

SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES

WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA

The second questionnaire

For more information about this questionnaire or questions about entering specific Information, please contact Kees Mandemakers (kma@iisg.nl) and/or Tatiana Moisseenko (tatiana.moisseenko@iisg.nl)

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The questionnaire comprises three sections:

Section A includes the questions related to the most general and important information identifying the content, scope and provenance of the databases and the information about their creators.

Section B contains more specific and detailed questions about databases, such as the period(s) of observation, sampling design and procedures, data collection, linkage process and others.

Section C contains detailed questions about sources used for the databases: their type, scope, content, state of preservation, etc.

Section A

I. General (identifying) information about the database

1. Title of the database	Founders & Survivors:
1.a. Subtitle, which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period):	Tasmanian life courses in historical context
2. Abbreviation	FAS

3. Links to website(s):	
3.a. Homepage	http://www.foundersandsurvivors.org/
3.b. Get to data	http://foundersandsurvivors.org/pubsearch

4. Abstract: describes content of the database. Max. length: 300 words Please indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Scope and main goal◦ Time and territory covered by data◦ Sample strategy◦ Main sources	<i>Original goal -</i> This project will result in a longitudinal study of Australian settlement—founders, both convict and free, and survivors. Based on an historical reconstruction of Tasmanian society across five generations, it includes a case study of the long-run effects of forced labour and emigration on health and survival. It will track for the first time the life course of ordinary people from the founder population to the present day. Using an interdisciplinary framework to guide research on health, human development and ageing at an individual level, and on family formation, community building and social cohesion at
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	<p>the collective, the project will result in a greater understanding of the forces which have shaped the lives of Australians.</p> <p>Founders & Survivors is a partnership between historians, genealogists, demographers and population health researchers. It seeks to record and study the founding population of 73,000 men women and children who were transported to Tasmania. Many survived their convict experience and went on to help build a new society.</p> <p><i>Sample definition</i></p> <p>The sample consists of a series of linked datasets containing in total 1.25 million observations. These can be subdivided into a series of collections: a) Records relating to 59,500 male and 13,500 female transported convicts arriving in Tasmania 1803-1853; b) Tasmanian parish and civil registration data covering baptism, births and marriages 1803-99 and deaths 1803-1930; c) arrival and departure registers for free people entering and leaving Tasmania; d) information on convicted and discharged Tasmanian prisoners 1865-1926; e) information on enlisted soldiers born in Tasmania 1914-1918.</p>
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<p>5. Keywords: Please use the recommended keywords if they are applicable: <i>demography, life course, census, church register, civil certificates, population register, history, social science, genetics, migration, occupations.</i></p>	Demography, life course, church register, civil certificates, social science, migration, history
<p>Please add your own keywords, if you have data not covered by the recommended terms.</p>	Convict indents, enlistment registers, prison registers, forced migration, anthropometric history, height, criminology, history of health, history of crime

<p>6. Citation: Indicate how you want others to cite your database.</p>	<p>Morbidity and mortality data for male and female convicts voyages to Van Diemen's Land 1818-53 http://ecite.utas.edu.au/60904</p> <p>Tasmanian Marriage Register, 1838–1899 http://researchdata.ands.org.au/tasmanian-marriage-register-18381899</p> <p>Other component parts of the database will be lodged with ecite and the Australian National Data Service (ANDS)</p>
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<p>7. IDS compatible: Indicate with <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> whether the database is IDC compatible, if <i>Yes</i>, please specify.</p>	No
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<p>8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction?</p>	Still under construction
<p>8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction?</p>	2008 to present
<p>8.b. If under construction, please indicate, when it is planned to complete it?</p>	No end date. Current funding available to 2018
<p>8.c. Please add a brief description of future plans for</p>	Add annual property valuations, add South African

the database.	War recruitment data 1899-1901, add unemployed data 1915-1932, extend civil birth and marriage data to 1930, extend death registration data from 1930 to 1980, include Catholic baptism and marriage data 1820-1900, add bank account information for transported British convicts.
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II. Contact information

1. Name of institute or organisation	School of Humanities, University of Tasmania
1.a. Website	http://www.foundersandsurvivors.org/
1.b. Location: city, country	Hobart, Australia
1.c. Postal address	
1.d. Phone	

2. Name of primary responsible person	Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart
2.a. His/her email address	Hamish.MaxwellStewart@utas.edu.au
2.b. Postal address	University of Tasmania, Hobart, Private Bag 41, Tasmania, Australia, 7001
2.c. Phone	+61 3 6226 1983

3. Administrative information	
3.a. When this form was filled?	28.3.2015
3.b. Who did it?	Hamish Maxwell-Stewart

4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it)	Australian Research Council Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK)
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III. Sources: core characteristics

1. Type of the sources. Indicate how many sources were used for the database and what kind (register, census, certificates ...). Please enter <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> and the time period for the main sources. In case of other sources, not listed below, please add their type and specify their main characteristics. Detailed questions about the characteristics of all core sources are in section C.

	<i>Type of source</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Start year</i>	<i>End year</i>	<i>Explanations:</i>
1.	Baptisms	Y	1803	1899	These data are available for most Anglican and Catholic parishes. In the process of being added.
2.	Marriages from church registers	Y	1803	1899	These data are available for most Anglican and Catholic parishes. In the process of being added.
3.	Burials	Y	1803	1899	These data are available for most Anglican and Catholic parishes. In the process of being added.
4.	Population registers, maintained by church or state	N			N/A
5.	Civil birth certificates	Y	1838	1899	N = 195,000 records
6.	Civil marriage certificates	Y	1838	1899	N = 51,000 records
7.	Civil death certificates	Y	1938	1930	N = 155,000 records
8.	Population Census	N			No census returns are available for Australia, but the UK census returns were consulted for family histories.

9.	Departures from Tasmania	Y	1817	1858	Contains information on departures from Van Diemen's Land in the period to 1817-1858. Usefully it provides information on the ship of arrival in the colony (a great help in identifying former convicts). N = 114,452
10	Free Arrivals to Tasmania	Y	1817	1858	Contains information on free arrivals. Including from Victoria and other locations in Australia as well as Europe. N = 42,232
11	Absconding Notices	Y	1824	1860	From 1824 information about convict absconders was routinely entered into the Govt Gazette in the form of runaway notices. Corresponding notices were placed in subsequent editions of the paper notifying captures. Information on all Gazetted absconders and recaptures was transcribed for the period to 1860. N = 68,097
12	Convict Musters	Y	1830	1835	Once every year a muster was taken to determine the location of every convict. Unfortunately returns only survive for a few years. This dataset contains the muster locations for male convicts still under sentence in the following years 1830, 1832, 1833 and 1835. N = 22,564 Date for female convicts is also included for 1832, 1833 and 1835 N = 5,997
	Description Lists for Male Convicts (Con 18)	Y	1828	1853	Description lists for male convicts arriving 1828-1840 [Data is also available for the period 1840-1853 but has not been transcribed as this information is largely duplicated elsewhere]. Unless otherwise indicated all the records below are held by the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office. N = 19,315
13	Sick lists	Y	1818	1853	This file was compiled from the Admiralty series of Surgeon's Journals for voyages to Van Diemen's Land. The original records are held by the National Archive, Kew, London, and were digitally captured and then transcribed by Founders and Survivors. Some additional data was subsequently added for missing vessels from the NA website. The file has been compiled from the list of sick passengers and crew that appears in most journals. In the few cases where a sick list was missing from a journal one has been compiled from the detailed case notes entered into every journal. N = 24,340 records
14	Archives index file	Y	1803	1853	This index was compiled by the Archives office of Tasmania to provide a means of identifying convicts named in various record groups. Many entries contain references to multiple records that contain information about a particular convict. Note, however, that there are more entries than the number of convicts who served time in Van Diemen's Land (estimated at 72,500). The file thus contains multiple entries for some individuals. This file has been linked to high quality JPEGs of the original records as well as too

					many of the record groups listed below. It has been used to drive the online search found here: http://linctas.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/names N = 81,574
15	Description Lists for Female Convicts (Con 19)	Y	1828	1853	Description lists for female convicts arriving 1828-1853. Data fully transcribed for 1828-1844. Thereafter description transcribed only since this was the only variable missing in other datasets. N = 10,631
16	Description Lists for Male Convicts (Con 23)	Y	1816	1830	Description lists for male convicts arriving c1816-1830. This record series was compiled in 1824 but convicts who had arrived earlier but who were still on strength were included. It is arranged in three volumes. The middle volume (Surnames G-O) is missing. There is no surviving parallel record series for females N = 8,817
17	Male Conduct Records (Con 31)	Y	1816	1840	This record series was compiled in 1824 but many convicts who had arrived earlier but were still on strength were included. It was replaced in 1840 by the Con 33 series. Data includes offence transported for, previous convictions and next of kin. Number of records = 32,059
18	Male Convicts Conduct Records (Con 33)	Y	1840	1853	This record series was compiled in 1840 to mark the introduction of the probation system. Much of the data it contains is also contained in the Oxley/Meredith dataset and has not been transcribed. Information for 12 ships missing from the Oxley/Meredith dataset was transcribed. N = 2,435
19	Female Convicts Conduct Records	Y	1816	1844	This record series was compiled in 1824 but many convicts who had arrived earlier but were still on strength were included. It was replaced in 1840 by the Con 41 series. It contains information on the offence each convict was transported for and next of kin. N = 6714
20	Male Convict Indents	Y	1816	1853	This dataset was originally compiled by Deborah Oxley and David Meredith from indents for convict vessels landing in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) principally in the period after 1840. The original records are held by the State Library of New South Wales. N = 25,139
21	Female Convict Indents	Y	1816	1853	This dataset was originally compiled by Deborah Oxley and David Meredith from indents for convict vessels landing in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Many of the fields are not populated for the period prior to 1840 but this missing data is largely covered by Con 19 and Con 40. N = 13,428
22	Longitudinal sample of convict offences	Y	1816	1870	This file consists of a longitudinal 4 percent sample (1 in 25 convicts) of all offences recorded on individual male and female conduct records. The sample enables a reconstruction of prosecution rates and variations in punishment strategy over time. N = 26,050
23	Convict Deaths	Y	1803	1870	This file was compiled from a number of different records that were linked by hand. It contains

					information on all recorded in system convict deaths. That is deaths recorded on convict records, or surviving musters, or despatches from the colonies to London, in church burial registers (where the deceased was noted as a convict) or in the convict department death registers that were compiled from 1840 on. Note that the deaths of serving convicts were not entered in the civil registration system. N = 7,454 men N= 1,237 women
24	Convict assignment transfers	Y	1832	1835	From September 1832 the Gazette provided regular information on convicts assigned to free settlers or transferred from one settler to another. This file also contains information on convicts loaned to settlers from Government Gangs. Often the number of convicts assigned to a settler or business is listed and not the names of the individuals. Data was only collected for the period to Dec 1835 in order to overlap with the period covered by the 1832, 1833 and 1835 musters. Number of records = 11,712
25	Convict indulgences	Y	1824	1860	Much information about prisoners was routinely entered into the Government Gazette. This included: Date when ticket of leave conferred (a ticket allowed a convict to work for a wage); Date ticket of leave withdrawn; Date of appointment to the police (the police force was largely manned by serving convicts); Date certificate of freedom issued (this was the notice that confirmed that a sentence had lapsed); Date conditional pardon conferred; Date absolute pardon conferred (an absolute pardon allowed a convict to return to Europe) N = 180,024
26	Convict permission to Marry register	Y	1829	1858	Applications from both men and women to marry where one or both parties was a serving convict. The data is taken from CON 45/1 (1829-31) and 52/1-7 (1836-1858). These are supplemented by additional entries posted in the Hobart Town Gazette. Many convicts lodged multiple applications often naming different parties. Applications were made by both men and women. This dataset has been linked to the RGD records of marriage (see 6 above). N = 29,313
27.	Tasmanian Police Gazettes	Y	1865	1926	The Tasmanian Police Gazettes were first issued in 1861 and are available in PDF format until 1933. Founders and Survivors secured permission from the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office to use PDF2EXCEL to convert the weekly tables of discharged prisoners to Excel files. The tables were published weekly commencing in 1865 and ending in mid-1910. From this point on data was recorded for weekly convictions only. The tables provide information on age, height and place of birth as well as charge and sentence. N = 50,600
28.	Paupers	Y	1858	1952	This record series includes information for Tasmanian paupers institutionalised in the period 1858-1952. The

					data was usually recorded on admission and or discharge and there are often multiple entries for a single pauper. N = 35,161
29.	First World War	Y	1914	1918	Enlistment data for Tasmanian born (in process of being collected) Number of Tasmanian born = 14,899

IV. The database: core characteristics

1. Period covered by data: give first and last year of date, if possible				1803 – 1930
2. Territory covered by data				Australian colonies and states, United Kingdom and Ireland
3. Geographical characteristic: local, regional, national, cross-national				regional, national, cross-national
4. Units of observation. Please enter <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> for each unit, which forms the sample, the number of units and write explanations/comments. Add other units if they are not listed below, for them explanations are especially important.				
	Units of observation:	Yes /No	Number of units	<i>Explanations:</i>
1.	Individuals	Y	200,000	It is difficult to be definitive about this since individuals are represented many times within some sources and frequently across sources.
2.	Married couples	Y/P	60,000 (min)	
3.	Families	Y	50,000	
4.	Households	Y		
5.	Farms	N		
6.	Institutions	N		
7.	Other	Y	Convict voyages Land grants and properties	300 records, length of voyage, insurance rating extra 2,800 land grants and other properties over 15 acres.

5. Variables per unit included in the database	
<u>On individuals:</u> <i>Data of birth and dead, age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, migration, relationship, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list	Year of birth (date of birth where registered in Tasmania), age, gender, date of death, cause of death, marital status, next of kin, place of birth, height, physical description, conviction history, migration data (to Tasmania and from Tasmania), literacy, bank account (for convicts) medical history (for convicts on voyage to Australia), admission to and release from institutions, record of punishment (number of lashes, days solitary confinement, hard labour, hard labour in chains), weight (WWI recruits only)
<u>On households:</u> <i>Type of household, children present, age and number of children, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list	

6. Kinship relations:	
6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database?	In Births, Marriages and Deaths, parents' names are given, with occupations in B and M. In Births, Marriages, parents' names and occupations. In Deaths, parents' names (if known), marriages, age of marriage, status of spouse, ages and first names of children, number of children deceased, if multiple

	marriages - in which marriage children were born. This information is supplied by witnesses to the registration of the death, so that those who die disconnected from kin leave no kinship record. Convicts also provided information about next of kin including parents and siblings on arrival.
6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going?	Up to four generations.

7. Completeness	
7.a. Are all variables from the sources included in the database?	Yes
7.b. Are all individuals who lived in the households of the sample recorded?	N/A

8. Current data representation: Database Software (e.g. MySQL, MsSql, Access, please specify	Filemaker Pro.
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9. Access conditions:	
9.a. How does a user get access to the database?	Email Hamish Maxwell-Stewart
9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions?	Restrictions vary according to record group.

V. Publications and reports

1. Main publications about the database itself (max. 5)
 - Bradley, J.; Kippen, R.; Maxwell-Stewart, H.; McCalman, J. and Silcot, S., 'Research Note: The Founders and Survivors Project', *The History of the Family*, 15 (4), (2010), pp. 467-77
2. Main or exemplary publications on research based on the database (max. 5)
 - Maxwell-Stewart, H, Inwood. K and Stankovich, J, 'The Prison and the Colonial Family', *History of the Family*, 2015, DOI:10.1080/1081602X.2015.1033737
 - Inwood, K, Maxwell-Stewart, H, Oxley, D and Stankovich, J, 'Growing Incomes, Growing People in Nineteenth-Century Tasmania', *Australian Economic History Review* [letter from editor 27 October 2014]
 - Kippen, R and McCalman, J., 'Mortality under and after sentence of male convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), 1840–1852', *The History of the Family* [published online 18 Mar 2015], DOI:10.1080/1081602X.2015.1022198
 - Kippen, R and Maxwell-Stewart, H., 'Morbidity and Mortality on Convict Voyages to Australia', in P. Baskerville and K. Inwood (eds), *Lives in Transition* (McGill-Queens University Press, 2015)
 - Kippen, R and Maxwell-Stewart, H., "'What is a man that is a bolter to do? I would steal the Governor's axe rather than starve": Old lags and recidivism in the Tasmanian penal colony', in James Campbell and Vivien Miller (eds), *Transnational Penal Cultures* (Routledge, 2014), pp. 165–183.

Section B

contains more specific and detailed questions about databases, such as the period(s) of observation, sampling design and procedures, data collection, linkage process and others.

VI. Observations

1. How do individuals enter observation?	If transported as a convict to Van Diemen's Land after 1803 or resident or born in Tasmania before 1930. There is some coverage for free migrants as well if the migrant was subsequently arrested, married, gave birth or died in Tasmania.
2. How do individuals leave observation?	When their death certificate is traced or we acknowledge failure in tracing them or they migrate.
3. How do households enter observation?	No micro census data is available so households cannot be reconstructed easily although families can use civil registration and parish data. There is the possibility of including annual property valuation data in the future. This includes head of household.
4. How do households leave observation?	N/A
5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	Yes
6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated?	Yes
7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	Yes. Most observations for migrants include information about place of birth. In the case of convicts born in Britain and Ireland this is linked to OS map co-ordinates. All trial places have also been Geo coded. Pre-transportation migration distances calculated as 'crows' flight'. Latitude and
8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	Partly, it is possible to trace migration from place of birth to place of trial for transported convicts. Latitude and Longitude co-ordinates survive for 80 convict transport ships. Some observations for free migrants include ship and data of arrival in Australia. Some observations for Tasmanian born include place of birth in Tasmania and place of residence upon subsequent conviction. There is some data for emigrants from Tasmania, particularly in the 1840s and 50s.
9. Are all individuals who lived in selected households recorded? (Selection on basis of the sample or because sampled individuals are living in households)	No
10. Are there related observations that are not included in the database?	Yes

VII. Sampling design and procedures: how was sample(s) defined?

1. Source(s): Which source forms the basis for the sample	Most datasets are complete counts. A 4% longitudinal sample was taken of the 660,000 conduct records.
2. Sampling units: Households, individuals, regions...	Conduct records
3. Variables used for selection: Age, gender, marital status, other	Police number
4. Selection method: Random, stratified random, total count, clustered, other	Systematic sample (1 in 25 police numbers, i.e. the identifier each convict was provided with by the 19 th century state).

VIII. Data collection

1. Data collection period: When the data was collected and transcribed?	Some data was inherited from 2 former ARC funded projects (Oxley, Meredith, University of New South Wales), Gunn (University of Tasmania. Data collection for these two projects was undertaken in the period 1995-2004. All other data was entered in the period after 2008. The process data transcription is on-going.
2. Data collection method: Public digital register, transcription, other	Transcription
2.a. If transcription, how was the transcription done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ By individuals ◦ From scanned sources ◦ From LDS's microfilms ◦ Automatic controls 	By individuals except where sources are typed (Gazettes) in which case by OCR
2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading?	Proof reading and hand checking of outliers
2.c. When was it done?	2010 on
2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LDS ◦ Research ◦ Genealogy 	Research
3. Control methods by researcher: e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person	Internal consistencies, date matching (sentencing, arrival, freedom, marriage, migration, death etc.). All outliers checked particularly variations in height more than 4 standard deviations for the mean for age.
4. Data collection staff: Please indicate the number of people and their position (member of the project, free-lancer, other)	Paid research assistants

IX. Linkage process

1. Linkage: Which sources and units of observation have been linked: (e.g. birth/baptisms and death/burials...)?	Births/Baptisms -Yes Marriages -Yes Deaths/Burials -Yes Population registers -Yes - Convict musters Convict records (descriptions, indents, absconding notices, permission to marry) Census - No Nominative lists - Partly Criminal/ Inquest - Partly Military - Partly Welfare – Partly
2. Documentation of linking:	
2.a. Programme, manually, ...	Algorithm and then hand matching and checking
2.b. Name of software if used (and its parameters)	Access
3. What are the rules for linking? Flags definition (list them: age, name, extra knowledge ...)	Depends on record set. Between convict datasets: Name, police number, ship of arrival. Other court records: Name, place of conviction, date of conviction, sentence. AIF to birth register: name, date of birth, father. To BDM name, age (+ or - 3)
4. How each reconstructed person is traceable to	Jpegs of record groups included in the dataset + links

the original sources /transcribed data?		to assist checking
5. How is linkage represented in the database? For example, do all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number (ID)? Or are records linked in another way?		Person ID, Voyage of arrival ID
6. Linkage percentage		Linkage rates vary, for example, within convict dataset 95%. Convict to Death Certificate 55%
7. Quality of linkage (own evaluation)		
8. What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data? For example, occupational titles (like HISCO), locations (including geo-referenced systems). Please indicate the name of the system and how it was used. (Yes, No, Partly).		OS grid reference for UK and Ireland HISCO
Y/N/P	Reference system	Explanations:
Y	Occupational titles:	UK SES historically specified to account for casual and regular employment and labour market change over time.
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	
Y	Religion, civil status etc.:	
	Other:	

Section C

contains detailed questions about sources used for the databases: their type, scope, content, state of preservation, etc.

Please answer the questions about all the sources used for the database, but do it in a separate form for every type of the source.

X. The main characteristics of the source (per every type of the source)

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	
2.b. Who created it?	
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	
6. Content: What was recorded?	
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	