in front of it like you did before when looking for his Birth Certificate; see arrow in example below:



Example 36

Next you need to select the correct municipality as you did earlier when looking for his birth record, see sample below:



Example 37

Now you must click on the "Bron" (=Resource) box see arrow in exampl below



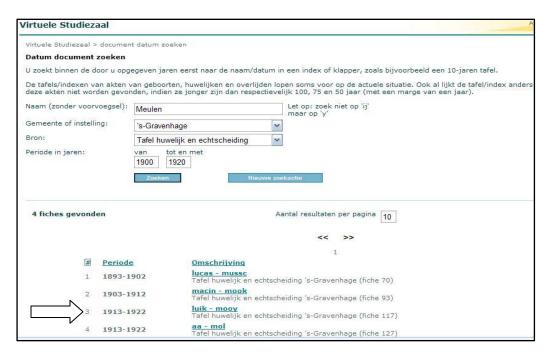
Example 38

Here you select "Tafel huwelijk en echtscheiding" (=Table marriage and divorces) by clicking on that phrase and the screen will change again and look as follows:



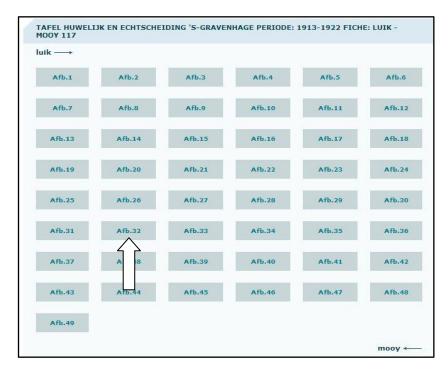
Example 39

Now you must enter the date range in which the marriage could have taken place. As he was born in 1881 range would lie most likely between 1900 and 1925, thus enter the first year in the box with "van" (=from) above it and the second one in the box with "tot en met" (=to and including) and click on the box "Zoeken" (=search) and you will see the following window appear on the screen; see next page:



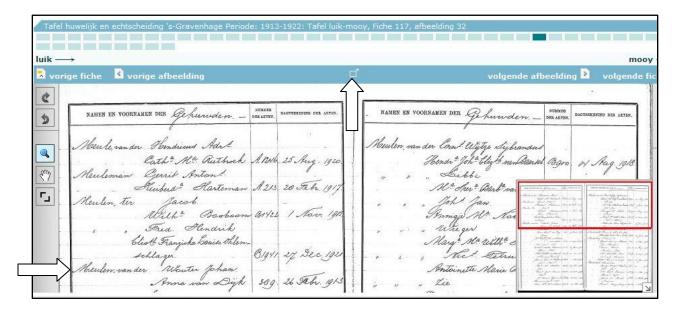
Example 40

If you do not know when the marriage took you may have to the fiches for each period that you requested. In this case start with the third period; see arrow in example 38. Click on the phrase Luik-mooy which will shows you the fiches for the desired period and the names ranges involved. The following screen will be displayed:



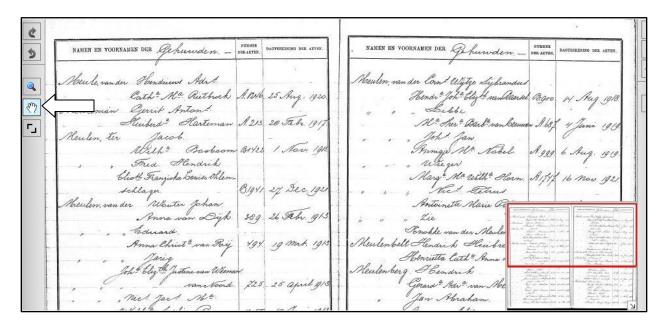
Example 41

Now you will have to take a guess by selecting one of the fiches to find the name of the peson whose marriage you are trying to discover. Let's select Afb.32(=Fiche 32) in example 39 on the previous page and see how close we are with our guess in finding the desired information. See example below:



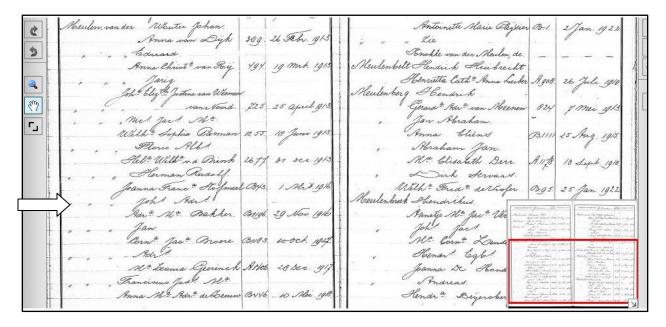
Example 42

The selection of fiche 32 was a good one and put you right with the names you are looking for, see arrow in example 40. Now click on the little icon in the center of the above example to enlarge the screen to make it easier to read the names. The window will look as follows, see below:



Example 43

You can now see more of the window. Click on the hand icon, see arrow in example 41 on previous page. This will turn off the elarging tool which is the default and with the hand icon active you can move the screen up so that you can see more of the names. See example below:



Example 44

See arrow in example 42 which is pointing to the person you are searching for. Johs. Adrs (=Johannes Adrianus) van der Meulen who married Adra. Ma. (=Adriana Maria) Bakker on 29 November 1916. Note that in the column in front of the marriage date is the Akte number (=Marriage Certificate number) which here is 1196. Remember this number, it will come in handy. Most of the time the certificate number is not listed. With this information you are ready to take the second step in your search for this person's marriage certificate.

STEP II. For the next step you have to return to the main screen of the Virtuele Studiezaal (=the Virtual Study hall) which looks as follows:



Example 45

Click on the box with the phrase Zoeken op Datum (=Search by Date) see arrow in example 45 of previous page.



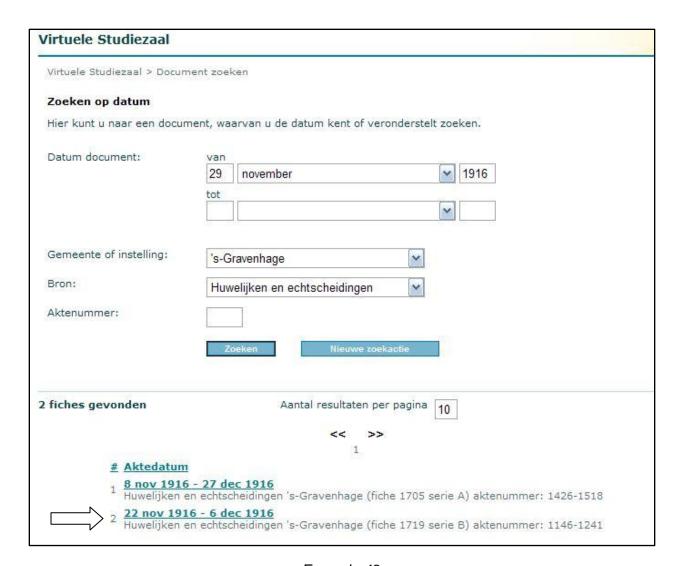
Example 46

The above window is the same kind that you viewed when you were searching for the Birth Certificate of Johannes Adrianus van der Meulen. However, this time instead of the Birth date you fill in the Marriage date; see arrow in example 46. You must also select the appropriate municipality in the box of "Alle Gemeenten en instellingen" which is 's-Gravenhage, and from the box below that one which indicates "Alle bronnen" you select "Huwelijken en echtscheidingen" (= Marriages and Divorces). When you have filled that screen out with the desired information, your window should look as follows:



Example 47

Now click on the box that says "Zoeken" (=Search) which action will display the following window, see next page:

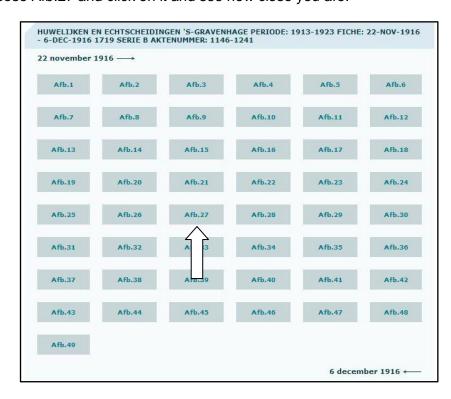


Example 48

Your search found two fiches which contain the criteria that you are looking for. The periods somewhat overlap. Remember the Marriage Certificate number (1196) that they had listed in the 10-year tables. That number will be very helpful in this case because is contained in the range of the second fiche: 1146-1241. So this information will eliminate the first fiche which will save time. You will, therefore, click on 22 nov 1916 – 6 dec 1916 and the following window will appears on the monitor, see next page:

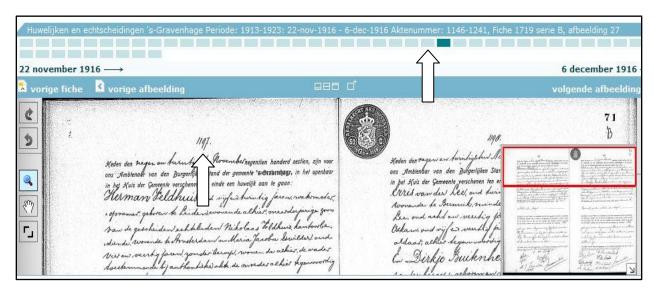
(remainder of this page left blank on purpose)

This window shows all the fiches involved in the requested date range. Here you have to make an educated guess and pick fiche (=Afb.) that is closest to the marriage date that you are looking for. Choose Afb.27 and click on it and see how close you are.



Example 49

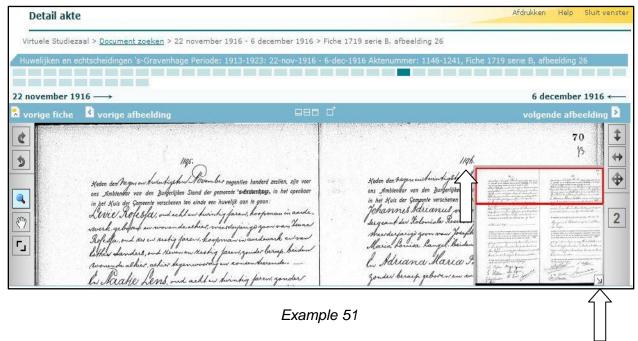
The following screen will appear:



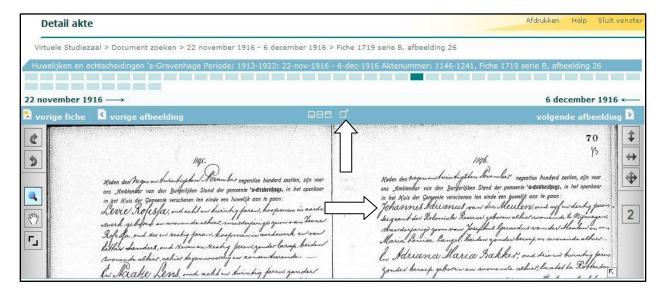
Example 50

As you can see the Marriage Certificate number is 1197, that is one too far. Thefore, click on

box preceding the one you clicked on, see arrow at top of example 50 on the previous page. After clicking another window apears which looks like the one below:



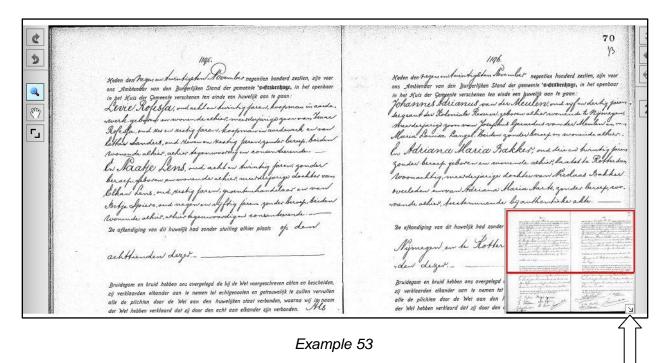
This time you are right on the money. As you can see the insert window on the lower right hand side obscures the name of the person you are searching for. That problem can be solved by clicking on small square with the arrow in it, see large arrow in example 49. After minimizing the insert you can easily read the name of the person listed in the document. See screen below:



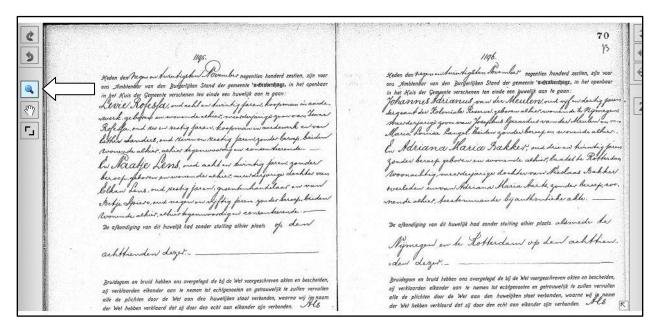
Example 52

The thing to do next is to enlarge the document window so that it will be easier to read the Marriage Certificate in question. You can accomplish this by clicking on the small square with the plus sign in the center immediately above the document, see large arrow above.

The document window will then look as follows:



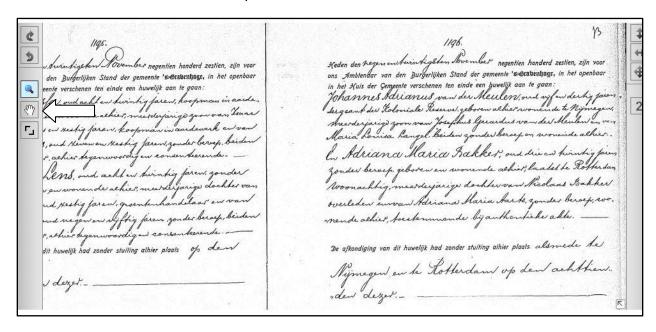
The Marriage Certificate that you want is on the right hand side of the double page. It is certificate # 1196. The best thing to do is to minimize the insert window in the lower right hand corner of the window which can be accomplished by clicking on the small arrowed square, see large arrow above in example 53. The screen will then looks as depicted below:



Example 53

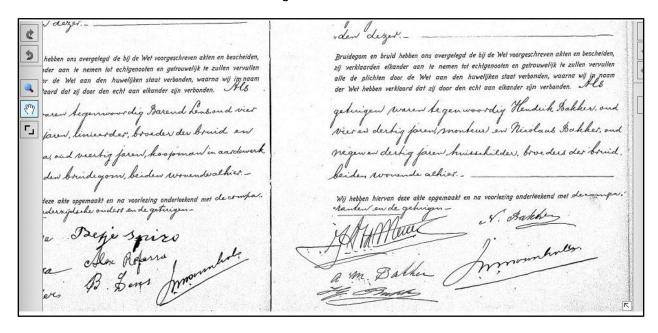
The magnifying tool, see large arrow in example 53, is active when this window is displayed

because it is the default. By clicking the left mouse button once you can slightly enlarge the document on the screen; see example below.



Example 54

To turn off the magnifying tool move the cursor on top of the small hand icon, see large arrow in example 54, and click the left mouse button. Now the grabber tool is active. This enables you to grab the document in the display window and move it around on the screen to almost any position you want. You do this by depressing the left mouse button and holding it down and moving the mouse until you get the document to the desired position. The view of the document below shows the remainder of the Marriage Certificate.



Example 56

If the print on the screen is still too small for you to read, you may want to click again on the magnifying icon on the left hand side of the screen, see arrow in example below. The result is shown in example 57 on this page. However, after enlarging the document again you may have to turn of the magnifying tool by clicking on the hand icon, also on the left hand side of the screen so that you can move that part of the document around that you need to scrutinize more closely.

4	1196.
	den negen en Auintigsten November negentien honderd zestien, zijn voor
500	ons Ambtendar van den Burgerlijken Stand der gemeente's Gravenhage, in het openbaar
	in het Huis der Gemeente verschenen ten einde een huwelijk aan te gaan: Yohannes Adrianus van der Meulen, ond vijf en derhig jaiens Lergeant der Koloniale Reserve, geboren alhier wonende te Nijmegen, Meerderjarige zoon van Josephus Gerardus van der Meulen an van Maria Louisa hangel, beiden zonder beroep en wonende alhier.
	En Adriana Maria Bakker, and drie and Swinning fain
	Bonder beroep, geboren en wonende alhier, laatst te Rotter dan

Example 57

This concludes the discussion of accessing marriage certificates. You can return to the main screen of this website as outlined under the section of Birth Certificates of these instructions.

III. DEATHS

Step 1 To find Death Certificates is quite similar to the search for Birth Certificates and Marriage Certificates. Look again in the 10-year indeces as you did when searching for the birth of Johannes Adrianus van der Meulen. Therefore, click on the box that says "Zoeken via toegang" under item 1. See arrow in Example 58 in the image on the next page. The name that has been used to show you how to may utilize in searching for your ancestors in not suited for searching for his Death Certificate because he died in a Japanese concentration camp in Indonesia, then called the Dutch East Indies. Therefore, let's pick on a different ancestor to lok for his Death Certificate. His name is Louis Johannes Marda, who was born around 1830. He died in 1889 in The Hague, Zuid-Holland (South-Holland) in the Netherlands.



Example 58

Again click on the box that says: "Zoeken via toegang" which will allow to use the 10-year indeces.



Example 59

Enter the last name in the box that is preceded by the phrase "Naam (zonder voorvoegsel)". The meaning of this phrase was explained earlier in these instructions. After having entered the last name select the correct "Gemeente of instelling" and "Bron", the correct selection for the Bron would be "Tafel overlijden" (=Table of deaths). Fill in the range of years in which you need to search, here as an example we took 1885-1895.

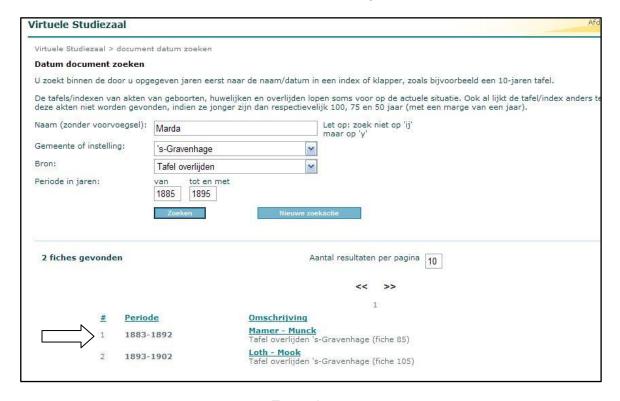
(remainder of this page has been left blank on purpose)

The filled out form on the screen will look as follows:



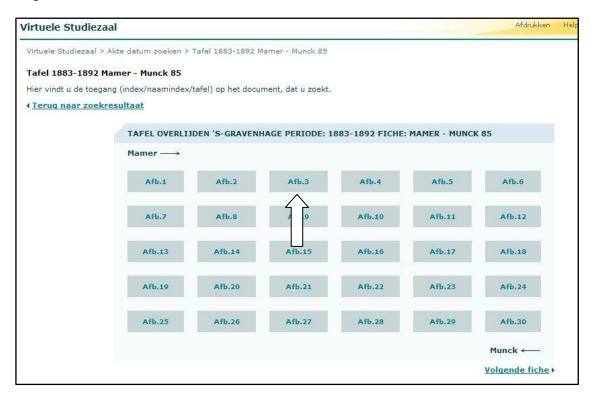
Example 60

Now click on the box "Zoeken" (=Search) and the following window appears:



Example 61

The window indicates that there are two fiches that may contain the information that you are looking for. As you know that the death year of Mr. Louis Johannes Marda is 1889, select the first fiche by clicking on the phrase <u>Mamer – Munck</u>. This action will bring the following screen to the foreground:

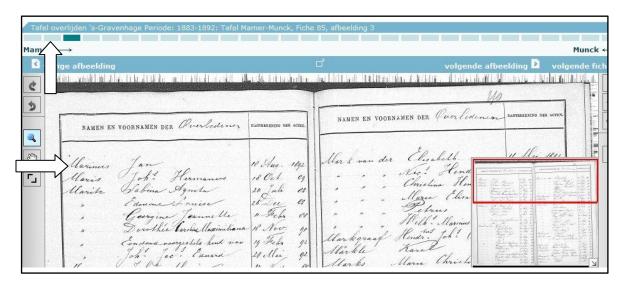


Example 62

Here take a guess as the range of names is between Mamer and Munck, thus Marda should be closer to Mamer than to Munck. Take for example Afb.3 (=Fiche 3) which should get you pretty close to name you are looking for. See example on the next page:

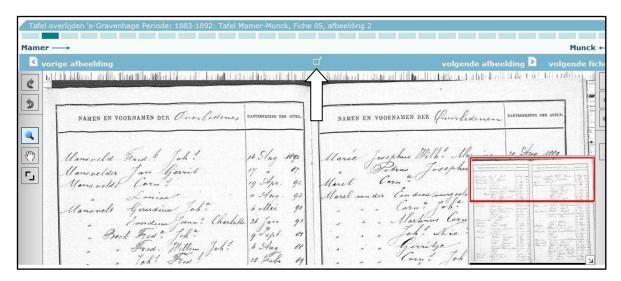
(remainder of page left blank on purpose)

You may have noticed that the first last name on the first page is Marinus which is past Marda therefore click on the previous fiche see upwards pointing arrow.



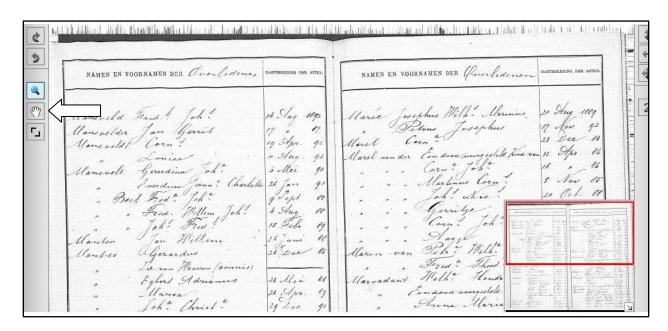
Example 63

This action should bring up the following window, see below:



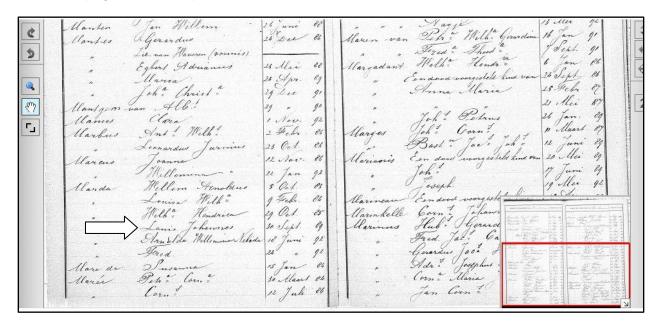
Example 64

This should be the right pages of the 10-year table to search. Therefore, enlarge the document window by clicking on the icon square with the plus in the center of the screen, see large arrow. The enlarge document window will look as follows, see next page:



Example 65

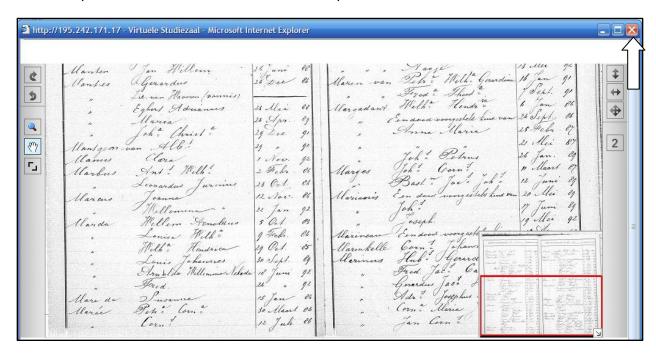
As the magnifying tool is the default and thus active click on the hand icon see example 62, this will enable you to grab the document and move it upwards so that you can see the rest of the document page. See example below:



Example 66

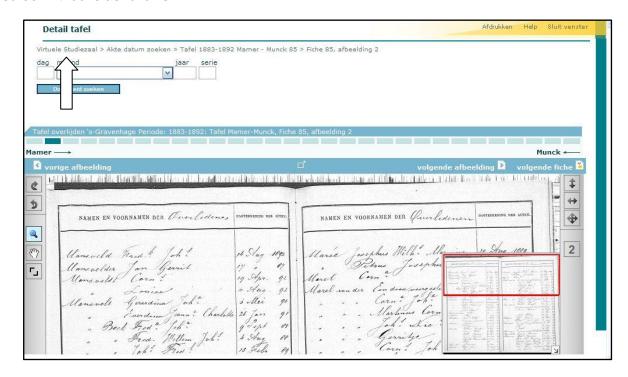
You have now found the name of Louis Johannes Marda with the date of 30 September 1889 which is the date on which the death of this person was recorded by the authorities. With this information you are ready to take next step and search for the actual Death Certificate. Return

to the main screen for doing research in this website in the usual manner. See next page for a more complete view of the screen shown in example 66.



Example 67

To close this window click on the square with the x in it this will return you to the previous screen. It looks as follows:



Example 68

After returning to this screen click on the phrase "Virtuele Studiezaal" (=Virtual Study hall). This will take you back to the main selection screen from which you can start the final step to find the Death Certificate of Louis Johannes Marda because you now are in possession of the date on which the death of this person was recorded.

Step 2 In search of a Death Certificate.

This time you use item 2 "Zoeken op datum" (Search by date) see example below:



Example 69

After clicking on box 2 the following window will appear:



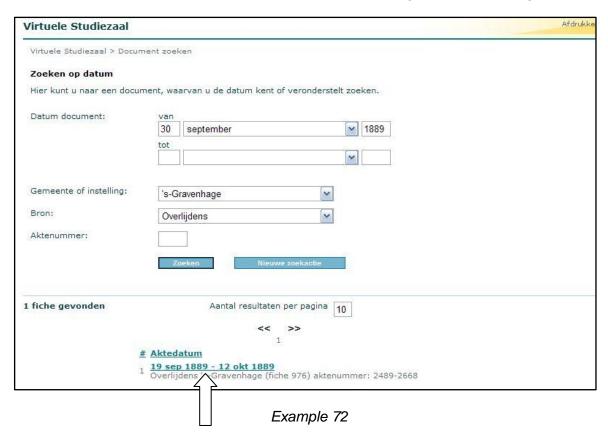
Example 70

The properly filled out screen will look as follows:



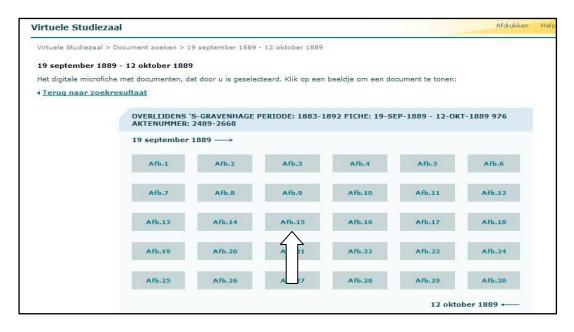
Example 71

Now click on the box named "Zoeken" (=Search) which will bring forth the following window:



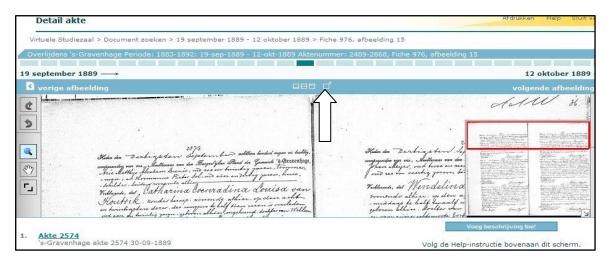
The new screen reveals that system found one fiche that covers the date that you want to find.

Click on the date range for this fiche, <u>19 sep 1889 – 12 okt 1889</u> and the next window will be shown:



Example 73

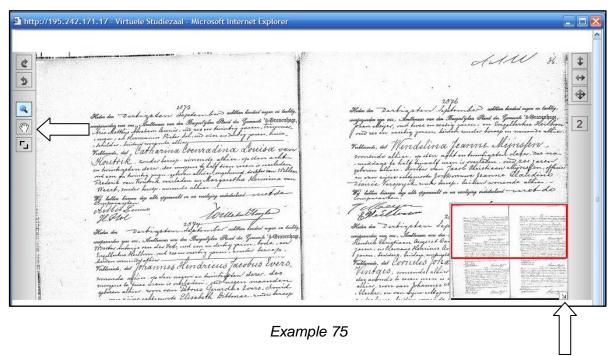
Here you have to determine again which fiche you are going to start with. Sometimes when you move the cursor on top of one of the fiches, it shows what certificate is contained on the fiche. In this case when you put the cursor on top of Afb.15 (=Fiche 15) it shows "'s-Gravenhage akte 2574 30-09-1889". That is exactly the date that you are looking for. However, you must remember that more deaths than one may have been recorded on that date but it will put you close to the one that you are searching for. Well, click on that fiche and see what comes up.



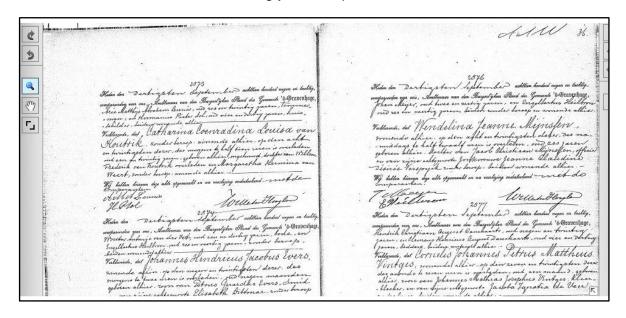
Example 74

In order to view more easily the certificates that are displayed on these two pages enlarge the window by clicking on the square icon with the plus sign in the center of the screen. Now you

can check the certificates that are shown in these online documents to determine if the name of Louis Johannes Marda appears in any of these Death Certificates. If not than you may have to do some more searching. Below is the enlarge window of the certificates:

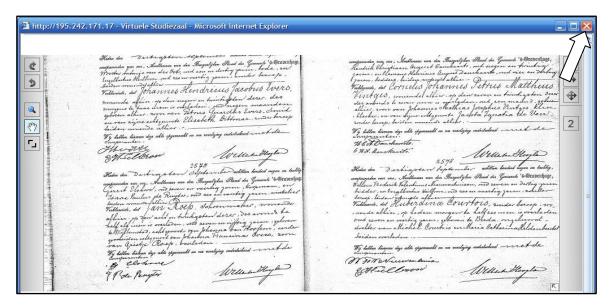


Remember that the enlarging tool is active when you arrive at this screen, to deactivate it click on the hand icon on the left side of the screen, which is the grabber tool that allows you to move the documents in every direction you desire. It may also help to minimize the window insert on the lower right hand side of the screen by clicking on the small box with diagonal arrow. The window will then look as follows, showing you the top four documents:



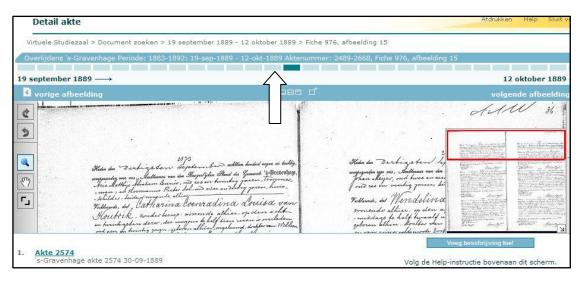
Example 76

Now remember that the Death Certificates are displayed like the Birth Certificates Three to a page or six on two pages. Thus, to view all six certificates you must use the grabber tool and move the documents upwards so that you can see the two bottom ones also to determine whether the one you are looking for is present, see example below:



Example 77

In this case you are out of luck as the name of the deceased person you are searching for is not there. To close this window on the red box, see large arrow in example 77. This will return you to the window with the fiches and the document that you selected earlier.



Example 78

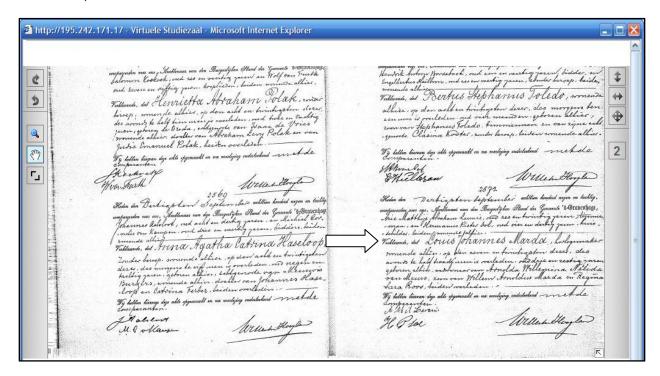
Click on the preceding fiche; see large arrow in example 78 and hopefully it will contain the documents that you are searching for.

The window that will pop up looks as follows:



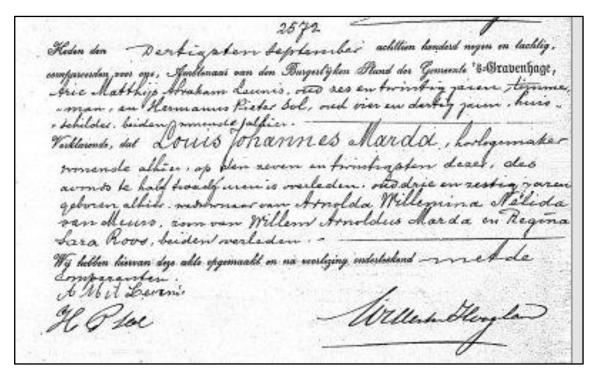
Example 79

Enlarge the document window in the usual manner. The documents have been moved upwards and as you can see in the example below the Death Certificate of Louis Johannes Marda is present. It is located on the lower right hand side of the window. It is Overlijdens Akte (=Death Certificate) # 2672:



Example 80

For your convenience an enlarged copy of the Death Certificate for the person in question can be seen here below.



Example 81

You can close out of the various screen as explained earlier and shut down the website.

This concludes the discussion on the use this website. Good luck in searching for your ancestors on this website.
