# MOSAIC Census Inventory of the Netherlands - Final report

## Sanne Muurling / Kees Mandemakers

# MOSAIC Census Inventory of the Netherlands
# Final report

Sanne Muurling
Kees Mandemakers

Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis
1st of June 2012

# Table of contents

# MOSAIC Census Inventory of the Netherlands
# Final report

## 1. Introduction

The *Census Inventory of the Netherlands* project aims at the making of an inventory of surviving census material on micro-level in the Netherlands. It is part of MOSAIC, a project coordinated at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research aiming to extend the collection and distribution of historical census micro data to regions where a full survival of centralized records are not available.[1]

As part of MOSAIC, the goal of this project has been to systematically survey the survival and availability of census forms and census-like documents in the Netherlands from before 1850. From 1850 onwards a systematic population register was introduced in the Netherlands. On the local level this implied that after the census forms were used to check these registers, it has no use to copy them into registers and eventually save them in the archive. So for the period 1850 -1947 outcomes of the yearly censuses are only left at aggregative levels.[2]

The survey has been done on the basis of a stratified sample of 150 municipalities including the fifty largest municipalities in terms of inhabitants in 1830. The objective was to make a full report of the content of the census forms and to check which of these sources are scanned or digitized or will be in the near future. On a less systematic basis we report also for digitized material outside our sample, including digitized population registers (e.g. Amsterdam 1851-1853).

The project has been carried out between October 2011 and May 2012. The first two months were used to create the database and survey the availability of censuses in the Dutch archives through their inventories. The next four months served to visit the archives and record the content of these censuses in the database. This has resulted in a database, named *MOSAIC_Netherlands*, recording the findings of the inventory and in the report before us.

The report describes in section 2 the way the work was organized, section 3 presents an overview of the sources that have been found and section 4 comments on the availability of digitized sources. The whole is accompanied with four appendices. The first one present the state of affairs concerning the digitization efforts of Dutch archives in relation with our sources; the second one explains all fields contained in the database, the third one contains the inventory of all digital photographs that have been made and are delivered with this report and the fourth one shows examples of each type of source that is discussed in this report.

---

[1] For goals and methods of MOSAIC, see http://www.censusmosaic.org/cgi-bin/index.plx
[2] For an overview, see K. den Dulk and J. van Maarseveen, 'The Population Censuses in the Netherlands', in: J.G.S.J. van Maarseveen and M.B.G. Gircour (eds), *A Century of Statistics. Counting, Accounting and Recounting in the Netherlands* (Stichting beheer IISG, Amsterdam 1999), 303-334. For an introduction to the population registers, see C. Gordon, *The bevolkingsregisters and their use in analysing co-residential behaviour of the elderly* (The Hague 1989). NIDI rapport 9.

## 2. Sample, Approach and Database

The goal of this project has been to systematically survey the survival and availability of census forms and census-like documents in the Netherlands from before 1850. This was done by way of a sample that includes all fifty large municipalities and hundred small ones. We have also checked if these sources are scanned and/or digitized or if this will happen in the near future. Additionally, we paid attention to other digitized censuses of municipalities outside the sample. With scanned we mean that the census has been optically recorded into a digital format, and with digitized that either all data from the census or an index with identifying information (full name and data and place of birth) is entered into a database.

We started by building a table with the number of inhabitants of all municipalities according to the census of 1830 (table called *Sample*) We sampled 150 municipalities out of a rotal of 1239 that existed in 1830: the fifty largest ones and in a random way another hundred while controlling for the spread over the country. The database has three separate tables for three 'types' of sources we have distinguished: the largest one being the one for censuses-like documents in general (referred to as  *Censuses*), one specifically for the Registre Civique  of 1811 (*Registre_Civique*) and the last one for the Personele Quotisatie of 1742-1749 (*Tax_Registers*), see table 1..

**Table 1. Contents of the *MOSAIC_ Netherlands* database**

| Table | Content |
|---|---|
| Sample | The number of inhabitants per municipality based on the census of 1830. Sampled municipalities are indicated by a '1' (large) or '2' (small). |
| Censuses | All surveyed censuses from before 1850 |
| Tax_Registers | All surveyed Tax Registers (so-called *Personele Quotisatiekohieren* (1742-1749). |
| Registre_Civique | All surveyed Registre Civiques (1811). |

Census-like documents can generally be found at two levels: locally in one of the municipal archives or provincially in one of the former provincial Public Record Offices which are now concentrated in Regional Historical Centers (RHC). These RHC's store both regional archives and local archives from their province. In general, most census forms in the Netherlands are kept in the municipal archives. Other documents, including the so-called 'Quotisatie kohieren' made up for tax reasons between 1742 and 1749, several eighteenth-century provincial censuses and the 'Registre Civique' of 1811, are more commonly found in one of the eleven RHC's.

As a start, we created an overview of (possible) census or census-like documents based on the archives' inventories. The archives of most large municipalities have digital copies of their inventories online. About twenty municipalities lacked inventories online and were contacted through e-mail. In this e-mail we asked for a copy of the inventories we were looking for. If this was a problem, we asked them to supply information about census-like documents in their archives. We cross-checked the resulting list of available census-like documents with information gathered by the Central Bureau for Genealogy (CBG), the Dutch information and documentation center for genealogy, family history and related sciences. Because we knew from literature that some

provinces have held provincial censuses during the eighteenth-century (e.g. the province of Overijssel's census of 1748), we have also had e-mail contact with the RHC's about their knowledge of similar and other eighteenth-century and early eighteenth-century provincial censuses. Additionally, we have consulted two scholars, Jan Lucassen and Paul Klep, who are known for their knowledge about the old and French archives to help us realize as much of a complete overview as possible.

After this initial overview was made, we started visiting the municipal and provincial archives to examine the actual contents of the census and census-like documents. Approximately five archives did send scans and/or copies of a page or folio we were looking for, and we visited the other archives. We documented the results of these efforts in the database. Photographs complement the extracted data from the censuses in our database, facilitating any future inquiries and examinations (see appendix 3 for a list of photographs).

We have paid special attention to digitization efforts regarding the sources in and outside our sample. We have recorded whether the documents we found are available online, if they are scanned or digitized, or will be in the near future. The results of this survey can be found under the header 'Digitization of pre-1850 censuses' in this report and in the overview of online sources in appendix 1. We initially based the content of the tables on the census-like documents found in the Archive of Amsterdam and the regional archive of the province of Noord-Holland (*Noord-Hollands Archief)*. Since then we have significantly adjusted and enhanced the tables by way of the content of the different censuses found in archives all over the Netherlands. Despite similarities, we have found a big variety of these kind of sources and have aimed to record the contents in as detailed but sensible way as possible. The database contains a total of 863 records in three tables with of surveyed census and census-like material, see table 2.

**Table 2. The number of records in the MOSAIC census inventory database**

| Table | *Censuses* | *Registre_Civique* | *Tax_Registers* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of records | 663 | 158 | 42 |

To describe the content of the censuses found in the Netherlands from before 1850 the *Censuses* table counts about 120 fields (see appendix 2 for a detailed description). There is a set of fields that describe the characteristics of the source, its origins (archive, name, period etcetera), the way it can be consulted or accessed (only in original form, on microfiche or as a scan, with or without digital or analogue index) and some space for remarks about particularities of the sources. Other sets of fields include the geographical location, the way names are recorded, data about birth and/or age, civil status and religion. There are also fields that describe various counts of the number of household members, males and females within the household, the number of children, domestic servants, cohabitants and livestock. The database also includes fields that indicate that a part of these sources must have functioned as early population registers: they record arrival, departure, changes in civil status and deaths described in the censuses, as well as several less-detailed fields recording information about military service and taxation. Quite of these fields are double in the sense that they also have remark sections which have been used to add additional descriptions, commentary or points of reference.

The database records the census-like documents from before 1850 we have found in the Netherlands. We have found relevant sources for 128 municipalities from our sample (N=150). The database describes censuses of all 50 large municipalities, and 78 out of 100 smaller sampled municipalities.

## 3. Description of sources

We have recorded a wide variety of Dutch pre-1850 census-like documents in our database. We will be discussing several notable censuses here. Table 3 presents an overview of the different sources that are included in the MOSAIC_Netherlands database.

**Table 3. The location of the described censuses in MOSOAIC_Netherlands database**

| Source | | Table in the database |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| 3.1 | The national censuses of 1829 and 1839 | Censuses |
| 3.2 | The Registre Civique (1811) | Registre_Civique |
| 3.3 | Personele Quotisatie (1742-1749) | Tax_Registers |
| 3.4 | Census of 1807/1808 | Censuses |
| 3.5 | *Register van bevolking en inwoning* (c. 1826-1848) | Censuses |
| 3.6 | *Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register* (c.1826-1836) | Censuses |
| 3.7 | Censuses from before 1800 | Censuses |
| 3.8 | Population registers from before 1800 | Censuses |

### 3.1. The national censuses of 1829 and 1839

The first and by far the most frequently encountered sources are the censuses of 1829 and 1839 (see example 1 in Appendix 4). These censuses have been drawn up as a result of a royal decree on the third of September 1829 determining the carrying out of a nationwide ten-yearly census.[3] Each head of the household received a form that had to be filled in. The census of 1829 was dated for the period 16th of November 1829 – 1st of January 1830; the census of 1839 was dated at the 1st of January 1840 (for this reason the year 1840 is used as well for the census of 1839).[4] The information from these forms was transferred to a register containing the data of the entire municipality. The format of these registers was the same for all municipalities and can be found all over the Netherlands. The 1829 census was traced for 60 of the 150 sampled municipalities, and the 1839 census for 84 municipalities. These registers were meant to be used as population registers but since no instructions were given how to manage them, in most municipalities they only reflect the situation of the censuses. In some municipalities dynamic information is added like dates of death.

---

[3] W. Oteman, 'De volkstelling van 1839, http://www.millingsjaarboek.nl/pfd/MJ2007pdf/MJ2007pag103.pdf (As seen on 27 March 2012).

[4] Den Dulk and Van Maarseveen, 310.

Table 4 presents an overview of the municipalities with still surviving registers including the percentage of the population that is covered by them. Percentages of inhabitants are based on the figures of 1st of January 1830 (see table *Sample)* both for the census of 1829 and for 1839. In 1830 the Netherlands counted 2.334.442 inhabitants divided over 1.227 municipalities. The totals for the Netherlands in table 4 are based on the total of the large municipalities and an extrapolation of the number for the smaller municipalities. Of all registers probably 30% survived for 1829 and 45% for 1839. However, the figures for the covered number of inhabitants are much better, respectively 47 and 60 %. In general we see that the larger municipalities have a larger coverage than the smaller ones. And also the larger ones in the group of small municipalities have a better coverage given the higher percentage of inhabitants compared with the percentage of surviving registers. And of the ten most important cities only the registers for Amsterdam are lacking, while the registers for Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Leiden, Groningen, Maastricht, Haarlem, Leeuwarden and 's-Hertogenbosch all survived for both census years.

**Table 4. Number and percentage of surviving censuses of 1829 and 1839 and the estimated availability for the whole of the Netherlands.**

| Census | Large municipalities (N=50) | | | Small municipalities (N=100) | | | Total Netherlands (extrapolation) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registers | | % of | Registers | | % of | Registers | | % of |
| | N | % | inhabitants | N | % | inhabitants | N | % | inhabitants |
| 1829 | 32 | 64 | 59,3 | 28 | 28 | 39,4 | *362* | *29,5* | *47,1* |
| 1839 | 41 | 82 | 69,5 | 43 | 43 | 53,6 | *547* | *44,6* | *59,7* |

The whole of the Netherlands was based on an extrapolation of the number for the smaller municipalities (the smaller ones accounted for 61,5 % of the population in 1830 divided over 1177 municipalities).

For an overview of the fields available in both censuses, see the table *Censuses* in the database and example 1 (appendix 4). In short: The censuses describe the location based on seven hierarchical levels (province, municipality, city, village, district, settlement and hamlet), although they are not necessarily all filled in. The source is organized on the basis of address, name of the street or quarter and house number, and records the number of households and inhabitants per house. Sometimes it clearly distinguishes between different households living on the same address, but other times an interpretation is needed. For all persons the first and last name is recorded, the age in years, the place of birth, civil status (unmarried, married and widowed, divided into male and female group categories), occupation and religion (distinguishing the categories 'Roman Catholic', 'Protestant', 'Jewish' and 'Other'). There is also a field for miscellaneous remarks. Although this field is generally left empty, it is sometimes used to record some information about people dying or moving away.

A small amount of both censuses from the sampled municipalities have been scanned (N=14)  or scanned and digitized (N=6,  mostly only the identifying information), out of a total of 144.  But the database includes also records of other censuses that were not from the sampled municipalities, sometimes because we stumbled upon them, but generally because we were looking

for censuses that have been scanned or digitized.  In this way we identified another 42 censuses that were scanned of which 23 were digitized as well. Table 5 provides the division over the censuses and size of municipality. The six large municipalities with scans are Tilburg, Breda, Bergen op Zoom (all situated in the south) and Groningen, Leiden and Den Helder.

**Table 5. Scans en digitization of the censuses of 1829 and 1839 in the database**

|       | Large municipalities | | Small municipalities | | Total | |
|-------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
|       | Scanned | Scanned & Digitized  | Scanned | Scanned & Digitized  | Scanned | Scanned & Digitized  |
| 1829  | 6       | -                    | 9       | 15                   | 15      | 15                   |
| 1839  | 6       | -                    | 12      | 14                   | 18      | 14                   |
|       |         |                      |         |                      |         |                      |
| Total | 12      | -                    | 21      | 29                   | 33      | 29                   |

Municipalities that scanned/digitizes both censuses are counted for two.

### 3.2. The Registre Civique (1811)

The Registre Civique is a register of eligible voters (generally all male citizens above the age of twenty-one) drawn up by the French rule in the Netherlands (see example 2).[5] The registers were first conducted in the provinces of Limburg, Zeeuws-Vlaanderen and Noord-Brabant as early as 1807 and were generally drawn up in 1811 in the rest of the Netherlands. Not all registers have survived. According to J.L. van Zanden only the collections of registers of the provinces of Zuid-Holland, Drenthe and Overijssel and Noord-Holland (all registers except Amsterdam) are complete.[6] In the other provinces only a part of the registers have survived, like in Groningen (only the sous-prefect Appingendam), Zeeland, Noord-Brabant, Limburg, Gelderland and Friesland (only the Arrondissement Leeuwarden). From the 150 sampled municipalities, we have found 82 of these registers. An extrapolation for the Netherlands like in table 4 resulted in a coverage of 60,5% of the population.

**Table 6. The Registre Civique in the database and the estimated availability for the entire population in percentages**

| Registre Civique | Large municipalities (N=50) | | | Small municipalities (N=100) | | | Total Netherlands (extrapolation) | | |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|------|------------------|
|         | Registers | | % of inhabitants | Registers | | % of inhabitants | Registers | | % of inhabitants |
|         | N | % |                  | N | % |                  | N | % |                  |
| 1811    | 38 | 76 | 64,7            | 44 | 44 | 57,8            | 556 | 45,3 | 60,5          |

The whole of the Netherlands was based on an extrapolation of the number for the smaller municipalities (the smaller ones accounted for 61,5 % of the population in 1830 divided over 1177 municipalities).

---

[5] J.L. van Zanden, *Broncommentaren IV. De Registres Civiques 1811 (1812, 1813)* 1e herziene  versie  ('s-Gravenhage 1987).
[6] J.L. van Zanden, *Broncommentaren IV,  De Registres Civiques 1811*  54.

The registers always document the same information and typically have the same appearance. The forms are often written in French (63 sampled municipalities) and sometimes in Dutch (19). The Registre Civique records the name of male citizens above the age of 21, their registration dates, birth dates and occupation. A description of the location of living is also given, divided into the canton, the department and the municipality. These fields are not always filled in entirely. So far 21 registers have been digitized: 3 registers have only been scanned and 18 registers have got digital indexes as well.

**Table 7. General overview of the 1807/1808 Census in the Netherlands**

| Archive | Province /municipality | Aggregated data | Nominal data |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nationaal Archief[7] | Zuid-Holland (district of Leiden) | X | |
| Nationaal Archief[8] | Drenthe, Noord-Holland (beneath the river IJ), Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, Friesland, Gelderland. | X | |
| Gelders Archief[9] | Gelderland | X | |
| Drents Archief[10] | Drenthe | | X |
| Noord-Hollands Archief[11] | Noord-Holland | X | |
| TRESOAR[12] | Friesland | X | |
| RHC Groninger Archieven[13] | Groningen | X | |
| RHC Groninger Archieven[14] | Hoogezand [municipality] | | X |
| Regionaal Archief Alkmaar[15] | Alkmaar [municipality] | | X |
| Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen[16] | Hoogeveen [municipality] | | X |
| Regionaal Archief West-Brabant[17] | Oudenbosch [municipality] | | X |

### 3.3. Census of 1807/1808

The census of 1807/1808 was ordered by the French king to get data about the social and economic condition of the region's inhabitants as part of the unification of the tax system (see example 4 in Appendix 4 and table 7 above).[18] According to J.L. van Zanden this is the most extensive and detailed census of the nineteenth-century and before that. However, not many of the registers have survived and not all of these registers record nominal data. Most common are the summaries of this

---

[7] Departementaal Bestuur Maasland, Nationaal Archief, arch.nr. 3.02.08, inv.nr. 677-708 and 710.

[8] Archieven van de staatssecretarie onder Lodewijk Napoleon 1806-1811, Nationaal Archief, arch.nr. 2.01.01.07, inv.nr. 466-467

[9] Bataafs Franse Archieven, Gelders Archief, arch.nr. 0016, inv.nr. 2665-2673.

[10] Oude Staten Archieven, Drents Archief, arch.nr. 0001, inv.nr. 1623.

[11] Gewestelijke Besturen in Noord-Holland, Noord-Hollands Archief, arch.nr. 13, inv.nr. 384-386.

[12] Gewestelijke Besturen in Friesland, TRESOAR, arch.nr. 8, inv.nr. 3057.

[13] Gewestelijke Besturen in Groningen, RHC Groninger Archieven, arch.nr. 3, inv.nr. 855.

[14] Gewestelijke Besturen in Groningen, RHC Groninger Archieven, arch.nr. 3, inv.nr. 852.

[15] Archief van de gemeente Alkmaar, 1816-1919, Regionaal Archief Alkmaar, arch.nr. 10.1.1.002, inv.nr. 1949.

[16] Inventaris Plaatselijk bestuur van Hoogeveen 1682-1814, Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen, inv.nr. 104.

[17] Dorpsbestuur van Oudenbosch 1555-1810, Regionaal Archief West-Brabant, arch.nr. 300, inv.nr. 1324-1331.

[18] J.L. van Zanden, *Broncommentaren III. De volkstelling van 1807/1808* ('s-Gravenhage 1985) 43.

census on provincial or municipal level. In some cases, like parts of Zuid-Holland, the original registers with data per house have been found, but these do not record any names. Nominal registers have been found for the entire province of Drenthe and for four separate municipalities. Uniquely, in the case of the municipality Oudenbosch in the province of Noord-Brabant, not the accumulated register but the original forms per household have been preserved. We have recorded a total of 33 registers of this census in our database, of which only 8 belong to our sample of 150 municipalities.

The registers were drawn up on the basis of street and house number. The second column records the names of the heads of the households and in the third their professions. The other columns contain data about marital status, number of children living at home and servants, as well as information about livestock, possession of land or property and several tax assessments. As of yet, none of these registers have been digitized.

### 3.4. 'Register van bevolking en inwoning' (c. 1826-1848)

Another common source we have encountered in the Netherlands is an early population register often referred to as 'Register van bevolking en inwoning', or sometimes as 'Wijkregister' (see example 5). This register seems to have been used within the period of 1826-1848. We have found 25 of these registers in our sample, which seem to have been used in the province of Zuid-Holland and Zeeland.

This register describes the district number, house number, the first and last names of the inhabitants, their occupation, religion, civil status, birth place and date, previous place of residence, when they arrived and when they moved away from the municipality. The column for commentary is sometimes used to record some information about people dying or moving away. Two of these registers have been scanned, none have been digitized yet.

### 3.5. 'Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register' (c. 1826-1836)

The source 'Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register' is another census-like document that we have encountered especially in the province of Noord-Brabant, although some are in other parts of the Netherlands as well (see example 6). Our database includes 31 of these registers, of which 6 small municipalities are included in our sample. This register seems to have been used especially around the year 1826, although later uses are known as well (e.g. 1834-1836 in Hoge en Lage Mierde in the province of Noord-Brabant).

The source records the house number, the street name, the first and last name of the inhabitants, their occupation, place and date of birth or age, religion and civil status. The field for commentary is usually empty, although it is sometimes used to record some information about people dying or moving away.

Based on our sample, these registers are available for only a small part of the population, (below 1%)  However, all but two of these registers have been scanned (N=29), and 16 of them have been digitized as well. Four out of six municipalities in the sample have been scanned, and two of them have also got a digitized index.

### 3.6. Early censuses before 1800

There are several early censuses and population registers recording nominal data that are worth mentioning as well, see table 8 for an overview.

**Table 8. General overview of early regional censuses in the Netherlands**

| Province | Year | Name | Aggregated data | Nominal data |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friesland | 1714 | | | X |
| Friesland | 1744 | Omschrijvinge van familiën | | X |
| Gelderland | 1747 | | X | |
| Overijssel | 1748 | | | X |
| Gelderland | 1749 | Lijst of cedulen met huizen, personen etc | | X |
| Friesland | 1749 | Opteekeninge der familiën en persoonen | | X |
| Gelderland | 1782 | | X | |

The Frisian census of 1714 is thought to have been a regional census, but only the registers of Franeker and Barradeel remain.[19] They are very scarce in data and only record the names of the heads of the households and the number of household members (divided into people older and younger than seven).

The 1744 'Omschrijvinge van familiën' (or 'Descriptions of families') is complete for the whole of Friesland, but also does not contain much information.[20] In addition to the names of the heads of the households and the total number of household members, the source records a taxation assessment.

The Frisian 1749 'Opteekeninge der familiën en persoonen' (or 'Recording of families and persons') is also complete and contains only a little more information than the other early Frisian censuses.[21] The source is divided into different districts, and records the names of the heads of the households, their occupations, the total number of household members (divided into people older and younger than the age of twelve) and a taxation assessment.

In Overijssel the census of 1748 has been preserved in its entirety.[22] Ten of these registers have been described in the database, of which nine are sampled. Although they all seem to aim to record the same information, there are variations in the way this data has actually been registered. Sometimes only the names of the heads of the households are recorded (N=5), while other registers (N=5) include all names of the household members but divided into separate categories ('man and wife and other free individuals', 'children under the age of 10', 'children above the age of 10' and 'servants'). The source also records the age (either in the categories above or below the age of 10, or just in years), the total number of children, servants and cohabitants and in one occasion the civil status. While none of these registers have been scanned, they have all been transcribed.

---

[19] Verzameling Kopieën van elders berustende stukken, TRESOAR, arch.nr. 348, inv.nr. 4218 and 6034.
[20] Gewestelijke Bestuursinstellingen, TRESOAR, arch.nr. 5, inv.nr. 1628-1631.
[21] Gewestelijke Bestuursinstellingen, TRESOAR, arch.nr. 5, inv.nr. 6474-6485.
[22] 'Provinciale volkstelling van augustus 1748', Oude Statenarchieven, Historisch Centrum Overijssel, arch.nr. 0001, inv.nr. 2193-2196.

The provincial census of 1749 from Gelderland is quite elaborate compared with other ones in this category (see example 7).[23] The census describes the name of the head of the household per house (the names of wives are not included, but are recorded as 'his wife'), his occupation, the total number of children (between 5-10, 10-15 and above the age of 15), servants, as well as a range of data concerning various taxations. None of these sources are digitized.

### 3.7.        Population registers before 1800

In the eighteenth century there were already several registers that essentially functioned as early population registers (see table 9). These sources generally do not seem to be imposed by the provincial authorities but were instigated and conducted by the municipalities themselves.  As a rule they were organized by district.

**Table 9. General overview of early population or district registers in the Netherlands**

| Province | Municipality | Year | Type/Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overijssel | Zwolle | 1742-1775 | District register |
| Noord-Brabant | 's-Hertogenbosch | 1742-1809 | District Register |
| Zuid-Holland | Leiden | 1762-1804 | District Register |
| Limburg | Maastricht | 1777-1795 | District Register |

The district registers from Zwolle (1742-1775) only record the names of the main tenant of the house (meaning the head of the household), the house owner's name, where the tenant came from, how many years he has lived in Zwolle, his occupation and religion (see example 8).[24]

The Den Bosch district registers (1742, 1745, 1753, 1775-1785, 1804-1809) are also known as 'Blokboeken' and are actually made up by several different sources.[25] The registration of the population in this municipality started within the context of billeting in 1742, and continued in 1775 with the aim of monitoring the endowed.[26]  This was also seems to have been the aim of later registers. The first registers generally only include the district and house number, the names of the house owners, names of the tenant (head of the household), occupation of the tenant and the tenant's number of children (1742, 1745 and 1753). The ones from 1775 on include more information, like place of birth, how long the household has lived in Den Bosch, the total number of household members and various information about poor relief (see example 9).

---

[23] Archief van de Staten van het Kwartier Veluwe, Gelders Archief, arch.nr. 0008, inv.nr. 249-277. Also see Archief van het bestuur van de gemeente, CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum, arch.nr. 01, inv.nr. 41.

[24] 'Wijkboek', Historisch Centrum Overijssel, arch.nr. 0700, inv.nr. 983-985, 987-993.

[25] Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch, arch.nr. 01, inv.nr. 3311-3319, 3320, 3321, 3322-3327, 3328-3338, 3339-3346.

[26] M. Prak, 'Goede buren en verre vrienden: de ontwikkeling van onderstand bij armoede in Den Bosch sedert de Middeleeuwen' in H.D. Flap and M.H. Dammes van Leeuwen (eds.) *Op lange termijn* (Hilversum 1994) *147-170,* especially 159.

Leiden has got two early district registers (1762-1796 and 1796-1804).[27] These registers record the house numbers, the names of the house owners, names of the tenants and names of cohabitants (only the head of the household), the number of men, women, children and servants in the household and the date of arrival and departure (see example 10).

The district registers of Maastricht (1777-1795) contain similar information, recording the street name, the house number, the name of the house owner, the name of the tenant (the head of the household), his profession, where he came from and when he arrived in Maastricht.[28]

None of these sources have yet been scanned or digitized, although the city archive of Den Bosch claims to be working on a digital index of their district registers.

## 3.8    Personele Quotisatie (1742-1749)

The 'Personele Quotisatie' is a register drawn up for tax reasons between 1742 and 1749 as a result of a decision made by the States of Holland on March 7th 1742 (see example 3).[29] It was basically an income tax, although the assessment could also be based on status or wealth. The focus on taxable persons means that poor people are excluded from being recorded in this source. We have been able to find this source for 33 of our sampled municipalities.

**Table 8. The Personele Quotisatie in the database and the estimated availability for the entire population in percentages**

|  | Large municipalities (N=50) | Small municipalities (N=100) | Not in sample | Total in database |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personele Quotisatie | 22 | 11 | 5 | 38 |

While most of the Personele Quotisaties we have found are similar in format, there are some deviations in terms of content. Although we cannot be sure, these deviations may be related to the source being original, an authentic copy or a rough version. A good example is the existence of two sources for Leiden, one being a draft version and one being an authentic copy of the original.[30] The draft version is slightly more elaborate and includes the name of the person reporting the household. The most common version of this source however is organized by street and house number and records the name of the head of the household, his occupation, the rent, the presence of domestic servants and the possession of country estate and horses. It also records the taxation class and sum. A more elaborate version additionally records the possession of carriages and vessels. These registers are available entirely for the provinces of Noord-Holland and Zuid-Holland, but have not been found elsewhere. Registers with the same name have been found for the entire province of Overijssel, but they differ in both format and content from the forms found in the North and South of Holland. The Overijssel Personele Quotisaties of 1749 records the names of the heads

---

[27] 'Gebuurtsgewijze bevolkingsregisters', Regionaal Archief Leiden, arch.nr. SAII 0501A, inv.nr. 6971-7151, 7154-7249.
[28] 'Bevolkings- en huizenregister'. Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg, arch.nr. 20.001A, inv.nr. 2049-2052.
[29] W.F.H. Oldewelt, *Het kohier van de personele quotisatie te Amsterdam over het jaar 1742* (Amsterdam 1945).
[30] See 'Bonsgewijze klassificatieregisters t.b.v. de Personele Quotisatie, 1742', Regionaal Archief Leiden, arch. nr 0501A, inv. 4040-4066 and 'Kohier van de personeele quotisatie', Nationaal Archief, arch.nr. 3.01.28, inv. 32.

of the households, the total number of household members and the tax sum. Some of these registers maybe linked with the censuses and population registers around these years (see paragraph 3.6 and 3.7)

## 4. Digitization of pre-1850 censuses

*General view*
Digitization is an important item on the agenda in the archives of the Netherlands. A range of archives have undertaken notable efforts to scan and/or digitize entire collections of particularly genealogically interesting sources. For an overview of digitization of sources from before 1850, see appendix 1.
However, the main focus of many big scale efforts is directed to the digitization of the civil certificates and the church records dating from before 1811 (registers on baptism, marriages and burials). These efforts have resulted in searchable databases such as *GENLIAS*, Zeeuwen *Gezocht* by the Zeeuws Archief, *Alle Groningers* by the RHC Groninger Archieven, *Alle Friezen* by TRESOAR and *Digitale Stamboom* by (amongst others) the *Noord-Hollands Archief*.[31] Additionally, many municipal archives offer their own genealogical search engines covering these sources. The collaborative website Archieven.nl conveniently lists many of these endeavors.[32]
Most of the projects we have encountered that do include population registers in their initial scope of digitization (either scanning or digitizing), focus on post-1850 registers. However, we must note that these digitization efforts at the moment are generally still in their infancy and have steadily been expanding their collection of digitized material, in some cases even during the course of this inventory project. While the post-1850 registers are generally digitized first, the pre-1850 census-like documents are often up next.
We have recorded the availability of scanned and digitized material in the database itself on a source-level basis. We have also made a general overview of archives offering digitized pre-1850 material online (see appendix 1). Currently, this concerns 23 archives. Six of these archives offer digitized material in the shape of a database searchable on first and last name, place of birth or residence, period and relationship to the household (i.e. 'father', 'mother, 'child' and so on). Nine of the archives only offer scans, although three of them indicate that they are working very hard on the digitization as well, such as Regionaal Archief Alkmaar and Gemeentearchief Steenwijkerland. The other archives offer both scans and some kind of digitized index for at least a part of the scanned sources. However, the digitization generally lags behind the scanning, which means that currently only a part of the scanned sources are searchable online through digitized indexes.
Digitizing the censuses that already have been digitized will cost probably a third to a half of the normal costst. Permission will be no problem in most cases, especially because part of the deal

---

[31] See http://www.genlias.nl/en/page0.jsp, http://www.zeeuwengezocht.nl/en/, http://allegroningers.nl/, http://www.allefriezen.nl/en.html and http://www.digitalestamboom.nl/search.aspx?lang=en-US.
[32] Accessible through http://www.archieven.nl and then via 'Genealogie'. See http://www.archieven.nl/nl/zoeken?miview=lst&mivast=0&mizig=0&miadt=0&milang=nl&misort=last_mod|desc&mif3=2 (As seen on 27 March 2012).

should be that archives get a fully digitized (and checked) census back. In case there are more censuses available the linking can be done by the LINKS project, see
[http://www.iisg.nl/hsn/projects/ links.html](http://www.iisg.nl/hsn/projects/ links.html)

*Two fully digitized censusus/population registers*
As far as we know only the censuses of Woerden (1829 and 1839), a small city to the west of Utrecht, and the population register of Amsterdam (1851-1853) are fully digitized in the sense that they include all information, not only the identifying parts. These censuses are owned respectively by the *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute* (NIDI,  contact Erik Beekink), and by the city archive of Amsterdam [these sources are not included in Appendix 1].

Both sources will be linked by the LINKS project; probably this work will be finished in October.  Linking means for Woerden that the two censuses will be compared and all persons will receive a unique personal number. We could also do standardization on religion, occupational titles and probably geographical locations. For the register of Amsterdam the situation is more complicated. Like in the rest of the country a population register was set up on the basis of the census of 19th of November 1849. This so-called register of 1850 was replaced by a new one already in 1851. This is the digitized one, which was on its turn partly replaced in 1853, was directed by several agencies and fully replaced in 1855. And this is a short abbreviation of the whole story.  A population register is not a census which means that persons are entered again and again with each removal and persons do not enter the register at the same date.

But Amsterdam 1851-1853 is a fully digitized source and in the Netherlands four parties are interested. First task will be the identification of all unique persons, this will be done by LINKS. Frans van Poppel (NIDI) is working in adding birth certificates (because it is known that the register is seriously lacking births); Peter Ekamper (NIDI) and Hans Mol (University Leiden and Fryske Academy) are working in linking the addresses with the cadastral map of Amsterdam and also Marco van Leeuwen (University Utrecht) is interested. The ownership is by the city archive but the work was partly done by volunteers. Informal contacts were not easy in the sense that the archive has hesitations to give permission for full publication on the internet given their business model.  For only scientific work the source is free to be used, maybe they will agree easily on a web version in Rostock without the names. On the other hand if the efforts of Hans Mol succeeds in linking the census with the cadastral map and the Fryske Acadamy gets permission to put the whole on internet, it should not be too difficult to have a Rostock version as well. In different companies we visited the archive twice and these contacts will continue.

*Digitization after 1850*
We can expect that more and more population registers will be scanned and digitized for the identifying elements. This will give opportunities to reconstruct the censuses of 1849, 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1909, 1920 and 1930. However, except the start (1850) this will not be easy since the population registers are not fully organized according census years and especially after 1862 put servants more and more in their own registers which means that they should be linked on address. And the situation differs for each municipality, the city of Utrecht for example has organized the registers in series of 1850-1862, 1863-1880, 1881-1894, 1895-1900, 1900-1914 and 1915-1936 (family card system), most of the small municipalities never took the turn into family cards.

Could the *Historical Sample of the Netherlands* be an alternative? Based on a sample from the birth certificates (0,75% 1812-1882 and 0,5% 1873-1922) all sampled persons are followed from the cradle to the grave, see http://www.iisg.nl/hsn/. Their entries in the population registers are completely recorded, whic means that the HSN covers about 8 % of the population for certain parts of their lives.  One could imagine that by making snapshots from the HSN database samples of the Dutch ten yearly census can be reconstructed. However, the HSN is far from complete, covering about 40,000 life courses from the projected 85,000 (concentrated on persons born after 1863). And to have a start in 1850 it is necessary to build an extra sample of persons born before 1812 from the death certificates from 1850 onwards (persons of 37 years and older in 1850).

## 5.     Main conclusions and findings

1      Given some uncertainties because of the sample character we conclude that for the census of 1829 between 44 % and 50% of the population is covered and of 1839 between 57% and 63%.
2      For both censuses of 1829 and 1839 the coverage is wide enough to get a full picture of the country (by way of a stratified sample).
3      Already established digitization efforts could be used to make a start (although there is a risk they are not always easy to be used as a replacement for a village / city from the sample, given their concentration in some specific regions).
4      Especially for the eastern parts of the country there are opportunities to reconstruct a (sample of the) census for the mid eighteenth century.
5      In the long run more and more of the survived censuses will be scanned and digitized.

# Appendix 1. Digitization of pre-1850 censuses

| Archive | URL | Access to the images | Scanned | Digitized | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | http://www.archiefalkmaar.nl | http://www.archiefalkmaar.nl/index.php?option=com_genealogie&task=register_result&Itemid=231&plaats=&registertype_bevolkingsregister=on&periode_begin=&periode_eind=&alleenmetbeeld=on | X | Work in progress. | Digitization approximately finished late ~2013 |
| Regionaal Archief Leiden | http://www.leidenarchief.nl | The images are 'hidden' behind the archive's inventory under the tab 'Afbeeldingen' (images). To access these files, it is convenient to know the numbers for the archive and the pieces. For example: Liste Civique 1811: 'Archief nr' 0501A and 'Inv.nr' 1301 Volkstelling 1815: Archief nr' 0501A and 'Inv.nr' 1305 Volkstelling 1829: Archief nr' 0516 and 'Inv.nr' 1066 | X | | |
| Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | http://markiezenhof.nl | http://www.markiezenhof.nl/component/option,com_genealogie_inzien/Itemid,72/lang,nl/ | X | X | Only the registers with indexes are searchable (=a very small part of the entire collection.) See http://www.markiezenhof.nl/content/view/37/85/lang,nl/ |
| Stadsarchief Gemeente Breda | http://www.stadsarchief.breda.nl | http://www.stadsarchief.breda.nl | X | X | |

| | | /index.php?option=com_genealogie_inzien&Itemid=105 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regionaal Historisch Centrum Eindhoven | http://www.rhc-eindhoven.nl/ | http://boeken.eindhoven.digitalestamboom.nl/ | X | X | They are working on enhancing the (digital) indexes. See http://eindhoven.digitalestamboom.nl/NL/bronnen.htm |
| Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | http://www.regionaalarchiefrivierenland.nl/ | The images are 'hidden' behind the archive's inventory under the tab 'Meer' (more). To access these files, it is convenient to know the numbers for the archive and the pieces. For example: Register van ingezetenen 1820-1830: 'Archief nr.' 2145, 'Inv.nr.' 3028. | X | | |
| Regionaal Historisch Centrum Groninger Archieven | http://www.groningerarchieven.nl/ | The images are 'hidden' behind the archive's inventory under the tab 'Afbeeldingen' (images). To access these files, it is convenient to know the numbers for the archive and the pieces. For example: Bevolkingsregister 1822: 'Archief nr.' 1399, 'Inv.nr.' 6537. | X | | |
| Regionaal Archief Zutphen | http://www.regionaalarchiefzutphen.nl/ | http://www.regionaalarchiefzutphen.nl/genealogie-bronnen | X | X | Only a smart part of the indexes in the collection is digitized. See http://www.regionaalarchiefzutp |

| | | | X (col1) | X (col2) | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | <span>hen.nl/genealogi e/108-actuele-inhoudsopgave-voorouderbronn en</span> |
| Gemeentearchief Steenwijkerland | http://www.steenwijkerland.nl/gemeentearchief/ | http://www.steenwijkerland.nl/gemeentearchief/Zoeken/Bevolkingsregisters | X | | |
| Gemeentearchief Delft | http://www.archief-delft.nl/en | http://delft.digitalestamboom.nl/ | X | | The Population Register 1825-1830 of Delft is scanned. |
| Streekarchief Midden-Holland | http://www.groenehartarchieven.nl/ | http://www.groenehartarchieven.nl/voorouders/digitaal-toegankelijke-bronnen-na-1811 | | X | Some indexes of censuses >1829 are digitized. |
| Gemeentearchief Goes | http://www.goes.nl/index.php?mediumid=27&pagid=2343 | http://www.goes.nl/index.php?mediumid=27&pagid=1877 | | X | The indexes >1810 are digitized. |
| Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | http://www.vlissingen.nl/Gemeentearchief/Gemeentearchief.htm | http://www.vlissingen.nl/Gemeentearchief/Gemeentearchief/Genealogische-bronnen/Bronnen-en-indexen-2/Bronnen-en-indexen-1/Wijk-en-bevolkingsregisters-van-Vlissingen.htm | | X | Partial digitization of the indexes >1812 |
| Euregionaal Historisch Centrum Sittard-Geleen | http://ehc.sittard-geleen.eu | Genealogie > Bevolkingsregisters | X | | There are scans of censuses >1812. |
| Streekarchief Bommelerwaard | http://www.streekarchiefbommelerwaard.nl/ | http://www.streekarchiefbommelerwaard.nl/personen/bladeren-door-de-registers/ | X | X | Many censuses >1810 have been scanned and their indexes have been digitized. |
| Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum | http://www.bhic.nl/ | http://www.bhic.nl/index.php?id=11454 | X | X | Many censuses >1810 have |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | been scanned and their indexes have been digitized. |
| Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | http://www.regionaalarchiefwestbrabant.nl/ | http://www.regionaalarchiefwestbrabant.nl/zoeken/bladeren-in-bronnen/resultaat/q/register_gemeente/0/q/register_custom_s_type/br | X | X | Many censuses >1822 have been scanned and their indexes have been digitized. |
| Streekarchief Land van Heusden en Altena | http://sha.pictura-dp.nl/ | http://sha.pictura-dp.nl/voorouders | X | Work in progress. | Censuses >1812 have been scanned. They are working on the digitization. |
| Regionaal Archief Tilburg | http://www.regionaalarchieftilburg.nl/ | http://www.regionaalarchieftilburg.nl/zoeken-in-databases/genealogie | X | X | Many of the censuses are only scanned and others only have digitized indexes. See http://www.regionaalarchieftilburg.nl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=298&Itemid=427 |
| Historisch Centrum Overijssel | http://www.historischcentrumoverijssel.nl/ | http://www.historischcentrumoverijssel.nl/hcoroot/hoofdnavigatie/zoeken_en_vinden/introductie/Volkstelling.htm | | X | Digitization of the 1748 census. |
| Gemeentearchief Steenwijkerland | http://www.steenwijkerland.nl/gemeentearchief/ | http://www.steenwijkerland.nl/gemeentearchief/Zoeken/Bevolkingsregisters | X | Work in progress. | Censuses >1826 have been scanned. |
| Historisch Centrum Leeuwarden | http://www.gemeentearchief.nl/ | http://www.gemeentearchief.nl/h | | X | Digitized |

| | | tml/nl/1273/Bevolking | | | indexes of censuses >1829 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRESOAR | http://www.tresoar.nl/ | http://www.tresoar.nl/mmtresoar/main/ask_sam_simpel.jsp?lang=nl&pagina=regsief&stylesheet=onderzoek.css | | X | Digitized Registre Civiques (1811). |

## Appendix 2. Data dictionary

| | | VT | PQ | RC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sampled | This field is ticked when the source recorded in the database is one of the 150 sampled municipalities. | X | X | X |
| Examined | This field is ticked when the source recorded in the database is examined, either in person or digitally. | X | X | X |
| Archive_name | Name of the archive in which the respective source can be found. | X | X | X |
| Municipality | Name of one of the 150 municipalities from the sample where the source of interest can be found. | X | X | X |
| Source_type | One of the types of census-like sources. Census = Spot sample of the population. Population Register = Dynamic register of the population kept between a certain period. Quotisation = Assessment register drawn-up for taxation purposes. Registre Civique: A spot sample of eligible voters, recording all male citizens above the age of twenty-one. | X | X | X |
| Source_name | Original name as indicated on the source itself or if absent the name given to the source in the archive's inventory. | X | X | X |
| Source_year_begin | First year from which the source originates. | X | X | X |
| Source_year_end | Last year that the source was kept up to date. | X | X | X |
| Source_year_period | More exact information on the date, month and years the source covers provided by the source or the archive's information. | X | X | X |
| Source_scan | Code used to refer to digital scan or photograph of a page or folio from the source. The photos can be found in the folder 'Photos_Mosaic'. | X | X | X |
| Source_status | The way the source in question is being offered to the public. O = Original only OI = Original only with index ODI = Original only with digital index M = Microfiche MI = Microfiche with index MDI = Microfiche with digital index S = Scan SI = Scan with index SDI = Scan with digital index | X | X | X |
| Source_volumes | The amount of volumes of the source's original medium, ie. separate books or covers. | X | X | X |
| Source language | This field is used to describe whether the Registre Civique is written in French or in Dutch. | | | X |
| Source_est_pages | Estimation of the number of pages of the source, based on one volume of the source, the total number of scans offered online or number of images on microfiches. | X | X | X |
| Source_est_persons | Estimation of the number of persons recorded in the source. This is based either on the source's contemporary count, or on an average number of persons counted per page multiplied by the number of pages of the source. | X | X | X |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source_est_households | Estimation of the number of households recorded within the source. This is based either on the source's contemporary count or appraisals on the basis of number of household heads. | X | | X |
| Source_archnr | The source's archive reference code as indicated by the archive, referring to the specific archive in which the source can be found. | X | X | X |
| Source_invnr | The source's piece number referring to the actual source within the archive. | X | X | X |
| Location_canton | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the 'canton' as a reference to location. This is a French classification of location. | X | | X |
| Location_canton_department | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the 'department' as a part of the 'canton' as a reference to location. This is a French classification of location. | X | | X |
| Location_province | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the province as a reference to location. | X | | |
| Location_municipality | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the municipality as a reference to location. | X | | X |
| Location_city | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the city as a reference to location. | X | | |
| Location_village | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the village as a reference to location. | X | | |
| Location_settlement | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the hamlet as a reference to location. | X | | |
| Location_district | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the district as a reference to location. | X | | X |
| Location_hamlet | Field referring to the source containing information on each sheet or folio about the hamlet as a reference to location. | X | | |
| Location_remark | Field used for remarks about the various location fields. Also used to record additional information about the location when this information is not recorded on each sheet or folio separately, but for example is given through volumes covering certain districts. | X | | X |
| Address_streetname | Name of the street, alley or canal the house is identified by. | X | X | |
| Address_housenumber | The number of the house; sometimes supplemented with a letter referring to parts of the house. | X | X | X |
| Address_N_households | A field within the source to describe the total number of households in a house. | X | | |
| Address_N_inhabitants | A field within the source to describe the total number of inhabitants in a house. | X | | |
| Address_remark | | X | X | X |
| Name_family | The surname or family name of the individual described. | X | X | X |
| Name_first | The first name of the individual described. | X | X | X |
| Name_house_owner | This field is ticked when the source records the name of | X | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | the house owner separately from the tenant(s). | | | |
| Name_cohabitant | This field is ticked when the source records the name of the cohabitant separately from the main tenants. | X | | |
| Name_servant | This field is ticked when the source records the name of servants separately from the main tenants. | X | | |
| Name_child | This field is ticked when the source records the names of children separately from adults. | X | | |
| Name_guardian_curator | This field is ticked when the source records the name of the guardian or curator of the household. | | | X |
| Name_reporting | This field is ticked when the source records the name of the person reporting about the household. | | | X |
| Name_remark | | X | X | X |
| Occupation | The occupation, profession or trade of an individual. | X | X | X |
| Occupation_remark | | X | X | X |
| Age_years | The age of the individual described. While this is generally done in full years, for young children (especially below the age of one) parts of years are sometimes used in the form of fractions (of years) or months. | X | | |
| Age_below10 | This field is ticked when the individual in a source is categorized to be below the age of ten. | X | | |
| Age_below12 | This field is ticked when the individual in a source is categorized to be below the age of twelve. | X | | |
| Age_above10 | This field is ticked when the individual in a source is categorized to be above the age of ten. | X | | |
| Age_above12 | This field is ticked when the individual in a source is categorized to be above the age of twelve. | X | | |
| Age_male_below18 | Field to be ticked in a source describing the age of the male individual to be below eighteen. | X | | |
| Age_male_18-50 | Field to be ticked in a source describing the age of the male individual to be between eighteen and fifty. | X | | |
| Age_male_40-45 | Field to be ticked in a source describing the age of the male individual to be between forty and forty-five. | X | | |
| Age_male_45-51 | Field to be ticked in a source describing the age of the male individual to be between forty-five and fifty-one. | X | | |
| Age_male_above50 | Field to be ticked in a source describing the age of the male individual to be above fifty. | X | | |
| Age_male_above51 | Field to be ticked in a source describing the age of the male individual to be above fifty-one. | X | | |
| Age_remark | | X | | |
| Birth_place | The birth place of the individual. Usually given as the name of the municipality, but in the case of a foreigner as the name of the country. | X | | |
| Birth_day | The day of birth (1-31) | X | | X |
| Birth_month | The month of birth. | X | | X |
| Birth_year | The year of birth. | X | | X |
| Birth_remark | | X | | X |
| Sex_male_female | This field is ticked when the source describes whether the individual is a male or a female. | X | | |
| Sex_child_male_female | This field is ticked when the source specifically describes whether a child is a male or a female. | X | | |
| Sex_remark | | X | | |
| Civil_status_married_unmarried_ widowed | Field to describe the civil status of the individual, unrelated to sex. One of the three options - 'married', | X | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 'unmarried' or 'widowed' – is written down in the field. | | | |
| Civil_status_married_male | Field describing the civil status of a male as married. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of married males per house number is given instead. | X | | |
| Civil_status_widowed_male | Field describing the civil status of a male as widowed. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of widowed males per house number is given instead. | X | | |
| Civil_status_unmarried_male | Field describing the civil status of a male as unmarried. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of unmarried males per house number is given instead. | X | | |
| Civil_status_married_female | Field describing the civil status of a female as married. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of married females per house number is given instead. | X | | |
| Civil_status_widowed_female | Field describing the civil status of a female as widowed. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of widowed females per house number is given instead. | X | | |
| Civil_status_unmarried_female | Field describing the civil status of a female as unmarried. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of unmarried females per house number is given instead. | X | | |
| Civil_status_changes | This field is ticked when the source records changes in civil status. | X | | |
| Civil_status_remark | | X | | |
| Religion | Field to describe the religion of the individual. While the field does not place any restrictions as to what religions can be entered, the answers are generally one of the four options: Roman Catholic ; Protestant ; Lutheran ; Jew | X | | |
| Religion_ catholic_roman | Field describing the religion of an individual as Roman Catholic. | X | | |
| Religion_catholic_jansen | Field describing the religion of an individual as Jansenist. | X | | |
| Religion_protestant_reformed | Field describing the religion of an individual as Reformed Protestant. | X | | |
| Religion_lutheran | Field describing the religion of an individual as Lutheran. | X | | |
| Religion_remonstrant | Field describing the religion of an individual as Remonstrant. | X | | |
| Religion_mennonite | Field describing the religion of an individual as Mennonite. | X | | |
| Religion_jew | Field describing the religion of an individual as Jewish. | X | | |
| Religion_jewish_portuguese | Field describing the religion of an individual as Portuguese Jewish. | X | | |
| Religion_jewish_german | Field describing the religion of an individual as German Jewish. | X | | |
| Religion_other | Field describing the religion of an individual as 'other'. It is usually ticked per individual, but sometimes the total number of this category per house number is given instead. | X | | |

| Field | Description | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Religion_remark | | X | | |
| Household_relationship | Field within the source to describe the relationship of the individual with regard to the household. Possible answers are:<br>Head ; Wife ; Son ; Daughter ; Cohabitant ; Servant<br>Alternatively, this field is also used to describe civil status ('married' or 'unmarried'). | X | | |
| Household_relationship_remark | | X | | |
| N_members_household | This field is ticked when the source records the total number of household members. This information is generally not necessarily linked to an address but to the head of the household. | X | X | |
| N_heads_household | This field is ticked when the source records the total number of heads of the households. This information is generally linked to an address. | X | | |
| N_children | This field is ticked when the source records the total number of children within a household. | X | | |
| N_servants | This field is ticked when the source records the total number of servants, either male or female, within a household. | X | X | |
| N_cohabitants | This field is ticked when the source records the total number of cohabitants within a household or address. | X | | |
| N_male_female | This field is ticked when the source describes the total number of men and women within a household or address. | X | | |
| N_civil_status | This field is ticked when the source records the total numbers of individuals belonging to a categorization of civil status. Categories used are unmarried, married and widowed, although these are sometimes subdivided into male and female. | X | | |
| N_age | This field is ticked when the source records the total numbers of individuals belonging to a categorization of age. The categories used are below the age of 18, between 18 and 50 and above the age of 50. | X | | |
| N_livestock | This field is ticked when the source records the total number of livestock belonging to a household. The livestock is usually divided into horses, sheep and horned cattle. Sometimes it also includes bees and goose. In the case of the Personele Quotisatie, only horses are recorded. | X | X | |
| N_carriage | This field is ticked when the source records whether and how many carriages the household possesses. | | X | |
| N_vessel | This field is ticked when the source records whether and how many vessels the household possesses. | | X | |
| N_remarks | | X | X | |
| Military_service | Field to be ticked depending on whether the individual is enlisted for military service (either land or naval). | X | | |
| Civil_rights | This field is ticked when the source records whether the individual has got civil rights. | X | | |
| Suffrage | This field is ticked when the source records whether the individual has got suffrage. | X | | |
| Taxation | This field is ticked when the source records any information about any kind of taxation. This field is not specified further, but is ticked when a sum or | X | X | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | classification is recorded. | | | |
| Property_kind | This field is ticked when the source records information about the kind of property possessed by the individual. This is usually divided into commercial/professional property and residential property. | X | | |
| Property_rented_owned | This field is ticked when the source records whether the house the individuals live in is rented or owned by them. | X | | |
| Property_rent | This field is ticked when the source records the rent paid for the house by the household. | X | X | |
| Land_fields | This field is ticked when the source records any information about the possession of farm lands or fields. The many variations of information in the sources is not distinguished any further in the database, but includes both information about the size and taxation. | X | | |
| Country_estate | This field is ticked when the source records whether the household possesses any country estate. | | X | |
| Residence_arrival_when | The date of arrival (given as a year) of the individual in the municipality. | X | | |
| Residence_arrival_where | The former municipality the individual lived in before arriving in the one keeping the source. | X | | |
| Residence_departure_when | The date of departure (given as a year) of the individual from the municipality. | X | | |
| Residence_departure_where | The municipality the individual moved to after departure. | X | | |
| Residence_duration | The duration or length of residency in the current municipality of the individual counted in full years. | X | | |
| Residence_remark | | X | | |
| Deceased_when | The date of death of the individual (day, month, year). Listed as part of the individual's entry in the source. | X | | |
| Born_name | The first name of a born individual born after the household's original entry into the source, listed either alongside the entry of the mother or the family's other children. | X | | |
| Born_when | The date of birth of the individual born after the household's original entry into the source, listed either alongside the entry of the mother or the family's other children. | X | | |
| Deceased_born_remark | | X | | |
| Miscellaneous | Field used for numerous kinds of remarks about the individual. Most commonly records information about deaths (either in general or with a year) or departures. In the case of the Registre Civique, there is always a miscellaneous field serving to record possible changes with regard to the entry and its date. This field is generally not filled in. | X | | X |
| Miscellaneous_remark | | X | | X |

# Appendix 3. Overview of photographs

| source_scan | municipality | source_name | archive_name | source_year_begin | source_year_end |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0001.jpg | Hoogeveen | Lijst van het aantal zielen | Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen | 1797 | 1797 |
| IMG_0002.jpg | Hoogeveen | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen | 1807 | 1807 |
| IMG_0003.jpg | Hoogeveen | Register van personen aan welke ten behoeve van de verkiezingen burgerkaarten zijn afgegeven | Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0004.jpg | Hoogeveen | Register van manspersonen van 20 tot 60 jaren dienende tot formatie der cohorte Burgermacht | Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0005.jpg | Hoogeveen | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen | 1818 | 1818 |
| IMG_0006.jpg | Hoogeveen | | Gemeentearchief Hoogeveen | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0007.jpg | Meppel | Bevolkingslijst | Gemeentearchief Meppel | 1800 | 1823 |
| IMG_0008.jpg | Meppel | Lijst der ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Meppel | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0009.jpg | Harlingen | Optekeningen der familiën en personen mitsgaders quotisatie | Gemeentearchief Harlingen | 1748 | 1749 |
| IMG_0010.jpg | Harlingen | Lijst voor de burgerbewapening | Gemeentearchief Harlingen | 1804 | 1804 |
| IMG_0011.jpg | Harlingen | Woningregister | Gemeentearchief Harlingen | 1814 | 1814 |
| IMG_0012.jpg | Leeuwarden | Nominatieve staat der bevolking | Historisch Centrum Leeuwarden | 1843 | 1848 |
| IMG_0013.jpg | Franeker | Volkstelling | TRESOAR | 1714 | 1714 |
| IMG_0014.jpg | Joure | Omschrijvinge van familiën | TRESOAR | 1744 | 1744 |
| IMG_0015.jpg | Harlingen | Opteekeninge der familiën en persoonen | TRESOAR | 1749 | 1749 |
| IMG_0016.jpg | Oostdongeradeel | Opteekeninge der familiën en persoonen | TRESOAR | 1749 | 1749 |
| IMG_0017.jpg | Barradeel | Volkstelling | TRESOAR | 1796 | 1796 |
| IMG_0018.jpg | Franeker | Registre Civique | TRESOAR | 1811 | 1812 |
| IMG_0019.jpg | Apeldoorn | Lijst van alle ingezetenen | CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum | 1747 | 1747 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0020.jpg | Apeldoorn | Lijst of cedulen met huizen, personen etc | CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum | 1749 | 1749 |
| IMG_0021.jpg | Apeldoorn | Registre de la population | CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0022.jpg | Apeldoorn | Generale lijst der ingezetenen | CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum | 1815 | 1815 |
| IMG_0023.jpg | Apeldoorn | Liste Civique | CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum | 1811 | 1813 |
| IMG_0024.jpg | Apeldoorn | Bevolkingsregister | CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum | 1827 | 1840 |
| IMG_0025.jpg | Aalten | Registre de la population | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1811 | 1813 |
| IMG_0026.jpg | Aalten | | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0027.jpg | Aalten | Register van alle de inwoners | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1823 | 1848 |
| IMG_0028.jpg | Heerlen | Volkstelling | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1803 | 1803 |
| IMG_0029.jpg | Aalten | Register van alle de inwoners | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1838 | 1851 |
| IMG_0030.jpg | Winterswijk | | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1820 | 1837 |
| IMG_0031.jpg | Lochem | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1831 | 1840 |
| IMG_0032.jpg | Wisch | Registre de la population | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0033.jpg | Wisch | | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1826 | 1828 |
| IMG_0034.jpg | Wisch | | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1847 | 1849 |
| IMG_0035.jpg | Arnhem | Register van een volkstelling in de stad | Gelders Archief | 1800 | 1800 |
| IMG_0036.jpg | Arnhem | Lijst bevattende het getal der zielen | Gelders Archief | 1809 | 1809 |
| IMG_0037.jpg | Arnhem | Registre Civique de la commune d'Arnhem | Gelders Archief | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0038.jpg | Lochem | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1795 | 1795 |
| IMG_0039.jpg | Lochem | Registre Civique | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0040.jpg | Verwolde | Lijst van de ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1826 | 1829 |
| IMG_0041.jpg | Lochem | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief | 1829 | 1829 |

| | | | Zutphen | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0042.jpg | Verwolde | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1829 | 1835 |
| IMG_0043.jpg | Verwolde | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1840 | 1848 |
| IMG_0044.jpg | Zutphen | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Zutphen | 1842 | 1861 |
| IMG_0045.jpg | Hoogezand | Volkstelling | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Groninger Archieven | 1807 | 1807 |
| IMG_0046.jpg | Groningen | Register van de zich op 16 december in de gemeente ophoudende bevolking | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Groninger Archieven | 1822 | 1822 |
| IMG_0047.jpg | Ulrum | Registre Civique | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Groninger Archieven | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0048.jpg | Oirschot | Etat de population | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Eindhoven | 1810 | 1810 |
| IMG_0049.jpg | Haarlem | Noord-Hollands Archief | Noord-Hollands Archief | 1745 | 1748 |
| IMG_0050.jpg | Haarlem | Registre Civique | Noord-Hollands Archief | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0051.jpg | Haarlem | Registers t.b.v. inzicht in kerkgenootschappen | Noord-Hollands Archief | 1826 | 1830 |
| IMG_0052.jpg | Zierikzee | Etat de population | Gemeentearchief Schouwen-Duiveland | 1812 | 1813 |
| IMG_0053.jpg | Amsterdam | Stadsarchief Amsterdam | Stadsarchief Amsterdam | 1742 | 1742 |
| IMG_0054.jpg | Purmerend | Waterlands archief | Waterlands archief | 1742 | 1744 |
| IMG_0055.jpg | Broek in Waterland | Volkstelling | Waterlands Archief | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0056.jpg | Broek in Waterland | Volkstelling | Waterlands Archief | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0057.jpg | Monnickendam | Volkstelling | Waterlands Archief | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0058.jpg | Giethoorn | Bevolkingsregister | Gemeentearchief Steenwijkerland | 1840 | 1849 |
| IMG_0059.jpg | Deventer | Volkstelling | Stadsarchief en Athenaeumbibliotheek Deventer | 1795 | 1795 |
| IMG_0060.jpg | Dordrecht | Staat van de bevolking | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0061.jpg | Deventer | Alfabetisch register de meerderjarige manspersonen | Stadsarchief en Athenaeumbibliotheek Deventer | 1832 | 1848 |
| IMG_0062.jpg | Zaandam | Registre Civique | Gemeentearchief Zaanstad | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0063.jpg | Zaandam | Register nominatieve staat bevolking | Gemeentearchief Zaanstad | 1824 | 1824 |
| IMG_0064.jpg | Zaandam | | Gemeentearchief | 1829 | 1829 |

| | | | Zaanstad | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0065.jpg | Zaandam | | Gemeentearchief Zaanstad | 1839 | 1839 |
| IMG_0066.jpg | Weert | | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1796 | 1796 |
| IMG_0067.jpg | Weert | Tableau des habitans de la commune | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1803 | 1803 |
| IMG_0068.jpg | Weert | | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1806 | 1806 |
| IMG_0069.jpg | Weert | Lijst van bevolking der stad | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1823 | 1823 |
| IMG_0070.jog | Weert | | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0071.jpg | Weert | | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1828 | 1828 |
| IMG_0072.jpg | Weert | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Weert | 1839 | 1847 |
| IMG_0073.jpg | Boekel | Etat de population | Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum | 1810 | 1810 |
| IMG_0074.jpg | Sint-Oedenrode | Staat van de bevolking | Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum | 1821 | 1821 |
| IMG_0075.jpg | Sint-Oedenrode | Volkstelling | Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0076.jpg | Heesch | Volkstelling | Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum | 1840 | 1850 |
| IMG_0077.jpg | Klundert | Lijst in en opgezetenen | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0078.jpg | Klundert | Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1826 | 1850 |
| IMG_0079.jpg | Klundert | Registre Civique | Regionaal Archief West Brabant | 1815 | 1815 |
| IMG_0080.jpg | Oudenbosch | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1807 | 1807 |
| IMG_0081.jpg | Oudenbosch | Register der bevolking | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1822 | 1822 |
| IMG_0082.jpg | Oudenbosch | Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1826 | 1829 |
| IMG_0083.jpg | Rijsbergen | Bevolkingslijst | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1817 | 1817 |
| IMG_0084.jpg | Rijsbergen | Bevolkingslijst | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1819 | 1819 |
| IMG_0085.jpg | Rijsbergen | Register der bevolking | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1824 | 1826 |
| IMG_0086.jpg | Rijsbergen | Register der bevolking | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1826 | 1839 |
| IMG_0087.jpg | Rijsbergen | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1829 | 1829 |
| IMG_0088.jpg | Rijsbergen | Register der bevolking | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1836 | 1849 |
| IMG_0089.jpg | Rijsbergen | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief West-Brabant | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0090.jpg | Vlaardingen | Volkstelling | Stadsarchief | 1796 | 1796 |

| | | | Vlaardingen | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0091.jpg | Vlaardingen | Generale lijst der volkstelling | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1809 | 1809 |
| IMG_0092.jpg | Vlaardingen | Registre de la population | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0093.jpg | Vlaardingen | Wijkregister | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1814 | 1821 |
| IMG_0094.jpg | Vlaardingen | Wijkregister | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1816 | 1816 |
| IMG_0095.jpg | Vlaardingen | Register der bevolking | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1826 | 1839 |
| IMG_0096.jpg | Vlaardingen | Volkstelling | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0097.jpg | Vlaardingen | Bevolkingsregister | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1839 | 1843 |
| IMG_0098.jpg | Vlaardingen | Volkstelling | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0099.jpg | Vlaardingen | Liste Civique | Stadsarchief Vlaardingen | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0100.jpg | Leiden | Regionaal Archief Leiden | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1742 | 1742 |
| IMG_0101.jpg | Leiden | Buurtboek, gebuurtsgewijze bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1762 | 1796 |
| IMG_0102.jpg | Leiden | Buurtboek, gebuurtsgewijze bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1796 | 1804 |
| IMG_0103.jpg | Leiden | Liste Civique | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0104.jpg | Leiden | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1815 | 1815 |
| IMG_0105.jpg | Leiden | Registers van de Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1829 | 1829 |
| IMG_0106.jpg | Leiden | Registers van de Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1839 | 1839 |
| IMG_0107.jpg | Rijnsburg | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1840 | 1845 |
| IMG_0108.jpg | Leiden | Registers van de Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1846 | 1846 |
| IMG_0109.jpg | Rijnsburg | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Regionaal Archief Leiden | 1846 | 1849 |
| IMG_0110.jpg | Gorinchem | Liste Civique | Regionaal Archief Gorinchem | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0111.jpg | Gorinchem | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Gorinchem | 1825 | 1825 |
| IMG_0112.jpg | Gorinchem | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Gorinchem | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0113.jpg | Gorinchem | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Gorinchem | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0114.jpg | Gorinchem | Register van de ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Gorinchem | 1840 | 1849 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0115.jpg | Rotterdam | Gemeentearchief Rotterdam | Gemeentearchief Rotterdam | 1743 | 1744 |
| IMG_0116.jpg | Rotterdam | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Rotterdam | 1842 | 1848 |
| IMG_0117.jpg | Kampen | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Kampen | 1795 | 1795 |
| IMG_0118.jpg | Schokland | Lijst der ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Kampen | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0119.jpg | Kampen | Huizenregister | Gemeentearchief Kampen | 1828 | 1829 |
| IMG_0120.jpg | Kampen | Lijst der ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Kampen | 1840 | 1849 |
| IMG_0121.jpg | Kampen | | Gemeentearchief Kampen | 1840 | 1850 |
| IMG_0122.jpg | Schokland | | Gemeentearchief Kampen | 1849 | 1850 |
| IMG_0123.jpg | Venlo | | Gemeentearchief Venlo | 1792 | 1792 |
| IMG_0124.jpg | Venlo | | Gemeentearchief Venlo | 1799 | 1800 |
| IMG_0125.jpg | Venlo | Recensement de la population | Gemeentearchief Venlo | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0126.jpg | Venlo | Staat der bevolking | Gemeentearchief Venlo | 1815 | 1815 |
| IMG_0127.jpg | Venlo | | Gemeentearchief Venlo | 1817 | 1817 |
| IMG_0128.jpg | Venlo | Staat der bevolking | Gemeentearchief Venlo | 1820 | 1820 |
| IMG_0129.jpg | Roermond | Visitatie naar de ruimten in gebouwen | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1677 | 1677 |
| IMG_0130.jpg | Roermond | Staat van alle gebouwen binnen de stadt | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1779 | 1779 |
| IMG_0131.jpg | Roermond | Registre de la population | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1800 | 1800 |
| IMG_0132.jpg | Roermond | Registre de la population | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1801 | 1801 |
| IMG_0133.jpg | Roermond | Liste des individus croit devoir être inscrits dans le Registre Civique | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1807 | 1811 |
| IMG_0134.jpg | Roermond | | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1809 | 1809 |
| IMG_0135.jpg | Roermond | Inwoners van de stad Roermond | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1821 | 1821 |
| IMG_0136.jpg | Roermond | Bevolking der stad | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1827 | 1827 |
| IMG_0137.jpg | Roermond | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Roermond | 1829 | 1830 |
| IMG_0138.jpg | Maastricht | Bevolkings- en huizenregister | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1777 | 1795 |
| IMG_0139.jpg | Heerlen | Volkstelling | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1796 | 1803 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0140.jpg | Maastricht | Volkstelling XI | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1802 | 1803 |
| IMG_0141.jpg | Borgharen | Etat de population | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1806 | 1806 |
| IMG_0142.jpg | Dinteloord | Registre Civique | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1811 | 1813 |
| IMG_0143.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Registre de population | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0144.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Wijklijst | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1814 | 1814 |
| IMG_0145.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Wijklijst | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1815 | 1816 |
| IMG_0146.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Wijklijst | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1817 | 1817 |
| IMG_0147.jpg | Huijbergen | Register der bevolking | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1822 | 1823 |
| IMG_0148.jpg | Huijbergen | Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1825 | 1825 |
| IMG_0149.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Wijklijst | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1825 | 1825 |
| IMG_0150.jpg | Dinteloord | Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1825 | 1826 |
| IMG_0151.jpg | Huijbergen | Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0152.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Wijkregister | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1826 | 1830 |
| IMG_0153.jpg | Dinteloord | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1829 | 1829 |
| IMG_0154.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0155.jpg | Woensdrecht | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0156.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Wijkregister | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1830 | 1835 |
| IMG_0157.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Bevolkingsregister opgemaakt per wijk | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1834 | 1834 |
| IMG_0158.jpg | Huijbergen | Bevolkingsregister | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1839 | 1839 |
| IMG_0159.jpg | Bergen op Zoom | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0160.jpg | Tilburg | Etat de population | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1810 | 1810 |
| IMG_0161.jpg | Made en Drimmelen | Registers van inwoners | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1817 | 1819 |
| IMG_0162.jpg | Made en Drimmelen | Volkstellingregisters | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1826 | 1840 |
| IMG_0163.jpg | Tilburg | Registers met wijkgewijze opgave van de volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0164.jpg | Tilburg | Registers met wijsgewijze opgave van de volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0165.jpg | Made en Drimmelen | Register van bevolking | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1847 | 1849 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0166.jpg | Breda | Registre Civique | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0167.jpg | Breda | Register van hoofdbewoners van huizen en inwonenden | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1813 | 1824 |
| IMG_0168.jpg | Breda | Volkstellingsregister | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1816 | 1816 |
| IMG_0169.jpg | Breda | Volkstellingsregister | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1817 | 1817 |
| IMG_0170.jpg | Breda | Volkstellingsregister | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1818 | 1818 |
| IMG_0171.jpg | Breda | Register houdende de namen, toenamen, beroepen, ouderdom en godsdienstige gezindheden van alle de inwoners | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1821 | 1821 |
| IMG_0172.jpg | Breda | Register houdende de namen, toenamen, beroepen, ouderdom en godsdienstige gezindheden van alle de inwoners | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1824 | 1824 |
| IMG_0173.jpg | Breda | Volkstellingsregister | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1829 | 1830 |
| IMG_0174.jpg | Breda | Volkstellingsregister | Stadsarchief gemeente Breda | 1839 | 1840 |
| IMG_0175.jpg | 's-Hertogenbosch | Wijkregister, Blokboeken | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1742 | 1742 |
| IMG_0176.jpg | 's-Hertogenbosch | Wijkregister | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1745 | 1745 |
| IMG_0177.jpg | 's-Hertogenbosch | Wijkregister | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1775 | 1775 |
| IMG_0178.jpg | 's-Hertogenbosch | Wijkregister, Blokboeken | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1804 | 1809 |
| IMG_0179.jpg | 's-Hertogenbosch | Bevolkingsregister | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1814 | 1822 |
| IMG_0180.jpg | Empel en Meerwijk | | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1815 | 1822 |
| IMG_0181.jpg | Empel en Meerwijk | | Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch | 1826 | 1842 |
| IMG_0182.jpg | Den Helder | Register Civique | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0183.jpg | Barsingerhorn | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1742 | 1742 |
| IMG_0184.jpg | Schagen | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1742 | 1742 |
| IMG_0185.jpg | Zijpe | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1745 | 1745 |
| IMG_0186.jpg, IMG_0187.jpg | Alkmaar | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1807 | 1807 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0188.jpg | Alkmaar | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1822 | 1827 |
| IMG_0189.jpg | Heiloo | Lijst der ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0190.jpg | Alkmaar | Register der volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1829 | 1830 |
| IMG_0191.jpg | Heiloo | Register der ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0192.jpg | Alkmaar | Register der volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1839 | 1840 |
| IMG_0193.jpg | Den Helder | Register der ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0194.jpg | Den Helder | Register tweede volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0195.jpg | Den Helder | Register der bevolking van de wijkmeester Metzelaar | Regionaal Archief Alkmaar | 1844 | 1844 |
| IMG_0196.jpg | Enkhuizen | Wijklijsten | Westfries Archief | 1803 | 1803 |
| IMG_0197.jpg | Ambt-Almelo | Alfabetisch register der bevolking | Archief Almelo | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0198.jpg | Almelo | Volkstelling | Archief Almelo | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0199.jpg | Almelo | Alfabetisch register der bevolking | Archief Almelo | 1830 | 1850 |
| IMG_0200.jpg | Almelo | | Archief Almelo | 1838 | 1838 |
| IMG_0201.jpg | Zwolle | Wijkboek | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1742 | 1775 |
| IMG_0202.jpg | Zwolle | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1748 | 1748 |
| IMG_0203.jpg | Deventer | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1748 | 1748 |
| IMG_0204.jpg | Kampen | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1748 | 1748 |
| IMG_0205.jpg | Zwolle | Wijkboek | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1803 | 1817 |
| IMG_0206.jpg | Zwolle | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0207.jpg | Zwolle | Volkstelling | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1815 | 1815 |
| IMG_0208.jpg | Retranchement | Register van ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1820 | 1820 |
| IMG_0209.jpg | Retranchement | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1826 | 1838 |
| IMG_0210.jpg | Retranchement | Opgave van stemgerechtigde ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1826 | 1846 |
| IMG_0211.jpg | Retranchement | | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1826 | 1849 |
| IMG_0212.jpg | Retranchement | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1828 | 1829 |
| IMG_0213.jpg | Sint Kruis | Register van bevolking en | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1835 | 1850 |

| | | inwoning | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0214 | Retranchement | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1838 | 1847 |
| IMG_0215.jpg | Retranchement | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1839 | 1839 |
| IMG_0216.jpg | Retranchement | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Gemeentearchief Aardenburg | 1847 | 1849 |
| IMG_0217.jpg | Zierikzee | Lijst der manspersoonen van de gemeente Zierikzee van 20 tot 60 jaren ouf opgemaakt ingevolge decreet van der 5 april 1813 voor de organisatie der nationale garde | Gemeentearchief Schouwen-Duiveland | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0218.jpg | Vlissingen | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1803 | 1803 |
| IMG_0219.jpg | Vlissingen | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1805 | 1807 |
| IMG_0220.jpg | Vlissingen | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0221.jpg | Vlissingen | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1815 | 1820 |
| IMG_0222.jpg | Vlissingen | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1816 | 1820 |
| IMG_0223.jpg | Vlissingen | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1820 | 1825 |
| IMG_0224.jpg | Vlissingen | Loop der wijken | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1824 | 1824 |
| IMG_0225.jpg | Vlissingen | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Vlissingen | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0226.jpg | Schiedam | Liste Civique | Gemeentearchief Schiedam | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0227.jpg | 's-Gravenhage | Registre Civique | Haags Gemeentearchief | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0228.jpg | Nieuw-Lekkerland | Lijst van ingezetenen | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1825 | 1840 |
| IMG_0229.jpg | Dordrecht | Register houdende wijksgewijs aantekening van de bevolking | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0230.jpg | Dordrecht | Registers houdende wijksgewijs aantekening van de bevolking | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1830 | 1835 |
| IMG_0231.jpg | Wijngaarden | Register houdende wijksgewijs aantekening van de bevolking | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1839 | 1839 |

| IMG_0232.jpg | Nieuw-Lekkerland | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1845 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0233.jpg | Vlist | Streekarchief Midden-Holland | Streekarchief Midden-Holland | 1745 | 1748 |
| IMG_0234.jpg, IMG_0235.jpg | Nijkerk | Bevolkingsregister | Gemeentearchief Nijkerk | 1829 | 1921 |
| IMG_0236.jpg | Gendt | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Nijmegen | 1835 | 1861 |
| IMG_0237.jpg | Gendt | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Nijmegen | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0238.jpg | Valkenburg | Tableau des habitans | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1810 | 1810 |
| IMG_0239.jpg | Valkenburg | Burgerlijste van d'inwoonders | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1814 | 1815 |
| IMG_0240.jpg | Valkenburg | Populatielijst | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1816 | 1818 |
| IMG_0241.jpg | Valkenburg | Bevolking der gemeente | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1820 | 1820 |
| IMG_0242.jpg | Valkenburg | Bevolking der gemeente | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1821 | 1821 |
| IMG_0243.jpg | Valkenburg | Bevolking der gemeente | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1822 | 1822 |
| IMG_0244.jpg | Valkenburg | Bevolking der gemeente | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1823 | 1823 |
| IMG_0245.jpg | Valkenburg | Populatielijst | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0246.jpg | Valkenburg | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1829 | 1829 |
| IMG_0247.jpg | Valkenburg | Lijst der ingezetenen van het mannelijke geslagt boven de 22 jaaren | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0248.jpg | Valkenburg | Populatieregister | Gemeentearchief Valkenburg | 1830 | 1836 |
| IMG_0249.jpg | Heerlen | Bevolkingsregister | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1819 | 1825 |
| IMG_0250.jpg | Nuth | Staat van bevolking | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1820 | 1820 |
| IMG_0251.jpg | Nuth | Volkstelling | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1830 | 1830 |
| IMG_0252.jpg | Brunssum | Register van bevolking | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0253.jpg | Nuth | Volkstelling | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1840 | 1840 |
| IMG_0254.jpg | Gapinge | Omschrijvingslijst van den dorpe | Zeeuws Archief | 1798 | 1798 |
| IMG_0255.jpg | Gapinge | Tableau des habitans | Zeeuws Archief | 1811 | 1811 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0256.jpg | Middelburg | Omschrijvingslijst van den dorpe | Zeeuws Archief | 1797 | 1797 |
| IMG_0257.jpg | Middelburg | Registre Civique | Zeeuws Archief | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0258.jpg | Oostkapelle | Omschrijvingslijst van den dorpe | Zeeuws Archief | 1797 | 1797 |
| IMG_0259.jpg | Oostkapelle | Registre Civique | Zeeuws Archief | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0260.jpg | Oostkapelle | Tableau alphabetique | Zeeuws Archief | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0261.jpg | Westkapelle | Omschrijvingslijst van den dorpe | Zeeuws Archief | 1797 | 1797 |
| IMG_0262.jpg | Westkapelle | Registre des habitans | Zeeuws Archief | 1812 | 1812 |
| IMG_0263.jpg | Westkapelle | Alfabetische lijst van ingezetenen | Zeeuws Archief | 1835 | 1851 |
| IMG_0264.jpg | Heinkenszand | Omschrijvingslijst van den dorpe | Zeeuws Archief | 1797 | 1797 |
| IMG_0265.jpg | Vlissingen | Tableau des habitans | Zeeuws Archief | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0266.jpg | Heinkenszand | Tableau des habitants | Zeeuws Archief | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0267.jpg | Heinkenszand | Etat general de la population | Zeeuws Archief | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0268.jpg | Baarland | Registre de la population | Zeeuws Archief | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0269.jpg | Montfoort | Lijst van ingezetenen | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Rijnstreek en Lopikerwaard | 1798 | 1798 |
| IMG_0270.jpg | Montfoort | Lijst van ingeschrevenen voor het register van de burgerlijke stand | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Rijnstreek en Lopikerwaard | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0271.jpg | Montfoort | Lijst van het getal der inwoners | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Rijnstreek en Lopikerwaard | 1818 | 1818 |
| IMG_0272.jpg | Wulverhorst | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Rijnstreek en Lopikerwaard | 1840 | 1849 |
| IMG_0273.jpg | Echteld | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1829 | 1839 |
| IMG_0274.jpg | Echteld | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1839 | 1849 |
| IMG_0275.jpg | Deil | Register van ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1820 | 1830 |
| IMG_0276.jpg | Deil | Lijst van ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1825 | 1829 |
| IMG_0277.jpg | Deil | Lijst van ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1826 | 1829 |
| IMG_0278.jpg | Deil | Lijst van ingezetenen | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1829 | 1829 |
| IMG_0279.jpg | Deil | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1835 | 1835 |
| IMG_0280.jpg | Deil | Volkstelling | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1840 | 1840 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0281.jpg | Deil | | Regionaal Archief Rivierenland | 1840 | 1850 |
| IMG_0282.jpg | Utrecht | Volkstelling | Utrechts Archief | 1824 | 1824 |
| IMG_0283.jpg | Utrecht | Controle nominatif des habitants de la ville d'Utrecht et de la banlieu | Utrechts Archief | 1813 | 1813 |
| IMG_0284.jpg | Amsterdam | Nationaal Archief | Nationaal Archief | 1742 | 1745 |
| IMG_0285.jpg | Leiden | Nationaal Archief | Nationaal Archief | 1742 | 1745 |
| IMG_0286.jpg | Gouda | Liste Civique | Nationaal Archief | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0287.jpg | Enkhuizen | Lijst van personen van 25 tot 45 jaren | Westfries Archief | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0288.jpg | Dordrecht | Register houdende de namen van mannen van 18 jaren en ouder, alsmede van de weduwen en vrouwen die een eigen huishouding voeren | Stadsarchief Dordrecht | 1796 | 1796 |
| IMG_0289.jpg | Nijmegen | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Archief Nijmegen | 1827 | 1850 |
| IMG_0290.jpg, IMG_0291.jpg | Winterswijk | | Erfgoedcentrum Achterhoek en Liemers | 1837 | 1851 |
| IMG_0292.jpg, IMG_0293.jpg | Westkapelle | Naamlijst der personen | Zeeuws Archief | 1810 | 1810 |
| IMG_0294.jpg, IMG_0295.jpg | Wognum | Registers van huizen | Westfries Archief | 1818 | 1828 |
| IMG_0296.jpg | Nuth | Bevolkingsregister | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1845 | 1849 |
| IMG_0297.jpg | 's-Gravenhage | Alfabetische registers van ingezetenen | Haags Gemeentearchief | 1837 | 1850 |
| IMG_0298.jpg | Zierikzee | Bevolkingsregister | Gemeentearchief Schouwen-Duiveland | 1798 | 1808 |
| IMG_0299.jpg, IMG_300.jpg | Heerlen | Volkstelling | Rijckheyt Centrum voor regionale geschiedenis | 1806 | 1806 |
| IMG_0301.jpg | Leens | Register van de mannelijke bevolking van 17 jaar en ouder | Gemeentearchief de Marne | 1814 | 1821 |
| IMG_0302.jpg | Maastricht | Rol van de bevolking | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1816 | 1816 |
| IMG_0303.jpg | Maastricht | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1825 | 1825 |
| IMG_0304.jpg | Maastricht | Lijst der mannelijke ingezetenen | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1826 | 1849 |
| IMG_0305.jpg | Veendam | Lijst der ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Veendam | 1826 | 1834 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0306.jpg | Amersfoort | | Archief Eemland | 1824 | 1824 |
| IMG_0307.jpg | Vlist | Register van de bevolking | Streekarchief Midden-Holland | 1827 | 1827 |
| IMG_0308.jpg | Terheijden | Volkstellingsregister | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1826 | 1829 |
| IMG_0309.jpg | Delft | Registers van ingezetenen | Gemeentearchief Delft | 1825 | 1829 |
| IMG_0310.jpg | Maastricht | Wijkregister | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg | 1828 | 1850 |
| IMG_0311.jpg | Waarder | Volkstelling | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Rijnstreek en Lopikerwaard | 1837 | 1837 |
| IMG_0312.jpg, IMG_0313.jpg | Schiedam | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Schiedam | 1827 | 1839 |
| IMG_0314.jpg, IMG_0315.jpg | Oud en Nieuw Mathenesse | Wijkregister | Gemeentearchief Schiedam | 1837 | 1848 |
| IMG_0316.jpg | Bemmel | Lijst der ingezetenen | Gelders Archief | 1829 | 1867 |
| IMG_0317.jpg | Herwen en Aerdt | Bevolkingsregister | Streekarchivaat De Liemers en Doesburg | 1830 | 1840 |
| IMG_0318.jpg | Terheijden | Volkstellingsregister | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1829 | 1839 |
| IMG_0319.jpg | Delft | Registers van ingezetenen bij de tweede tienjaarlijkse volkstelling op volgorde van huisnummer | Gemeentearchief Delft | 1839 | 1839 |
| IMG_0320.jpg | Oosterhout | Volkstellingsregister | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1839 | 1839 |
| IMG_0321.jpg | Terheijden | Volkstellingsregister | Regionaal Archief Tilburg | 1840 | 1849 |
| IMG_0322.jpg, IMG_0323.jpg | Rotterdam | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Rotterdam | 1829 | 1829 |
| IMG_0324.jpg | Deventer | | Stadsarchief en Athenaeumbibliotheek Deventer | 1830 | 1849 |
| IMG_0325.jpg | Zwolle | | Historisch Centrum Overijssel | 1833 | 1849 |
| IMG_0326.jpg | Leersum | Bevolkingsregister | Regionaal Historisch Centrum Zuidoost Utrecht | 1835 | 1849 |
| IMG_0327.jpg | Helden | | Gemeentearchief Peel en Maas | 1805 | 1821 |
| IMG_0328.jpg | Geleen | Volkstelling | Euregionaal Historisch Centrum Sittard-Geleen | 1828 | 1828 |
| IMG_0329.jpg | Westdonderadeel | Bevolkingsregister | Streekarchivariaat Noordoost-Friesland | 1840 | 1860 |
| IMG_0330.jpg | Bemmel | Lijst der ingezetenen | Gelders Archief | 1825 | 1828 |
| IMG_0331.jpg | Delft | Registers van ingezetenen gerangschikt op adres, met | Gemeentearchief Delft | 1846 | 1849 |

| | | vermelding van eventuele mutaties | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMG_0332.jpg, IMG_0333.jpg | Westkapelle | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Zeeuws Archief | 1826 | 1828 |
| IMG_0334.jpg, IMG_0335.jpg | Oostkapelle | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Zeeuws Archief | 1835 | 1842 |
| IMG_0336.jpg, IMG_0337.jpg | Zierikzee | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Gemeentearchief Schouwen-Duiveland | 1826 | 1830 |
| IMG_0338.jpg, IMG_0339.jpg | 's-Gravenhage | Bevolkingsregister | Haags Gemeentearchief | 1845 | 1849 |
| IMG_0340.jpg, IMG_0341.jpg | Vlist | Register van bevolking en inwoning | Streekarchief Midden-Holland | 1845 | 1849 |
| IMG_0342.jpg, IMG_0343.jpg | Kethel en Spaland | Bevolkingsregister | Gemeentearchief Schiedam | 1846 | 1848 |
| IMG_0344.jpg, IMG_0345.jpg | Sneek | Volkstelling | Gemeentearchief Súdwest Fryslân | 1826 | 1826 |
| IMG_0346.jpg | Sneek | Liste des habitans | Gemeentearchief Súdwest Fryslân | 1811 | 1811 |
| IMG_0347.jpg | Amsterdam | Register van inkwartiering | Stadsarchief Amsterdam | 1816 | 1826 |
| IMG_0348.jpg | Amsterdam | Register van inkwartiering | Stadsarchief Amsterdam | 1814 | 1841 |
| IMG_0349.jpg | Amsterdam | Register van inkwartiering | Stadsarchief Amsterdam | 1811 | 1811 |
| | | | | | |

# Appendix 4. List of examples

## Example 1. The national census of 1829 and 1839

Census of 1829 of Oosterhout, Regionaal Archief Tilburg, arch.nr. 2001 inv.nr. 941.
IMG_0320.jpg

## Example 2. Registre Civique (1811)

Registre Civique of Dinteloord (1811-1813), Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof, arch.nr. 801, inv.nr. 3079.
IMG_0142.jpg

## Example 3. Personele Quotisatie (1742)

Authentic copy of the Personele Quotisatie of Amsterdam (1742), Rekenkamer ter auditie,
Nationaal Archief, arch.nr. 3.01.28, inv.nr. 34-37.
IMG_0284.jpg

## Example 4. The

The census of 1807 of                                                                                          an Hoogeveen
1682-1814 (Openbaa
IMG_0002.jpg

# DEPARTEMENT

Register van het Getal der Inwoonderen,

| Nummers van de Huizen. | NAMEN DER INGEZETENEN. | Beroep. | Ongehuuwd. | Gehuuwd. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Met of zonder Dienstboden. | Met of zonder Kinderen. | Met Kinderen en Dienstboden. | Zonder Kinderen met Dienstboden. |
| 1 | Maarten Gieling | Pander | – – – – | 1 Kinderen | – – – – | – – – – |
| 2 | Dina Hendrik | werkvrouw | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | – – – – | |
| 3 | wed. Gerrit Jans | werkvrouw | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | – – – – | |
| 4 | Hendrik Dolleij | Arbeider | – – – – | 1 Kind | | |
| 5 | Jan Bernard | Arbeider | | | | |
| 6 | Helena Schippers | Werkvrouw | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | – – – – | |
| 7 | wed. Bakker | Bakker | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | | |
| 8 | Frederica Puth | Putter | – – – – | 2 Kinderen | 1 werk Bode | |
| 9 | Lambert van dien | timm. knegt | – – – – | | | |
| 10 | Hendrik Smit | Weder | – – – – | 4 Kinderen | 1 werk Bode | |
| 11 | wed. Bemmen | Schilder | | | | |
| 12 | Jan Pagten | Schoenmaker | | 2 Kinderen | | |
| 13 | wed. Bakker | Coopman | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | – – – – | |
| 14 | – – – – | – – – – | | | | |
| 15 | Symon Salomon Mejer Simons | Coopman | – – – – | 4 Kinderen | 1 werk Bode | |
| 16 | van bij de Pligt | Arbeider | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | | |
| 17 | wed. Casper Putte | Arbeider | – – – – | 5 Kinderen | – – – – | |
| 18 | wed. Marcus Gerard | Koopvrouw | | 8 Kinderen | | |
| 19 | wed. P. Visch | Kruidier | | 4 Kinderen | | |
| 20 | Salomon Godschalk | Coopman | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | | |
| 21 | Sophia Dear | Naaister | – – – – | | | |
| 22 | Pieter Berghuis | tenbaar | | 4 Kinderen | | |
| 23 | wed. Eekenborg | Schoenmaker | – – – – | 2 Kinderen | | |
| 24 | wed. Jntzes | Naaister | – – – – | 3 Kinderen | | |
| 25 | P. van der Ligt | Pander | | 8 Kinderen | 1 werk Bode | |

# DRENTHE.

derzelver Beroep &c. in de Gemeente van *Hoogeveen*

| Heeft | | | Bezit, of heeft in gebruik | | | Betaald, of moet betalen over 1807 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paarden. | Hoornbees-ten. | Schapen. | Morgens Bouwland. | Morgens Weideland. | Morgens Hooiland. | Aan Hoofd. | In het Personeel. | In het Dienst-boden-geld. | Aan Paarden Hoorn-geld. | Aan Patenten. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | 6 | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 2=4= | --- | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 2=4= | --- | | |
| --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 2½ | 20 | 2=16= | --- | 7=3= | 14=10 |
| 1 Paard | 2 | --- | 2 | 7½ | 1½ | 36 | 3=10= | 3 | 11=19=10 / 6=10= | 29=3 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | --- | | | 1=0= |
| --- | 2 | --- | --- | 3 | 7½ | 34 | 5=10= | 3=4= | 7=4=10 | 13= |
| --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | 3 | 32 | 3=4= | | 10= | 1=10 |
| --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 36 | 3=0= | | 10= | 1=10 |
| --- | --- | 2 | --- | 3½ | --- | --- | 3 6= | | | 2= |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | Ledig | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | 5= | 3= | | 7=10 |
| --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | 1½ | 30 | 3=3= | --- | 7=15= | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | | | | 1=9= |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 40 | 4== | --- | | 1=10 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 29 | 2=18= | | --- | 14=8= |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 29 | 2=18= | | --- | 1=8= |
| --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 2 | 40 | 4== | | 7=3= | 7=1= |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | | | 1=18= |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | | | | 1=8= |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Ledig | | | | |
| 1 Paard | 1 | --- | --- | 3 | 7½ | 40 | 8== | 6= | 7=10=10 / 6=10= | 118= |

## Example 5. 'Register van bevolking en inwoning' (c. 1826-1848)

Register van bevolking en inwoning van Leiden (1846), Regionaal Archief Leiden, arch.nr. SA III 516, inv.nr. 1099-1117.
IMG_0108.jpg

# Example 6. 'Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register' (1826-c.1836)

'Lijst der ingezetenen of bevolking-register der wijk of gehucht Huijbergen (1826)', Historisch Centrum het Markiezenhof, arch.nr. 405, inv.nr. 903.
IMG_0151.jpg

# Example 7. Census of 1749

'Register van de huizen en hun bewoners in de heerlijkheid Apeldoorn (1749)', CODA Archief & Kenniscentrum, arch.nr. 01, inv.nr. 41.

IMG_0020.jpg

# Example 8. District registers from Zwolle (1742-1775)

'Wijkboek Zwolle 1742-1775', Historisch Centrum Overijssel, arch.nr. 0700, inv.nr. 983-985, 987-993.
IMG_0201.jpg

# Example 9. 'Blokboeken' from Den Bosch (1775-1785, 1804-1809)

'Wijkregisters Den Bosch, 1804-1809', Stadsarchief 's-Hertogenbosch, arch.nr. 01, inv.nr. 3328-3338, 3339-3346.
IMG_0178.jpg

# Example 10. District registers of Leiden (1792-1796)

'Gebuurtsgewijze bevolkingsregisters (1762-1796)', Regionaal Archief Leiden, arch.nr. SAII 0501A, inv.nr. 6971-7151.
IMG_0101.jpg