### 1. Official name of the source and its English translation

Volkstellingen, Volkstellinglijsten/ Census lists

### 2. Purpose of the source:

**2.a. Why was this source created?**

It was created by the government to count the population, and to try to get some information on the characteristics of this populations

**2.b. Who created it?**

It was the Dutch government who ordered these censuses to be held in 1815, end of 1829 and end of 1839. Local municipal governments seems to have been in responsible to actually make up these lists. Usually we find long lists in the municipal archives. Only rarely the original forms have survived (Hoogkerk), suggesting that these long lists are based on separate households forms, at least in 1839/40.

### 3. Scope:

**What group of the population was documented in this source?**

All the people being present in the municipality at the moment of the census, often partly taking into account those who had their residence in the municipality.

### 4. Time period:

**When the information of the sources was recorded?**

Censuses were held end 1814, early 1815, end of 1829 and end of 1839. Other censuses were held earlier, but usually no census lists have survived. There was also a census end 1849, but their results show up in the Population Registers from 1850 onwards.

### 5. Geographical area:

**What territory is covered by the source?**

The census registers could in theory cover the whole of the Netherlands, and even Belgium before 1830, however, they have survived only partly.

### 6. Content:

**What was recorded?**

Usually ordered geographically (per village) the households were recorded giving the names of all persons living in one joint household, both family and servants. Usually, we find long lists with names ordered per household, supplying also information on the household address. For each person information on the name, birth date, birth place, (sometimes stating the relation to the head of household, but usually this can be concluded from the ordering within the household), civil status, religion and occupation are given. Information on occupations other than heads of households, adult males and servants are limited.

### 7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation

In Dutch

### 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**

Preservation depends on the municipality. Only, a limited number of census lists have survived, mostly for 1840, fewer for 1830 and even less for 1815. For the city of Groningen, 1830 and 1840 are available. The reasons for the disappearance is unclear and must have been local. They were very vulnerable as there seems to be only one copy left. Duplicates must have been kept at a provincial or national level, but did not survive as far as I know.

**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)?**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Documentation:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Most of the census registers have been filmed several decades ago for the period before 1850-1900 by the Mormons. A copy of these old films has been converted in fiches, and made available in the ‘Groninger Archieven’. The information has not been digitalized yet, except for the city of Groningen, for which an index is available for censuses and the Population Registers 1830-1920.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:</strong></td>
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