

Previously known as Ziarda, Zyarda,
Siarda, Syaerda, Sjaerda, and Sjerda

Sjaarda

Now also known as Sjarda,
Sharda, Shaarda, and Sherda

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Introduction

Nor long shall any name resound
Beyond the grave, unless 't be found
In some clerk's book; it is the pen
Gives immortality to men. - Master Wace,
Chronicle of the Norman Dukes

All human beings have a past. And all pasts go back equally far. It is how well that past is documented which makes it possible, or impossible, to find out about it. Lineage records of royalty and other nobility, for instance, were well documented and can often be traced back for hundreds of years. The records of the common man, deemed not as important, were not as well kept. And hardly any records exist of people on the fringes of society. In Europe the main record keeper for the common man in the Middle Ages was the church. From the middle ages up to 1800 the church and the courts kept records. After 1800, with the European conquest by Napoleon, record keeping became the business of the state.

Acknowledgements

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Sources

My main source of vital statistical information has been the microfilm records in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. This library houses most of the vital statistical information on the Netherlands from 1811 to early 1900, as well as church and court records going back to 1400 and 1500. Other sources I used are records in the Provincial Archives and Library in Leeuwarden, Friesland, and National Genealogical Records in The Hague, the Netherlands, as well as the Heritage Hall in the Hekman Library of Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Rather than reference each statement making for cumbersome reading, I have included a Bibliography (see p. 18). I have verified all my data against the various sources for accuracy. If you would like to know where I found certain information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Names

Prior to the universal acceptance of surnames, each person's second name was always their father's first name. That is how they knew which family a person belonged to. Rather than writing out the full "son" or "daughter" (as in Dirk's son or Dirk's daughter) this was indicated by the second (father's) name ending in the possessive "s" as in Dirks (e.g. Trijntje Dirks or Peter Dirks). Also, before Napoleon standardized forms and spellings, the Dutch spelled the names as they sounded, i.e. Dirk might be spelled Durk, Derk, Dirck, or Dirk, depending on who was doing the writing.

Another fact which must be kept in mind about names is the system of assigning names. The oldest son was named after the father's father, and the oldest daughter after the father's mother. The second child was named after the mother's father, or, if a girl, after the mother's mother and so on down the line until each grandparent had been honored. If a child with a certain name died, then the next child born of that sex would be given that name. So in one family you might have 2 or 3 children named Jan. The Dutch are very good at making a name either masculine or feminine by adding "ke" or "tje" for the feminine version. For instance, Dirk (masculine) becomes Dirkje (feminine); Jan (masculine) becomes Jantje (feminine). If a family has three daughters and the grandfather had not been named as yet, they will simply feminize his name; in reverse, if a family has all boys and the grandmother has not been named after, they will give the child a masculine version of her name. During the last 25 years, this practice has somewhat died out in the Netherlands with more and more children getting names which the parents prefer rather than following the old customs of naming children after relatives.

You may wonder about the origin of some of the names our forefathers and mothers had. For instance, what kind of a name is "Sake"? Sake or Zake is the Frisian short form of Zachary. Because Friesland was predominantly Roman Catholic until 1600, most names have their origin as Bible names or saints' names. For instance "Hotske" is a derivative of "Hospita," the patron saint of hospitality. "Trijntje" is short for "Catherijne". So, what may sound as quaint or strange names to us were very legitimate names to our forefathers.

How to use this genealogy book

This book is divided into two main sections: The Oosterend Branch and the Wirdum Branch. Each section is divided into 12 generations. Each generation begins with the children of the oldest person of the previous generation and continues from the oldest to the youngest. Each page has a complete family group with data on births, marriages, etc. Stories, documents, and photos pertaining to the family group are featured on the opposite page and pages following. For those persons who were married twice, the second family will be on the page following marked with an "a" [e.g. Jan Sjaarda's first wife and family I-1; second wife and family I-1(a)]. I had to make a decision whether to include the children of the married daughters whose last names were not Sjaarda. Because I do not have complete data on these children, but only some here and there, I have decided not to include them. I have, however, as much as possible, included the names of the husbands married to Sjaarda women. I console myself with the knowledge that children of these marriages will be included in the genealogies of their fathers.

Indexes

There are two sets of indexes with each section: one listing the generations by family group headings and the other listing the names of each person with their proper generation and family group. All females are listed by their maiden names. Brackets around a surname indicate that I did not know their maiden name and listed them under their married name.

Timeline

Finally, on page 15, you will find a time line from 1570 to the present of historical events in Friesland to correspond with the time the genealogy starts, and a timeline of historical events in the United States beginning with the time the first Sjaardas emigrated to the U.S. and would have experienced.

History of the Name Sjaarda

The first recorded mention of the name Sjaarda (Zyarda, Siarda, Syardus) in Frisian history¹ is in 1239 with a letter written by Sicko (Sixtus) Sjaarda, Potestaat² of Friesland to Willem II, Graaf³ of Holland. The Frisians governed themselves by an early form of democracy⁴ (electing representative officials), not by the feudal system known elsewhere in the Middle Ages in Europe. Willem II was looking for a way to gain control over the freedom-loving Frisians. He first bribed church officials without much success. Willem then promised Sicko the title of Potestaat of Friesland in perpetuity² if he (Sicko) would help establish him (Willem) in Friesland. Sicko wrote back that no amount of bribing could bring him to disgrace himself and betray his fellow countrymen. This was a noble beginning to our history; however, there were also less glorious moments.

The offspring of Sicko (see chart #1, page 5) are the Sjaardas who feature prominently in the history of the city of Franeker in Friesland, at one time having a castle in the city. Between 1300-1500 there was much civil strife between the Frisians and Groningers (usually referred to as the civil war between the Schieringers and the Vetkopers) and many cruelties were perpetrated by both sides. One of the Sjaardas, another Sicko, is said to have razed the monastery at Lidlum and taken, Tjaard, the abbot prisoner.⁵ A prominent member of this family was Douwe Tjeerds Aylva who married Edwer Sjaarda and took on her last name as his own. Douwe was invested with knighthood by Emperor Frederik⁶. After their manor house outside of Franeker was hit by lightning and burned down, they built the Sjaard(em)a castle in Franeker in 1449 and took up residence there⁷. From this stronghold many clashes and battles were planned and carried out. This branch of the Sjaarda name dies out (see chart #2, page 6). A step-cousin to Douwe and Edwer, Piers Foppes, settled in Oppenhuizen, and took his mother's married name, Sjaarda, as his own (see chart #3, page 7). The descendants of Foppe Foppes called themselves Sjaardema creating a different branch from those calling themselves Sjaarda.

However, there were several other Sjaarda families living in Friesland during 1500 (see chart #4) and we may be descendants of any of those. Maps of Friesland of that time period show several large manor farms bearing the name Sjaarda and often people took their last names from the farms they lived on, so again, our last name may be derived from any of those manor farms (see Section I - Oosterend Branch).

During the 13th and 14th century several crusades to the Holy Land were organized, and Frisians were also called upon to make their contributions. In 1219 and 1227 Frisian sailors assisted in two trips to the Holy Land. Those who returned from the Crusades were rewarded and granted the right to have a family crest. Since we have a record of a primitive Sjaarda family crest (see page 12), we may assume that some of the family members participated in the Crusades.

The years between 1500 and 1700 were full of upheaval. The Reformation with the Inquisition, the 80-year-war with Spain, and the black death in 1650, along with floods, (poor dikes) and fires (wooden buildings with open hearths) contributed to a dearth of records surviving. However, the Sjaarda name shows up with enough regularity in history books, on tombstones, church membership lists, and other records to give us a glimpse of its prominence in Friesland. The variation in spelling stems from the fact that names were written as they sounded to the person doing the writing.

When Napoleon annexed Holland to France in 1806, he introduced an organized system of civic record keeping called "de Burgerlijke Stand." Each birth, death, wedding, divorce, and movement from one locality to another had to be recorded with the proper authorities using standardized forms. In 1812 each family also had to register themselves under a family or surname. Families not having a surname had to choose one. This was called the "Familie-Naam Inschrijving." This 1812 surname registration shows the Sjaardas already having a last

name. Tjeerd Sjaarda of Kollum, his brothers Douwe and Jan Sjaarda of Wirdum, and their cousin Tjitse Sjaarda also of Wirdum, register themselves as Sjaardas. In Oosterend, Yde Sjaarda and in Arum, Jan Sjaarda do the same (see Chart #6, page 9). Proof of the Sjaardas already having a surname by 1812 can be found in the church and other civil records in which the Sjaardas use their last names consistently with only a slight variation in spelling. Dirk Sjaarda who was born in Friesland in 1826 moved to the province of Groningen as a young man and the Groningers spelled the name as they pronounced it: Sjerda.

In 1853 when the first Sjaardas emigrated to the United States, the name again went through some changes in order to accommodate pronunciation. Some variations are: Sjarda, Shaarda, Sharda, and Sherda.

1. Frisian history was being recorded by the Romans beginning as early as the 1st century A.D. Around the years 20-28 A.D. the Romans, unable to conquer the Frisians, made a pact with them. The Romans allowed the Frisians to rule themselves in exchange for an annual tribute of animal pelts and men to serve in the Roman army. Frisian shields have been found in Rome and Frisians served in Caesar's body guard. It is fascinating to think that some of our Frisian forefathers walked around in Rome at the time of Saint Paul and may have even been in the battalion which guarded Paul in prison!

2. Potestaat = term peculiar to Frisian history, in Dutch meaning "landvoogd" and in English "Governor." The Potestaat was elected by representatives of the seven political districts in Friesland. The title and position was only as long as a person lived, and not inherited by the children of the potestaat. Willem II promised to bestow the title and position on Sicko Sjaarda and his descendants - something which was not his to bestow!

3. Graaf = Count. Willem II was not only Count of Holland, but King of the Holy Roman German Empire as well. After his unsuccessful attempts to bribe the Frisians, he resorted to the use of force. In 1256 he led a disastrous expedition into Friesland and was killed by the Frisians. The result of this defeat was that future Counts of Holland left Friesland to govern itself for another couple of centuries.

4. Not entirely democratic as only the land owners had voting privileges.

5. Schouten, P., de Groot, J., Warnars, G., Luchtmans, S & J, Blusse, A & P, and van der Plaats, V. (1785) Tegenwoordige Staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden: 13. Vervattende eenen aanvang der beschrijving van Friesland, Amsterdan, Leiden, Dord, & Harlingen. Met Privilegie.

6. Emperor Frederick III, (1415-1493) Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 1452 to 1486 to which Friesland belonged at the time.

7. The castle was razed in 1737 and the site is a grassy field now.

Note: for sources see Bibliography on page 18.

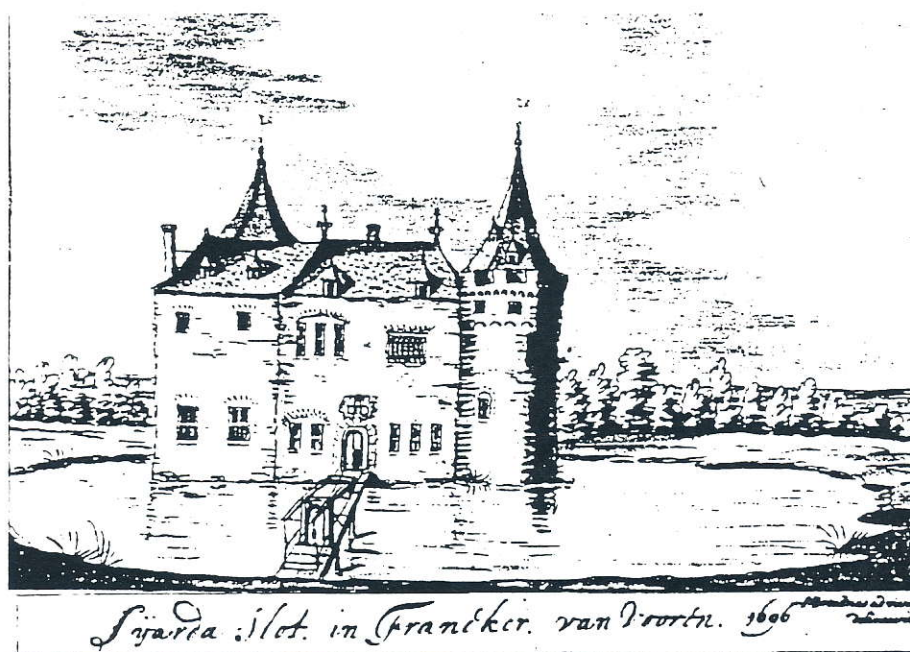


Chart 1

Earliest mention of Sjaardas in Friesland

Sicco (Sixtus) Syarda, Potestaat van Friesland in 1237

↓

2 generations

↓

Sicko Sjaarda (Zyarda, Syarda, Siarda) Lived in Sjaarda House (not castle) in Franeker in 1313
+ Edwert Died 26 Sept. 1345 in Battle of Warns by Stavoren, Fr.¹

↓

Douwe (renamed Sicke by his mother at father's death) †1416 Lived on Oud-Sjaerdema, possibly
+ Trijn Roorda a farm outside of Franeker, where both died. Both are
buried at Cloister in Lidlum.

↓

Gosse + Edwert Hobbesd. Gerbranda + Robert Taminga
(married twice)

↓

Sicka Sjaarda †1422

↓

Edwer + Douwe Tjeerds Aylva**

↓

Franeker Branch continued on **Chart 2**

↓

Foppe Tamminga Sjaard(em)a* + Hijlek Hommesd.

↓

Foppe Foppes + Pierck Piers Bonninga

↓

Oppenhuizen Branch Continued on **Chart 3**

*Foppe Tamminga took his mother's married name of Sjaard(em)a

**Douwe Tjeerds Aylva took Edwer's family name of Sjaarda. He and Edwer built Sjaarda Castle inside Franeker in 1449 between North and West gates.

Gravestone of Douwe Tjeerds (Aylva) Sjaarda in Franeker NHK

Latin:

Douvo à Syaerda
Senior Exuntie qua
Frisiae Nobilitate
Oriundus à Brantatae
Duce Equestri
Dignitate Ornatus ac
à Frederico M^o Imp.
Dynasta Westergoa
Per Publicum Diploma
Declaratus hic quiescit
qui vivis quiescit numquam
Obit Anno 1482

Dutch:

Douwe van Sjaerdema
de oude Friese
edelman afstammeling
van een Brabantsch
Hertog, met ridderlijke
waardigheid bekleed en
bij open brief door
Keizer Frederik aangesteld
tot Landvoogd van Westergoa
hij, die bij zijn leven nimmer
gerust heeft, rust hier
Gestorven 1482

English

Douwe of Sjaerdema
the aged Frisian Noble
descendant of a Duke
of Brabant, invested
with knighthood by
an open letter of
Emperor Frederik and
appointed Governor
of Westergoa
he, who in his life
never rested, rests here
Died Anno 1482

1. In the historic Battle of Warns (September 26, 1345) Mid Friesland maintained its liberty against the onslaught of the aggressive Dutch Count, William IV. The count himself was killed on Frisian soil and the flower of the Dutch, Flemish and Henegouw nobility was disastrously beaten and driven back across the Zuider Zee.

Chart of Edwer Sjaarda and Douwe Tjeerds Aylva's descendants

Sicko (studied in Cologne 1471-72) †1487 → Douwe (1478-1506) studied in Paris in 1500. line dies out

+ 1. Wytze Juwsma

+ 2. Lutke Juwsd. Harinxma

Edwer †1510 →

+ Douwe Tjeerds Aylva

+ Potestaat 1448

+ †1482 (see gravestone

on Chart 1)

+ 6 children (Hettingas)

+ His Unia

+ Trijn 7 children (Dekemas)

+ Juw Dekema

+ Here 8 children (Hottingas)

+ Jarich Epes Hottinga

+ Bot †1541 4 daughters (Martemas)

+ Jarich (Hottingas)

+ His Wijbenga

+ Tjeerd (studied in Louvain) → Luts †1532 * 7 children (Herremas)

+ Katrijn Feykesd. Harinxma + Gerrolt Herrema

+ †1502

+ Potestaat 1494 Hette Dekema

+ Wick Albada (n) → Juw Dekema (1450-1523) Sicko Dekema

+ Ruurd Albada + Hette Dekema + 1. Ydt Unia

+ 2. Trijn Hottinga

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

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+ Hette Dekema

+ Hette Dekema

Note: Douwe Tjeerds Aylva Sjaarda also had an illegitimate son named Rienck living on Kamstra State at Jellum. He died in 1498 in a battle between Schieringers and Velkopers, in which he attached Leeuwarden and the Leeuwarders fought him back to his own state which they burned. (Rienck like all Sjaardas was on the side of the Schieringers - Leeuwarden was a Velkopers stronghold.)

Δ Hette Dekema heir to Sicko Sjaarda's will

* Swob & Luts (Tjeerd's) heirs to Edwer's will

≡ Same person

Chart of descendants of Foppe Foppes Sjaarda and Pierck Bonninga

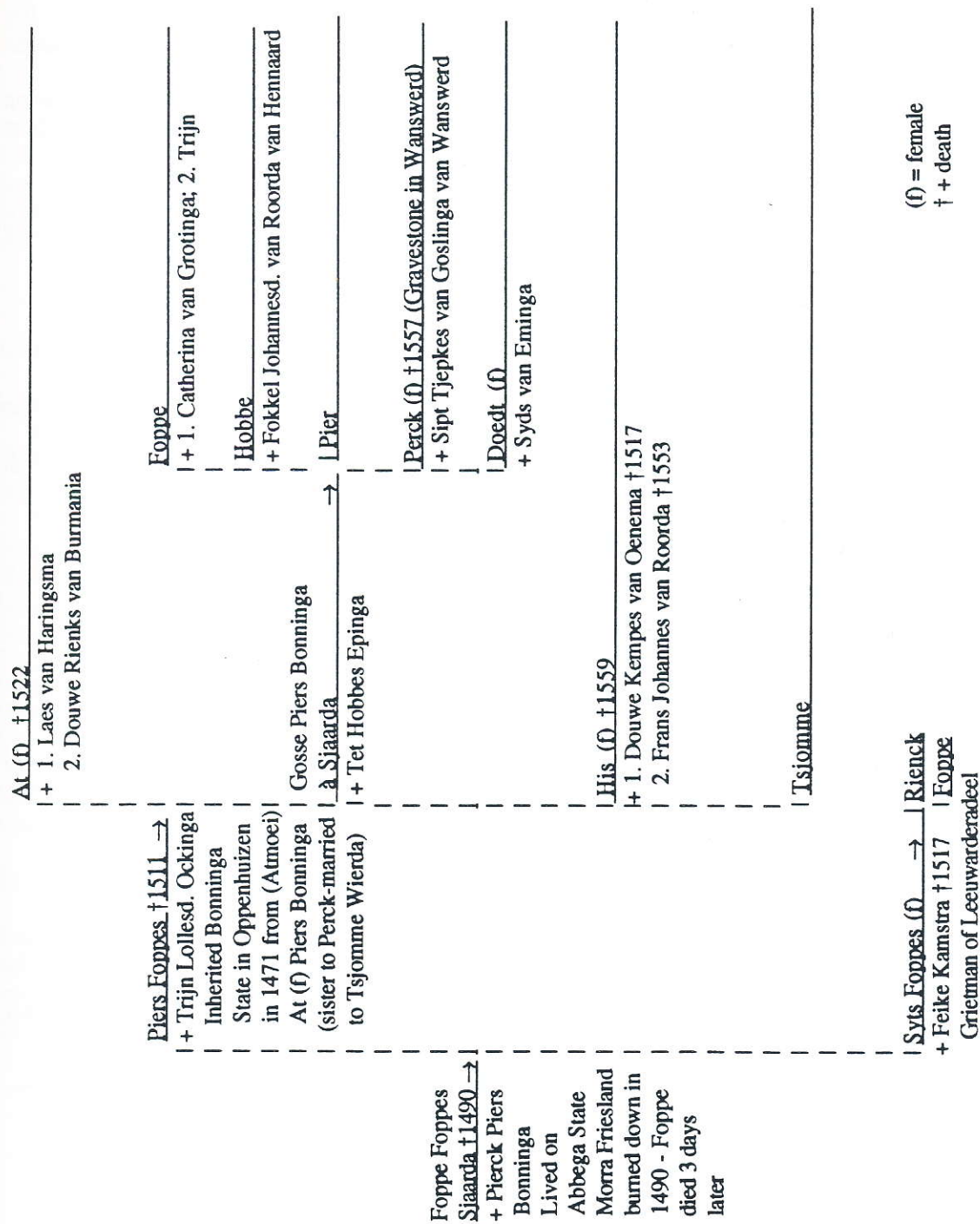


Chart #4

Other Sjaardas found in Frisian Records from 1400-1700 (not mentioned on Charts 1-3)

1400:

Bauck and **Lisck Ziarda** entered the cloister of Aalsum and were given the names of Ursula and Elizabeth. Their father was **Jella Ziarda**. **Jelle Ziarda** lived in 1469 in Dronrijp, and in 1483 in Slappeterp. Bauck and Lisck, his daughters were dowered to the cloister with land owned by Jelle at Leons. **Douwe Jelleszoon Ziarda** (brother to Bauck and Lisck) was killed in 1482 at Heslinga Manor in Poppenwier by Pybo Jarichs of Akkrum. The cloister at Aalsum offered prayers for his soul. The family **Ziarda** donated land to the cloister for this purpose. **Godfried Jelleszn. Ziarda** who died sometime between 1496 and 1511, was instrumental in signing Treaty of Grins and Westergoa. **Bocke Yges Sjaerda** is mentioned as having his home destroyed in 1495.

1500:

Marrum, Friesland: **Kempa Wynia** married **Katerina Syarda**. In 1548 they built Ponga State. A stone on this State reads: "Kempa Wynia en Katerina Sijarda hebbé dit werck laté maké Ao 1548." (Kempe Wynia and Katerine Syarda commissioned this work in the year 1548.) Kempe died in 1578.

Anjum: **Wilcko van Holdinga** built Holdinga State in 1580 after he returned from exile in Emden. He was married to **Tet Sjaarda**.

From Winsemius' 1545 List of Frisian Nobility: **Hessel Ziaerda**, **Sybet Siaerda** and **Pybo Ziaerda**. (There is also a **Hessel Sjaarda** mentioned in Herman v/d Berg's (1981) De Monumenten van Geschiedenis en Kunst as owning land at Wierum and at Engwierum in 1511. Perhaps it is the same person and he is also mentioned as being a "heerschap" in 1514.)

From Vrije Vries V. XXIII, p. 164: **Bolsward Martinikerk** - Grave for **Tjerck van Walta** died 1522 and **Ydt Sjaarda** died 1543.

Franeker: **Jan Jacobz Ziarda** registers himself and family in Franeker in 1556. In 1558 they are listed as inhabitants of **Sjaarda Manor Farm** just west of Franeker.

Jan Jacobz Ziarda (wife **Anne Jansd.** deceased), **Jacob Jansz.**, **Trijn Jansd.** married to **Cornelis Claesz.**, **Maarten Jansz.**, **Anne Jansd.** and **Claes Jansz.**

1600:

From Vrije Vries V. 3, p. 325: **D. Gosse Syaerda**, Secretary of Ydaerderadeel in 1617

From Wirdum N.H.K. Registry: marriage of **Corneliske Fockes Ziarda** from Britsum and Dominee (Rev.) **Valerius van Asperen** in July 1692. Rev. Van Asperen was installed as pastor of the Wirdum N.H.K. in July 1689.

From Wirdum N.H.K. Registry: mention of **Focke Ziarda** living in Britsum, Friesland

From Wirdum N.H.K. Registry: membership accepted of **Fokel Ziarda**

1700:

From Baptism Registry of N.H.K. Bolsward: 1719 - **Alijt Sjaarda**, daughter of **Marten** (Executor of Wondseradeel), was baptized; however, Marriage Registry of 1718 (same church) records same **Martin** (Executor of Wonseradeel) as **Martin Tjaarda** getting married, and no other Sjaardas were found in Bolward Civic or Church records.

Chart #5

Quotisatie Kohieren Namen, Beroepen en Welstand in 1749

Oosterend: Sjaarda, Weduwe van Bijzitter, Boerinne, 5 inwoonenden
Leeuwarderdeel: Sjaarda, Jentje Douwes, gemene Timmersknecht, 2 inwoonenden
Hichtum: Sjaarda, Durk Jentjes, Middelmatig Boer, 4 inwoonenden
Arum: Sjaarda, Weduw van Jan Dirks, Welgestelde Vrouw en Boerin, 5 inwoonenden
Engwierum: Douwe Sjaarda, retired zijlvester, kan zuinig bestaan, 4 in family

Translation:

Assessment Registers of Occupations and Personal Wealth in 1749

Oosterend: Sjaarda, Widow of Assessor, Farmer's wife, 5 persons in family
Leeuwarderdeel: Sjaarda, Jentje Douwes, ordinary carpenter, 2 person in family
Hichtum: Sjaarda, Durk Jentjes, Farmer with average income, 4 in family
Arum: Sjaarda, Widow of Jan Dirks, Well-to-do Farmer's Wife, 5 members in family
Engwierum: Douwe Sjaarda, retired (water) lockmaster, able to live modestly, 4 in family

Chart #6

All Sjaardas listed in 1811 - 1812 Census of the Netherlands

(from: Nieuwland, P. & Stenekes Repertorium Van 1811-1812 Familienamen Book 1 - 8)

Book 4: Hennaarderadeel, Hindelopen, Idaarderadeel, Kollum, Kollumerland, Leeuwarden, and Leeuwarderdeel

Kollum: Tjeerd Jentjes Sjaarda - 7 persons in family
Oosterend: Yde Sjaarda - 5 persons in family
Warga: Hyltje Jans Sjaarda (widow) (name later changed to Tjaarda)
Wirdum: Jan Jentjes Sjaarda - 4 persons in family
Wirdum: Douwe Jentjes - 5 persons in family
Wirdum: Tjitse Jans Sjaarda - 3 persons in family

Book 8: Wonseradeel, Workum, Wymbritseradeel, Ylst

Arum: Jan Dirks Sjaarda - 3 persons in family

No Sjaardas listed in Books 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, or 7

Note: Dutch Census lists females under maiden names; therefore the above families do **not** include the wives, but do include married daughters. Hyltje Jans Sjaarda in Warga was the daughter of a Sjaarda, not the wife; her children would have different last names, so no other Sjaardas were living in Warga.

Chart #7

All Sjaardas listed in 1947 Census of The Netherlands

(from: Nederlandse Repertorium van Familienamen Commissioned by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie Van Wetenschappen, Editor: P.J. Meertens, Publisher: Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. Assen

Friesland (by county and city)

Leeuwarden 3; Barradeel 4; Harlingen 1; Hemelumer-Oldepaert 2; Hennaarderadeel 10; Hindelopen 6; Kollumerland 10; Sneek 5; Westdongeradeel 1; Wonseradeel 3; Workum 1; Wymbritseradeel 2.

Remaining Provinces:

Groningen

Groningen (city) 1; Midwolde 1;

Utrecht

Utrecht (city) 1;

Gelderland

Ede (city) 1; Elst 1

Noord Holland

Haarlem (city) 1

Den Haag 7

Total 61

Barradeel (4): Jan Dirks Sjaarda (1899-1987); Aafke Sjaarda (1932 -); Dirk Sjaarda (1935 -); Aaltje Sjaarda (1939 -)

Harlingen (1): Siemontje Dirks Sjaarda (1904 - 1993)

Hemelumer-Oldepaert (2) and Workum (1): Sjoerd Sjaarda (1912 -); Johan Sjaarda (1919-); Evertje Sjaarda (1909 -)

Hennaarderadeel (10): Sipkjen Eliz. Sjaarda (1880 - 1974); Trijntje Dirks Sjaarda (1882 - 1981); Yke Dirks Sjaarda (1886 - 1967); Yde Dirks Sjaarda (1889 - 1966); Yde Minnes Sjaarda (1889 - 1968); Anne Minnes Sjaarda (1899-1985); Elizabeth Sjaarda (1913 -); Liesbeth Sjaarda (1915 -); Minne Ydes Sjaarda (1918 -) Trijntje Sjaarda (1922 -)

Hindelopen (6): Uiltje Sjaarda (1910 -); Hiltje Sjaarda (1936 -); Geertje Sjaarda (1937 -); Willemke Sjaarda (1939 -); Pier Sjaarda (1941 -); Aafke Sjaarda (1942 -)

Kollumerland (10): Talkje Sjaarda (1899 - 1963); Tjeerd Sjaarda (1907 - 1982); Kornelis Sjaarda (1931 -); Mattie Sjaarda (1934 -); Ype Sjaarda (1935 -); Elizabeth Sjaarda (1937 -); Heertse Sjaarda (1938 -); Jantje Sjaarda (1940 -); Tjeerd Dirks Sjaarda (1886 - 1968); Elizabeth Dirks Sjaarda (1902 -)

Leeuwarden (3): Boukje Dirks Sjaarda (1895 - 1983); Aukje Sjaarda (1881- 1954); Pietje Sjaarda (1912 -)

Sneek (5): Renske Dirks Sjaarda (1885 - 1969); Nieskje Watses Sjaarda (1872 - 1951); Trijntje Dirks Sjaarda (1896 -); Anna Sjaarda* (1902 -); Johanna Sjaarda* (1907 -)

Westdongeradeel (1): Sara Sjaarda (1900 -)

Wonseradeel (3): Jan Watzes Sjaarda (1878 - 1953); Tjitte Watzes Sjaarda (1881 - 1956); Dirk Ydes Sjaarda (1922 - 1989)

Wymbritseradeel (2): Sipkjen Dirks Sjaarda (1888-1895); Grietje Minnes Sjaarda (1899-1985)

Den Haag (7): Watze Sjaarda (1907-1988); Tjitte Sjaarda (1933 -); Antje Sjaarda (1934 -); Minne Sjaarda (1935 -); Laas Sjaarda (1937 -) Watze Sjaarda (1945 -) Geertje Sjaarda (1946 -)

Gelderland Ede (1): Janke Sjaarda (1932 -)

Gelderland Elst (1): Heiltje Sjaarda (1904 -)

Groningen Midwolde: Heertsediena Sjaarda (1902 -)

Noord Holland Haarlem (1): Hieke Ydes Sjaarda (1872 - 1951)

Groningen City (1), and Utrecht (1): Klaske Sjaarda* (1916 -); (Nieske Magdalene Sjaarda* (1912)

Note: Dutch Census lists all females under their maiden name - not their married name.

*I am not quite sure of the correct counties of these 4 people; however, the number of people and places are correct.