

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	Odensedatabase
1.a. Subtitle , which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period):	Persons and buildings in Odense 1741 - 1921
2. Abbreviation	Odensedatabase

3. Links to website(s):	
3.a. Homepage	http://www.odensedatabasen.dk
3.b. Get to data	

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>Scope and main objectives</i> Life stories of individuals who lived in Odense 1741-1824; descriptions of buildings in central Odense 1761-1900 <i>Time and territory covered by data</i> 1741 – 1921, 4 parishes in Odense <i>Sample strategy</i> Total population and all buildings Main sources Work in progress. So far we used censuses 1787 – 1921, parish registers (birth, marriage and death) 1741 – 1891 guilds, tax registers, probate records, records of citizenship, lists of poor and inhabitants of
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	institutions for disabled persons, emigrations lists, fire insurance descriptions of buildings, city directories
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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>	Demography, life course, census, church register, population register, history, social science, and occupations.
Please add your own keywords, if you have data not covered by the recommended terms.	

6. Citation: Indicate how you want others to cite your database.	Odensedatabasen, Odense Stadsarkiv
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7. IDS compatible: Indicate with <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> whether the database is IDS compatible, if <i>Yes</i> , please specify.	No, (not yet)
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8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction?	Work in progress
8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction?	
8.b. If under construction, please indicate, when it is planned to complete it?	
8.c. Please add a brief description of future plans for the database.	In principle it will never be finished as new information will be added whenever relevant sources are found and transcribed.

II. Contact information

1. Name of institute or organisation	Odense Stadsarkiv
1.a. Website	www.odensedatabasen.dk
1.b. Location: city, country	Odense, Denmark
1.c. Postal address	Odense Stadsarkiv, Klosterbakken 2, 5000 Odense C
1.d. Phone	+45 65 51 10 30

2. Name of primary responsible person	Hans Chr. Johansen
2.a. His/her email address	hcj@sdu.dk
2.b. Postal address	
2.c. Phone	
2. Name of contact person	Nanna Floor Clausen, Archivist, Danish National Archives
2.a. His/her email address	nc@sa.dk
2.b. Postal address	
2.c. Phone	+45 33 92 33 10

3. Administrative information	
3.a. When this form was filled?	December 2014
3.b. Who did it?	Nanna Floor Clausen / Hans Chr. Johansen

4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it)	Odense Stadsarkiv
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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 *Yes* or *No* 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	1741	1891	Church records
2.	Marriages from church registers	Y	1741	1891	Parishes and periods
3.	Burials	Y	1741	1891	Church records
4.	Population registers, maintained by church or state	N			
5.	Civil birth certificates	N			
6.	Civil marriage certificates	N			
7.	Civil death certificates	N			
8.	Population Census	Y	1787	1921	Full count
9.	Nominative lists	Y	1775	1891	List of poor, households with head of household; lists of prisoners
10.	Military draft records	N			
11.	Other: Taxes	Y	1749	1902	Three source types covering different years in mainly 18 th Century

IV. The database: core characteristics

1. Period covered by data: give first and last year of date, if possible		1741—1921			
2. Territory covered by data		The original four parishes in Odense			
3. Geographical characteristic: local, regional, national, cross-national		Local			
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	Explanations:	
1.	Individuals	Y	100.000 individuals	Total town population. (500.000 records with 4-5 records of information per individual)	
2.	Married couples	Y		Consisting of research person and spouse (data from population registers and/or marriage certificates).	
3.	Families	Y		Only observed when research person and family cohabit (parents and families of unit of observation itself). Data are from population registers. A family is defined broadly (i.e. including more generations).	
4.	Households	Y		All households in which the research person is observed (including institutionalized households and households where the research person was serving, etc.). Data are from population registers.	
5.	Farms	N			
6.	Institutions	Y		Institution for disabled persons	
7.	Other				
5. Variables per unit included in the database		The number of variable depends on the source and varies by source. Therefore it is very complicated /tiresome to give the number of variables.			
<u>On individuals:</u> <i>Data of birth and dead, age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, migration, relationship, etc.</i>		Data of birth and dead, age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, migration.			

Please add more variables, if they are not in the list	
<i>On households: Type of household, children present, age and number of children, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list	Type of household, children present, age and number of children

6. Kinship relations:	
6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database?	Parents to children born, often parents to married persons and to deceased children. Part of census records.
6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going?	All who have lived in the town in the period under consideration.

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?	Yes

8. Current data representation: Database Software (e.g. MySQL, MsSql, Access, please specify)	Probably MySQL
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9. Access conditions:	
9.a. How does a user get access to the database?	Find individuals on www.Odensedatabasen.dk . Lists of samples can be obtained from odensedatabasen@odense.dk
9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions?	No restrictions

V. Publications and reports

1. Main publications about the database itself (max. 5)

None so far

2. Main or exemplary publications on research based on the database (max. 5)

None so far

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?	Baptism
2. How do individuals leave observation?	Burial
3. How do households enter observation?	
4. How do households leave observation?	
5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	
6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated?	Using censuses, tax register
7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	Yes
8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	Yes
9. Are all individuals who lived in selected households recorded? (Selection on basis of the sample or because sampled individuals are living in households)	Yes
10. Are there related observations that are not included in the database?	

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

1. Source(s): Which source forms the basis for the sample	Total count, no sampling
2. Sampling units: Households, individuals, regions,...	Households, individuals, town area
3. Variables used for selection: Age, gender, marital status, other	Age, gender, marital status, other
4. Selection method: Random, stratified random, total count, clustered, other	Total count

VIII. Data collection

1. Data collection period: When the data was collected and transcribed?	1906s, still in progress.
2. Data collection method: Public digital register, transcription, other	Transcriptions by individuals direct from sources, from scanned sources and from microfilms, followed by proofreading and various sorts of controls.
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 	
2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading?	Proof reading and automatic controls
2.c. When was it done?	When a source for a parish and an event was completely transcribed. The automatic control was done when the data was integrated with the data already transcribed and linked.
2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LDS ◦ Research ◦ Genealogy 	For research and genealogy. The database is built for research purpose, for persons interested in the demography and history of a large Danish town. It is widely used by genealogists.

3. Control methods by researcher: e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person	Internal consistencies
4. Data collection staff: Please indicate the number of people and their position (member of the project, free-lancer, other)	About twenty free lancers, two historians and an IT-specialist

IX. Linkage process

1. Linkage: Which sources and units of observation have been linked: (e.g. birth/baptisms and death/burials,...)?	All events and sources are linked to individual persons	
2. Documentation of linking:		
2.a. Programme, manually, ...	Manually	
2.b. Name of software if used (and its parameters)	All linking is done using knowledge of sources and the persons in spreadsheets.	
3. What are the rules for linking? Flags definition (list them: age, name, extra knowledge, ...)	Total information of each recording	
4. How each reconstructed person is traceable to the original sources /transcribed data?	Information on sources used, page in source and/or number of person.	
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?	Yes, an universal number (ID)	
6. Linkage percentage	It is the number of individuals linked from one source to another. All individuals are linked at least between two sources.	
7. Quality of linkage (own evaluation)	High quality after c. 1814	
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).	No coding systems so far.	
Y/N/P	Reference system	Explanations:
N	Occupational titles:	
N	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	
N	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. Baptisms (Danish church register)

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Odense Sct Hans Kirkes ministerialbog – Odense Sct Hans Church records Baptisms Odense Sct Knuds Kirkes ministerialbog – Odense Sct Knud Church records Baptisms Odense Vor Frues Ministerialbog – Odense Vor Frue Church records Baptisms Odense Garnison Ministerialbog - Odense Garnison Church records baptisms
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	It was created in order to register all children born in the parish and their parents and often their godfathers
2.b. Who created it?	It was a decree that the bishops took care that the vicars kept record of all the vital events in their parish. The Danish church records date back to 1645 and are considered as authorized registers of the population also to be used for secular administrative purposes.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All persons born in the parish.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	A church register is written in ledgers used for the period in which there is still room in the ledger. The dates for each register used in the Odensedatabasen vary by book. 1741 - 1814
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	The four parishes in Odense in 18 th century.
6. Content: What was recorded?	Date, name of child, parents and father's occupation. Often the names of godparents.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	The church records for Odense are 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:	All the sources are scanned and accessible on the web: https://www2.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/ao/arkivalieronline
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

2. Burials (Danish church register)

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Odense Sct Hans Kirkes ministerialbog – Odense Sct Hans Church records Burials Odense Sct Knuds Kirkes ministerialbog – Odense Sct Knud Church records Burials Odense Vor Frues Ministerialbog – Odense Vor Frue Church records Burials Odense Garnison Ministerialbog - Odense Garnison Church records Burials
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	It was created in order to register persons who died and was buried in the parish
2.b. Who created it?	It was a decree that the bishops took care that the vicars kept record of all the vital events in their parish. The Danish church records date back to 1645 and are considered as authorized registers of the population also to be used for secular administrative purposes.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All persons who died in the parish.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	A church register is written in ledgers used for the period in which there is still room in the ledger. The dates for each register used in the Odensedatabasen vary by book. 1741-1791
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	The four parishes in Odense in 18 th century.
6. Content: What was recorded?	Date, name of deceased, closets relative (spouse or parents) Occupation was given for the deceased if it was an adult.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	The church records for Odense are 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:	All the sources are scanned and accessible on the web: https://www2.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/ao/arkivalieronline
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	

9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	
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3. Censuses 1787 - 1921

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Folketællingen for Danmark; Census of Denmark
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	The king and administration wanted to know the number and composition of the population.
2.b. Who created it?	The census was organised by what was to be the Statistics Denmark. It was carried out locally in the parishes by the vicars.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	The whole population was registered individually within each household.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	Each census was taken 1 st February in 1787 (1 st July), 1801, 1834 and then every fifth year.
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	The whole country. For this database the data for the four parishes in Odense is used.
6. Content: What was recorded?	Name, age, gender, position in household, occupation, marital status
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	Yes
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:	https://www2.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/ao/arkivalieronline
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

4. Marriages (Danish church register)

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Odense Sct Hans Kirkes ministerialbog – Odense Sct Hans Church records Baptisms Odense Sct Knuds Kirkes ministerialbog – Odense Sct Knud Church records Baptisms Odense Vor Frues Ministerialbog – Odense Vor Frue Church records Baptisms Odense Garnison Ministerialbog - Odense Garnison Church records baptisms
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	It was created in order to register couples being married in the parish and their parents.
2.b. Who created it?	It was a decree that the bishops took care that the vicars kept record of all the vital events in their parish. The Danish church records date back to 1645 and are considered as authorized registers of the population also to be used for

	secular administrative purposes.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All persons married in the parish.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	A church register is written in ledgers used for the period in which there is still room in the ledger. The dates for each register used in the Odensedatabasen vary by book. 1741 - 1814
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	The four parishes in Odense in 18 th century.
6. Content: What was recorded?	Date, names of groom, bride and their parents. Occupation was given for groom and bride and sometimes for the parents. The name of the best men.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	The church records for Odense are 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:	All the sources are scanned and accessible on the web: https://www2.sa.dk/brug-arkivet/ao/arkivalieronline
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

5. Odense Tugt- og Manufakturhus. Lists of the prisoners in Odense prison – and manufacture house.

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Odense Tugt- og Manufakturhus. Lists of the prisoners in Odense prison – and manufacture house.
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	The prison was established in order to function as a prison but also as a place where unemployed could be employed. The source contains the names of the inmates
2.b. Who created it?	It was created by the magistrate.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All the persons who ever were staying or employed in the prison.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	1752 - 1790
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	Odense
6. Content: What was recorded?	Name, birth place or home parish, age and why and when they were put in the prison.
7. Language of written material: original sources and	Danish

documentation	
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	Yes
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:	The sources are in the provincial archives in Odense.
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

6. Fattiglister. Lists of the Poor

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Fattiglister. Lists of the Poor
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	To get an overview of the number of the poor persons in Odense
2.b. Who created it?	It was created by the magistrate.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All the poor persons in Odense
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	1779
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	Odense
6. Content: What was recorded?	Name, age, marital status, occupation and a short description of their financial situation and health
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	Yes
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:	The sources are in the provincial archives in Odense.
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	