

28th June 2013

Sanne Muurling
Kees Mandemakers

Data Description Zeeland census data 1811

I Source description

The census of 1811 was a census ordered by the French authorities. During French rule (1811-1813) they introduced a governmental system based on the French one, dividing the Netherlands in several *Départements* and appointing several *préfets* and *sous-préfets*. The French authorities obliged the mayors (called *maires*) to provide information about a wide range of matters, among which is the data about the composition of the population. In 1811 this data has been collected in several provinces, like Zeeland, Brabant and Overijssel. Not all censuses have survived and they have not all recorded information in the same way. For example, the 1811 census of Overijssel only records that part of the population that was 18 years and over, while Zeeland also records children. This allows for a more complete household reconstruction.

Although there was a standard form to be used by all municipalities in Zeeland, there are slight variations in what and in the ways in which information was recorded. For example, some municipalities record house numbers or explicit data about relationships of the person to the household, while others do not. This variance is also reflected in the database. Both for standardisation purposes and comparability we have flagged variables that we have constructed from the original data with an x.

The census data has been entered into the database by volunteers from the *Zeeuws Archief*, who were kind enough to provide us a copy. We have cross-checked the data in the database with the original censuses for accuracy and completeness. If necessary we corrected obvious mistakes and added missing data. Because multiple volunteers have worked on the digitization of the census, the database as we received it contained some inconsistencies in the way data was interpreted and documented. In some occasions we adopted these interpretations, but in principal we have chosen to record the data from the original censuses as they are.



Figure 1. The division of Holland during French Rule 1811-1813. Zeeland is marked red.

II List of municipalities

In the province of Zeeland the 1811 census of 74 municipalities has been digitized by the *Zeeuws Archief*. Our criterion for an initial core selection from the total set of data was completeness. The calculation of the completeness of the source per municipality was based on the number of recorded inhabitants (the number of records in the database) as a percentage of the total number of recorded inhabitants from that municipality's 1830 census. We established a bottom percentage of 70%. This was based on the fact that population grow in Zeeland between 1810 and 1830 was on average about 25%.¹ This resulted in a total of 26 municipalities, as seen below (table 1).

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>No. of records</i>	<i>% of 1830 census</i>
Arnemuiden	860	0,71
Baarland en Bakendorp	449	0,79
Biggekerke	339	0,87
Borssele	576	0,80
Driewegen en Coudorpe	371	0,83
Goes	4351	0,87
Heinkenszand	943	0,76
Hoedekenskerke	641	0,90
Kapelle en Biezelinge	900	0,75
Kleverskerke	188	1,13
Kloetinge	718	0,92
Kruiningen	781	0,72
Nisse	398	0,83
Oost-Souburg	529	0,98
Oudelande	340	0,79
Ovezande	602	0,90
Schore en Vlakte	300	0,88
Serooskerke (Walcheren)	741	0,93
's-Gravenpolder	467	0,82
's-Heer Arendskerke	1218	0,80
's-Heerenhoek	484	0,74
Wemeldinge	698	0,85
West-Souburg	284	0,90
Wolphaartsdijk	856	0,84
Yerseke	580	0,78
Zoutelande	423	0,84

To determine if municipalities should be distinguished as urban or rural, we first looked at the list of municipalities that -as 'cities having a vote' (*stemgerechtigde steden*)- received the right to appoint representatives in the Dutch Provincial States in 1814. Nine of Zeeland's municipalities received this

¹ E.W. Hofstee, 'Demografische ontwikkeling van de Noordelijke Nederlanden ca. 1800- ca. 1975', in D.P. Blok (ed.), *Algemene Geschiedenis der Nederlanden*, volume X (Haarlem 1981), 64-65.

right: Zierikzee, Veere, Middelburg, Vlissingen, Goes, Sluis, Axel, Hulst and Tholen.² We have cross-checked this with the categorization of urban and rural areas after 1849.³ Another (additional) criterion that is often used for this time is that the number of inhabitants is at least 2500.⁴ According to this understanding of urbanity, only one municipality in the sample can be distinguished as urban, i.e. Goes.

III Archival references

Table 3. Archival references of the first set of Zeeland's 1811 censuses

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Archival reference</i>
Arnemuiden	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 363 (Zeeuws Archief)
Baarland en Bakendorp	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Biggekerke	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 362 (Zeeuws Archief)
Borssele	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Driewegen en Coudorpe	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Goes	Archief van de stad Goes 1267-1927, inv.no. 1919 (Stadsarchief Goes)
Heinkenszand	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Hoedekenskerke	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 364 (Zeeuws Archief)
Kapelle en Biezelinge	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 364 (Zeeuws Archief)
Kleverskerke	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 363 (Zeeuws Archief)
Kloetinge	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 364 (Zeeuws Archief)
Kruiningen	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 365 (Zeeuws Archief)
Nisse	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Oost-Souburg	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 362 (Zeeuws Archief)
Oudelande	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Ovezande	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Schore en Vlakte	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 365 (Zeeuws Archief)
Serooskerke (Walcheren)	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 363 (Zeeuws Archief)
's-Gravenpolder	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 364 (Zeeuws Archief)
's-Heer Arendskerke	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
's-Heerenhoek	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 367 (Zeeuws Archief)
Wemeldinge	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 364 (Zeeuws Archief)

² *Reglement omtrent de samenstelling van de Staten der provincies, resp. het Landschap Drenthe* (Koninklijk Besluit 6 April 1814). The entire list of municipalities that received this right: Groningen, Leeuwarden, Franeker, Dokkum, Harlingen, Sneek, Bolsward, IJlst, Sloten, Workum, Hindeloopen, Stavoren, Assen, Coevorden, Meppel, Zwolle, Kampen, Deventer, Hattem, Elburg, Harderwijk, Nijkerk, Zutphen, Lochem, Groenlo, Arnhem, Doesburg, Doetinchem, Wageningen, Nijmegen, Bommel (Zaltbommel), Tiel, Kuilenborg (Culemborg), Utrecht, Wijk, Rhenen, IJsselstein, Montfoort, Amersfoort, Weesp, Amsterdam, Monnickendam, Edam, Enkhuizen, Hoorn, Medemblik, Alkmaar, Purmerende, Zaandam, Haarlem, Leyden, Woerden, Gouda, 's-Gravenhage, Delft, Schoonhoven, Schiedam, Maassluis, Brielle, Vlaardingen, Gorinchem, Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Zierikzee, Veere, Middelburg, Vlissingen, Goes, Sluis, Axel, Hulst, Tholen, Willemstad, Bergen op Zoom, Geertruidenberg, Oosterhout, Breda, Tilburg, Heusden, Grave, 's-Hertogenbosch, Helmond, Eindhoven, Venlo en Maastricht. Helmond lost its right in 1815. In 1818 Weert was added.

³ M.C. Deurloo and G.A. Hoekveld, 'The population growth of the urban municipalities in the Netherlands between 1849 and 1970, with particular reference to the period 1899-1930', in: H. Schmal (ed.), *Patterns of European urbanization since 1500* (London 1981)249-283.

⁴ P. Brusse, *Gevallen stad. Stedelijke netwerken en het platteland. Zeeland 1750-1850* (Utrecht 2010) 25-26.

West-Souburg	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 362 (Zeeuws Archief)
Wolphaartsdijk	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 364 (Zeeuws Archief)
Yerseke	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 365 (Zeeuws Archief)
Zoutelande	Archief prefectuur, arch.no. 5, inv.no. 362 (Zeeuws Archief)

IV Variable description

The following table (table 4) comprises all variables included in the census tables. Distinctions between the original values in the census and our interpretations, standardizations and so on have been made through the names of the variables. Variables followed by the suffix ‘_o’ are original data, with the suffix ‘_x’ are interpreted ones and with the suffix ‘-f’ are indicating how we have interpreted some specific data.

In quite a lot of municipalities the column ‘occupation’ consisted not only of occupational titles, but also of relationships to the head of the household and/or civil status. Additionally, information about relationships and civil status were also included in between columns in the census. To keep things clear we made three separate variables with the suffix ‘_o’ for relation, civil status and occupation, although this does not mean that there were in fact always three columns in the specific census.

In some censuses there is also an original column ‘comments’. This is not always filled, but if it was filled it could be data concerning departure, death or military service. We have also made separate variables to capture this kind of information with the suffix ‘_o’. In the source these comments were sometimes written in French and sometimes in Dutch, which is why the database currently records comments in both languages.

The census of 1811 was a pursuit of the French rulers. This means that in the original source, all data is written in French (except comments, which were sometimes added in Dutch). This is reflected in the occupational titles as well as civil status and relationships. In our database we want to capture the data as it is in the original census. However, although the volunteers of the *Zeeuws Archief* have generally recorded the original French occupational titles, they have translated some occupations into Dutch.

All Dutch municipalities are code with the so-called ‘Amsterdam-code’, which is the historical standard code for all Dutch municipalities existing from the 1st of January 1812 onwards (Ad van der Meer & Onno Boonstra, *Repertorium van Nederlandse gemeenten 1812-2006* (DANS The Hague 2006). The latlon-references were provided by Nies Huijsmans (LIACS, *Leiden Institute of Advanced Computer Science*). ‘Unknown’ if a place or province or country could not be standardized.

Table 4. Variable description	
Variable	Explanation
Id_sequence_x	Unique identifier; the sequence established by this code is identical to the sequence in the census.
Municipality_o	The municipality of the census.

Municipality_Adam_code	Amsterdam code for the municipality of the census	
Municipality_lat	Latitude of centre of the municipality of the census (two digits)	
Municipality_lon	Longitude of centre of the municipality of the census (two digits)	
Province_x	The province to which the municipality belongs.	
Country_x	The country to which the municipality belongs.	
Urban_Rural_x	Urban or rural character of the municipality	
	Rural	Only Goes is considered as urban, for more information see the description of the sample.
	Urban	
Year_census_o	Year of the census.	
Page_no_o	Page number of the person in the census.	
District_no_o	The number of the district as taken from the census (not always included in the source).	
House_no_o	House number of the dwelling.	
Id_household_x	Household numbers as constructed according to the way the households are indicated in the source and the rules that have been used to distinguish different households as stated respectively in the following variables <i>Household_source_f</i> and <i>Household_f</i> . The numbering is unique per municipality.	
Household_source_f	Flag assigned for how the households are distinguished (or not) in the source.	
	1	Persons are sequentially recorded in households, distinguished by house numbers and relationships and/or marital status which are explicitly included in the census.
	2	Persons are sequentially recorded in households, distinguished by house numbers. No explicit relationships are distinguished in the census.
	3	Persons are sequentially recorded in households, not distinguished by house numbers but are distinguished by defined relationships and/or marital status.
	4	Persons are sequentially recorded in households, not distinguished by house number or defined relationship or marital status.
	5	No explicit ordering in households to be discerned (e.g. in case of alphabetic ordering of the individuals).
Household_f	Flag assigned for the solution how households are determined (for the specification of the rules constructing the household identifier see appendix I):	
	1	Households are distinguished by explicitly given internal relationships.
	2	Households are distinguished by house number
	3	Households are distinguished by applying rules for household determination, rule 3.2. -3.6
	4	Households are distinguished as an institution because of rule 3.7.1 – 3.7.3
Name_last_o	The surname of the individual as given by the source.	
Name_prefix_o	The prefix of the individual as given by the source.	
Name_first_o	The first name of the individual as given by the source.	
Name_addition_o	Additional information about the name	
Religion_o	The religion of the individual (only recorded in one municipality).	
Civil_status_o	The civil status of the individual as given by the source.	

Occupation_o	Occupation of the individual as given by the source. In the source this field is also used to record information about relationships or civil status, data which we have subdivided into <i>Relation_x</i> and <i>Civil_status_o</i>).	
Occupation_standard_x	Standardized version of the occupation (in Dutch).	
HISCO	The HISCO code assigned to the standardized occupation recorded in <i>Occupation_standard_x</i> . See, M.H.D. van Leeuwen, I. Maas and A. Miles, <i>HISCO. Historical International Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (Leuven 2002).	
HISCO_status	The additional code assigned to add the dimension of status to the HISCO (not always given), see above.	
OCCHISCO	HISCO code as used in the NAPP project	
Relation_o	The relation of the individual within the household, if given by the source.	
Relation_x	Constructed value of the relationship in the household (construction, because the relationship was not always included in the source, for rules see variable <i>Relation_f</i>).	
		Head
		Wife
		Child
		Extended family
Relation_f		Co-resident
	32	Head
	33	Wife
	34	Child
	35	Extended family
	36	Co-resident
Sex_x	37	Institution
	The sex of an individual:	
		Male
		Female
Sex_f		Undetermined
	Flag assigned on how the sex of a person was determined	
	1	Sex of person is derived from the relationship in the household
	2	Sex of person is derived from first name
	3	Sex of person is explicitly recorded in the source
Age_o	The age of the individual as originally recorded in the census. Although the source records the age in French, the data in the database is translated into Dutch by the volunteers. Both years, parts of years and months are recorded in this field. We have separated this information to <i>Age_year_x</i> , <i>Age_month_x</i> and <i>Age_weeks_x</i> . When the age is not specified in the source, this variable is left empty.	
Age_year_x	The age of the individual when given as a year. Parts of years are recorded in years and months (in <i>Age_month_x</i>).	
Age_month_x	The age of the individual distinguished as a number of months (used in the source for small children). When the number of months is higher than 12, the age is calculated in years (in <i>Age_year_x</i>) and months. Children that are described as 'younger than one years old' have been standardized to being 6 months old.	
Age_weeks_x	The age of the individual, generally a child, that is given in the source as	

	a number of weeks. When the age is given in weeks it is not calculated to months, but is recorded as weeks only.
Age_days_x	The age of the individual, generally a child, that is given in the census as a number of days. When the age is given in days it is not calculated to weeks, but is recorded as days only.
Birth_place_o	The place of birth as given by the source. When this field is left blank in the source, we recorded this as 'Unknown'.
Birth_place_x	Standardized place of birth.
Birth_municipality_x	Standardized name of municipality that includes location of place of birth
Birth_province_x	Standardized name of province that includes location of birth of birth
Birth_country_x	Standardized name of country that includes location of place of birth
Birth_place_Adam_code	Amsterdam code for municipality of birth
Birth_place_lat	Latitude of centre of the municipality of birth (two digits)
Birth_place_lon	Longitude of centre of the municipality of birth (two digits)
Arrival_date_o	The original date of arrival as it was originally recorded in the database. Several methods were used to record the arrival date. Most common is dd-mm-yyyy, mm-yyyy or yyyy, but other variations exist (like month name and year, or the number of years that the individual has lived in the municipality). This information is standardized into the fields of <i>Arrival_day_x</i> , <i>Arrival_month_x</i> and <i>Arrival_year_x</i> .
Arrival_day_x	The day the person arrived in the municipality, derived from <i>Arrival_date_o</i> .
Arrival_month_x	The month the person arrived in the municipality, derived from <i>Arrival_date_o</i> .
Arrival_year_x	The year the person arrived in the municipality, derived from <i>Arrival_date_o</i> .
Arrival_from_place_o	The place the person came from upon arrival.
Arrival_from_place_x	Standardized name of place person arrived from
Arrival_municipality_x	Standardized name of municipality that includes place person arrived from
Arrival_province_x	Standardized name of province that includes place person arrived from
Arrival_country_x	Standardized name of country that includes place person arrived from
Arrival_Adam_code	Amsterdam code for municipality person arrived from
Arrival_lat	Latitude of centre of municipality person arrived from (two digits)
Arrival_lon	Longitude of centre of municipality person arrived from (two digits)
Departure_day_o	The day the person departed from the municipality, if given by the source (originally from the comments column).
Departure_month_o	The month the person departed from the municipality, if given by the source (originally from the comments column).
Departure_year_o	The year the person departed from the municipality (originally from the comments column).
Departure_to_place_o	The place the person departed to.
Departure_to_place_x	Standardized place the person departure to
Departure_municipality_x	Standardized name of municipality that includes place person departed to
Departure_province_x	Standardized name of province that includes place person departed to
Departure_country_x	Standardized name of country that includes place person departed to
Departure_Adam_code	Amsterdam code for municipality person departed to
Departure_lat	Latitude of centre of municipality person departed to (two digits)

Departure_lon	Longitude of centre of municipality person departed to (two digits)
Deceased_o	Field to record the individual being deceased, in case this was recorded in the source (originally from the comments column).
Service_o	Additional information about the kind of (military) service the individual was in (originally from the comments column).
Source_info_x	The archive reference where the source can be found.

Appendix 1. Rules for making household variables

The Dutch 1811 censuses are rich historical sources that are documented per household. In Zeeland over half of these censuses have conveniently been organized by house numbers, which makes determining relationships relatively easy. Additionally, twelve of the Zeeland censuses contain explicit data about the relationship of the individual to the household (for example: wife, daughter, son, sister, nephew, orphan and so on).

None	Only house numbers	Only relationships	House numbers and relationships	<i>Total</i>
8	6	4	8	26

In order to distinguish household structures from the data we have constructed rules. These rules are based on the method described in Gruber, Scholz and Szoltysek article ‘Real and synthetic household populations and their analysis. An example of early historical census microdata (Rostock in 1819)’.⁵ Unlike the Rostock microdata, the Zeeland censuses are generally reported in a uniform household sequence of head, wife, children, servants, coresidents and so on, although variations do occur. To benefit the most from the reported structure we have expanded the set of rules to incorporate and capture this reported sequence if possible.

A household may consist of one or more persons. Special cases are institutions like hospitals, boarding schools or poor houses, which are also viewed as a(n institutional) household (see rule 3.7).

In determining households, page ordering is of no use because most of the censuses were filled from top to bottom. With special variables (flags) we indicate how we have constructed the household and the relationships.

I Sources with explicitly given house numbers

1. Persons with the same house number are assumed to be in the same household. A house number was given in fourteen villages out of a total of 26 (including Goes). Distinguishing everyone on one house number as one household means that there is a risk that persons are seen as boarders while in fact they have their own entrance in the house. This may also lead to two families being grouped into one household.

II Sources without explicitly given house numbers

2. In villages without explicitly given house numbers households have to be deduced from the composition of a group of persons. This presupposes that persons are included in the census register in order of a household sequence and that the special roles in the household may be distinguished (see rules 3.1 to 3.7). This has the consequence that boarders may be categorized as households on their own.

⁵ S. Gruber, R.D. Scholz and M. Szoltysek, ‘Real and synthetic household populations and their analysis. An example of early historical census microdata (Rostock in 1819)’, *Historical Methods* 44:2 (2011) 107-113.

III. Rules to determine relationships in a household (and defining the limits of a household)

3. Basics assumptions behind interpreting household composition:

- 3.1. In case relationships and/or marital status are made explicit, for example wife, son or daughter, we take this value instead of using a rule.
- 3.2. If head of households are not made explicit, they can be recognized by:
 - 3.2.1. Being the first person in a sequence of numbered households (in case when the house numbers are given in the source);
 - 3.2.2. Being a male over 18 years old and being recognized as part of a marriage (see rule 3.3);
 - 3.2.3. Being over 18 years old and having children (younger persons with the same last name, in case of a female last names will differ, see rule 3.4) ;
 - 3.2.4. Being a person over 36 years old listed first in a sequence not clearly related to the previous household and sharing the same last name as other following but younger persons in the source over 18 years of age (either their adult children or other relatives).
- 3.3. Marriage of 2 persons: The second person in the census household is assumed to be the wife of the head of the household in case the person is a female, be explicitly married or having a different last name than the head of the household (and should not be explicitly divorced or unmarried), be over 15 years old.
- 3.4. Children: Other persons are assumed to be children of the head of the household if they are explicitly referred to as child, daughter or son, and/or have the same last name as the potential father and have an age difference of at least 15 and at most 46 years with the potential mother (and 55 for a potential father by lacking a mother). When a widow is the head of the households, more than one person with the same (but different from the mother's) last name in that household that have an age difference of at least 15 and at most 46 years with the potential mother are considered to be children as well.
- 3.5. Other related household members: In case persons with the same last name as the head of the household or their spouse differ less than 15 years of age or in case they are older than the head or their spouse they are supposed to be relatives if they have the same last name of the head or the wife of the head. The family of the relative is also assigned to the previous household.
- 3.6. Other non-related household members: Persons are assigned to the household when:
 - 3.6.1. Their occupational title belongs to the list of occupational titles indicating co-residence (e.g. servant, apprentice, journeyman) and the person is unmarried;
 - 3.6.2. The relationship to the household head is consistent with this occupation;
 - 3.6.3. The occupational title is similar to the previous one, and the person is not married;
 - 3.6.4. The person is unmarried and below the age of 20 years; The person is an unmarried woman below the age of 25 years;

3.6.5. The person is an unmarried woman between the ages of 20 and 39 years, and there is no occupational information about her.

3.6.6. The person is an unmarried or widowed women above the age of 40, and there is no occupational information about her and the relationship to the previous and next household is unclear (no recurring last name, no explicit information about relationships).

3.7. Institutions are recognized by

3.7.1 Having a head with typical occupations like 'Boarding house holder', 'School teacher', 'Poor house father' etc., followed by a series of unrelated last names.

3.7.2 Having a specific title in the address or name, indicating an institutional setting

3.7.3 Having a special place in the census book.

Appendix 2. Photographs of the variations of the Zeeland census 1811

la Commune de Goes

LIEU DE NAISSANCE.	L'ÉPOQUE à laquelle il s'est établi dans cette COMMUNE.			Dernier Domicile avant qu'il se soit établi dans cette Commune.
	ANNÉES	MOIS	JOURS	
Goes.				
Wolphaardijk	1770.	Sept.		Wolphaardijk
Goes.				
Thungskilck	1775.			Thungskilck
Lusickstein	1795.	Mai		Lusickstein
Goes.				
Amsterdam	1802	Mai		Amsterdam
Goes.				
Goes.				
de Thage	1751.	Septemb.		de Thage
Goes.				
Saurotke.	1010	Mai		Saurotke.
Amers.	1702.	Sept.		Amers.
Amers.	1702.	Sept.		Amers.
Goes.				
Goes.				
Amsterdam	1010.	Mai		Amsterdam
Goes.				
Rey de Looze	1015.	Septemb.		Rey de Looze
Goes.				

NOM ET PRÉNOM.	QUALITÉ OU PROFESSION.	AGE
J. A.	Officier	75 ans
J. A.	Commerçant	27
J. A.	Commerçant	63
J. A.	Négociant	44
J. A.	Commerçant	47
J. A.	Commerçant	22
J. A.	Commerçant	13
J. A.	Commerçant	0
J. A.	Commerçant	20
J. A.	Commerçant	44
J. A.	Commerçant	35
J. A.	Commerçant	11
J. A.	Commerçant	0
J. A.	Commerçant	6
J. A.	Commerçant	4
J. A.	Commerçant	25
J. A.	Commerçant	23
J. A.	Commerçant	62
J. A.	Commerçant	62
J. A.	Commerçant	19
J. A.	Commerçant	30
J. A.	Commerçant	34
J. A.	Commerçant	39
J. A.	Commerçant	41
J. A.	Commerçant	25
J. A.	Commerçant	24
J. A.	Commerçant	29
J. A.	Commerçant	20
J. A.	Commerçant	22

Figure 2. 1811 Census of Goes. Common form that includes house numbers and relationship data.

Tableau des Habitans de		la Commune de Kapelle et Biezelinge.					
NOM ET PRÉNOM.	QUALITÉ OU PROFESSION.	AGE	LIEU DE NAISSANCE.	L'ÉPOQUE à laquelle il s'est établi dans cette COMMUNE.			Dernier Domicile avant qu'il s'est établi dans cette COMMUNE.
				ANNÉES	MOIS	DATES	
Maarten de Groot	Laboureur	38.	Biezelinge	9	2		Maasland
Leontje Lore	Femme de travail	37.	idem	8			idem
Leontje de Groot	Fille	7	Biezelinge				idem
Adriana Berma	Amante	17	Kapelle			11	idem
Adriaan Bertram	Laboureur	35	idem	20			Maasland
Catharina Trend	Femme de travail	40	Maas	19			idem
Leontje van Maas	Fille		Maas	14			idem
Leontje Bertram	idem	13	Biezelinge	13			idem
Jean Maas	Laboureur	71	Biezelinge	11			Biezelinge
Marina Maas	Fille	16	Biezelinge	12			Biezelinge
Schanna Maas	Fille	15	idem	10			idem
Clara Maas	idem	8	idem	8			idem
Theresa Maas	Laboureur	57	Maasland	9			Maasland
Stedans Maas	Fille	18	Maasland	9			idem
Marie Bertram	Femme de travail	68	idem	32			idem
Lydie de Maas	idem	45	Biezelinge	55			idem
Willem Maasberg	Fille	19	idem	19			idem
Antje Maasberg	idem	11	idem	18			idem
Jan Bertram	Laboureur	32	Kapelle		1		Biezelinge
Leontje Bertram	Femme de travail	23	Biezelinge		1		idem
Adriana Bertram	Fille	6	idem		1		idem
Gerard Bertram	Fille	5	Biezelinge		1		idem
Adriana Bertram	Fille	4	idem		1		idem
Peter Bertram	Fille	2	idem		1		idem
Adriana de Jong	Laboureur		idem		1		idem

Figure 3. 1811 Census of Kapelle en Biezelinge. Common form that includes explicit relationships but without house numbers.

Tableau des Habitans de		la Commune de 's-Gravenpolder					
NOM ET PRÉNOM.	QUALITÉ ou PROFESSION.	AGE.	LIEU DE NAISSANCE.	L'ÉPOQUE à laquelle il s'est établi dans cette COMMUNE.			Dernier Domicile avant qu'il s'est établi dans cette Commune.
				ANNÉES.	MOIS.	DAIES.	
1. Pieter	Forneur	52	's-Gravenpolder				
2. Hendrik	Forneur	45	's-Gravenpolder				
3. Pieter	Forneur	39	's-Gravenpolder				
4. Pieter	Forneur	38	's-Gravenpolder				
5. Pieter	Forneur	35	's-Gravenpolder				
6. Pieter	Forneur	32	's-Gravenpolder				
7. Pieter	Forneur	30	's-Gravenpolder				
8. Pieter	Forneur	28	's-Gravenpolder				
9. Pieter	Forneur	27	's-Gravenpolder				
10. Pieter	Forneur	23	's-Gravenpolder				
11. Pieter	Forneur	21	's-Gravenpolder				
12. Pieter	Forneur	20	's-Gravenpolder				
13. Pieter	Forneur	19	's-Gravenpolder				
14. Pieter	Forneur	18	's-Gravenpolder				
15. Pieter	Forneur	17	's-Gravenpolder				
16. Pieter	Forneur	16	's-Gravenpolder				
17. Pieter	Forneur	15	's-Gravenpolder				
18. Pieter	Forneur	14	's-Gravenpolder				
19. Pieter	Forneur	13	's-Gravenpolder				
20. Pieter	Forneur	12	's-Gravenpolder				
21. Pieter	Forneur	11	's-Gravenpolder				
22. Pieter	Forneur	10	's-Gravenpolder				
23. Pieter	Forneur	9	's-Gravenpolder				
24. Pieter	Forneur	8	's-Gravenpolder				
25. Pieter	Forneur	7	's-Gravenpolder				
26. Pieter	Forneur	6	's-Gravenpolder				

Figure 4. 1811 Census of 's-Gravenpolder. Form that does not distinguish house numbers or relationships.

Tableau

des Habitans de la Commune d'Oost-Souburg.

N ^o d'ordre	Nom et prenom des Habitans	Sils sont maries ou non	Lieu de leur naissance	leur age	leur prof ^o	L'poque a lieu de leur domicile		
						lequel Lieu	est venu celui d'ant notable cette Commune	
1	Johan Baptitt Alexander	marie	Duykerke	61 ans	Marchand	en	Mars 1811	Hellingue
	Catharina Schout	—	St. Laurent	56 —	—	—	—	—
	Catharina Alexander	—	Hellingue	53 —	—	—	—	—
	Francois Alexander	—	—	55 —	—	—	—	—
	Catharina Abrahamde	non marie	Hogelands	25 —	domestique	1 mai 1811	—	Beckerke
	Janus de Sijzer	marie	St. Hanske	39 —	jardinier	—	—	Hellingue
	Jacoba Bakker	—	Veere	37 —	Jardinier	—	—	—
	Florens de Sijzer	—	Poppendam	51 —	Coelier	—	—	—
	Catharina de Sijzer	—	Hellingue	5 —	—	—	—	—
	Gerard Wouterd	non marie	oukerke	33 —	Jardinier	—	—	—
	Jacobus Maas	—	Hellingue	22 —	domestique	—	—	—
	Thomas de Naa	—	—	22 —	—	—	—	—
	Jacobus Puype	—	Middelb.	16 —	—	—	—	—
	Johanna Willemde	—	oukerke	22 —	—	—	—	—
	Antonina Andriette	—	Hellingue	22 —	—	—	—	—
2	Corn. Plejts fill de S.	veuf	Zaamslag	75 —	Sty ^e main	16 Oct. 1766	—	Zaamslag
	Maria Plejts	non marie	Oosthouburg	61 —	—	—	—	—
	Johanna Plejts	—	—	27 —	—	—	—	—
	Piermella de Wolf	—	—	18 —	domestique	—	—	—
	Simon Hillebrand	marie	—	24 —	journalier	1 Mai 1811	—	oukerke
	Janna Poype	—	Poypeke	20 —	journaliere	—	—	—
3	Roelje Precke	veuve	Oosthouburg	55 —	—	—	—	—
	Leentje Papper	—	—	5 —	—	—	—	—

Figure 5. 1811 Census of Oost-Souburg. Form that includes civil status and house numbers.

Departement
des
Bouches du Rhin

Arrondissement
de
Goes.

Commune
d'Oudelande.

Tableau des Habitans de la Commune d'Oudelande.

N ^o d'habitation	Nom de la Personne.	Prénom.	Qualité ou Profession.	Age	Lieu de Naiſſance.	Lieu	
						Epogue à laquelle il est venu s'établir dans la Commune.	de son domicile ancien avant de venir à s'établir dans la Commune.
1.	Vorte.	Jacomyntje	Cultivatrice	56	Oudelande		
	Lieun.	Adriaan de	Palet de Sabon	25	Baarland		
	Pothoek	Kantje	Servante	21.	Oudelunse		
	Korroman	Rachel	Servante	18.	Oudelande		
2.	Drogenaar	Jacomyntje	Servante	20	Ellenwoutdyk	Mai 1810	Ellenwoutdyk
	Potter	Levinus	Particulier	32.	Oudelande		
	Bosman	Elisabeth		22	Käppelle		
	Mol	Jan	Journalier	25	Ellenwoutdyk		Ellenwoutdyk
	Leys	Kaatje Cost	Journalière	21	Drewege		Ellenwoutdyk
3.	Buisje.	J. vander	Indennise	40	Goes.		
	Kök.	Stabella		36	Goes		
	Buisje	Coen. vander.		7	Baarland		
4.	Wingen	Peter van	Journalier	24.	Oudelande		
	Luiken van G.		Journalier	25	Oudelande		
5.	Dregge.	D.	Journalier	30.	Oudelande		
	Loos.	J. van.	Journalier	28.	Kattendyk		
	Dregge.	Loos.	Journalier	45	Oudelande		
	Dregge	Lanna	Journalier	31.	Oudelande		
6.	Wolse.	H.	Berger	58.	Ellenwoutdyk		
	Koolse	J.		59	Buisje		

Figure 6. 1811 Census of Oudelande. Alternative common form that distinguishes house numbers but no relationships.