The website 'Monasteries in the Netherlands until 1800: a Census' has the following eleven components:
-this Introduction
-Monasteries, the central database with records for each of the 750-odd monasteries
-Granges and Urban Refuges
-Houses of *Terminarii*
-Collegiate Churches
-List of Eliminations
-Concordances
-Topographical Index (pdf)
-Bibliography, with list of abbreviations (pdf)
-Archaeological Bibliography (pdf)
-Document 'Monasteries Before and After 1800' (pdf)

In Monasteries textual queries are possible on the Title assigned to each record, as well as on the fields IDNR (= identification number), Parish, Patron Saint, Alias, Diocese, Province, Gender and Development (applying the Thesaurus), or on combinations. Additionally, numerical queries are possible in the fields First and Last Mention. In the subsidiary databases, Granges and Urban Refuges as well as Houses of *Terminarii* may be found starting from the monasteries on which they depended or from the locations of these dependent entities themselves.

In Monasteries the Title given to each record reflects as much as possible the situation in which the monastery was found around 1500, the period of greatest flowering of monastic life. With respect to the monasteries and religious houses which vanished already before that date, a title was chosen as required, and the same is true for the moasteries starting in the Early Modern period. Changes are annotated in the respective fields. A shift of status may be traced in the Development field, which also gives notice of relocations. These relocations may be followed in more detail in the accompanying Map; if they entail a shift in toponym, recourse may be had to the **Topographical Index.** The toponyms applied as a rule are those of the parishes, because the ecclesiastical geography – different from the secular one – is comprehensive, unambiguous and stable, at least in the later Middle Ages. In some cases this means that a well-known monastery is found under a less well-known toponym; the Cistercian Abbey of Aduard, for example, must be found under Franssum (F04). The Topographical Index has been devised also to bridge these differences. Apart from the Monasteries, this index also refers to the Granges and Urban Refuges, the Houses of *Terminarii,* the Collegiate Churches and the List of Eliminations. A name like Aduard as a rule has also been inserted in the Alias field, which is textually searchable. In the over 750 records of the central database a field has been reserved for references to the corresponding articles in the *Monasticon Batavum.* The separate database **Concordances** of articles in *Monasticon Batavum* to the identification numbers in the Census allows following this path in reverse order. The **Bibliography** supports all components, including the Introduction; for the archaeological publications a separate Bibliography has been added.

Survey of the fields in the records (with the exception of the last two these are textual fields)

[Title]   see the explanation above
           If available, at the top of the record a photo is shown, if necessary with some explanation.
           Likewise at the top a section of the Map is projected, showing the location(s)

	with the respective initial years.
IDNR:	unique identity marker (a letter and a dual number)
Parish:	see the explanation above
Municipality:	present municipality, according to the division per 1 january 2015
Patron Saint:	if known
Alias:	one or more alias names
Diocese:	according to the pre-1559 division
Diocese II:	reflects the situation in the Early Modern period
Province:	refers to the duchies, counties and lordships of the medieval Low Countries
Province II:	reflects the political situation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
Gender:	male, female or both
Development:	this field lists the various stages in the life cycle of the monastery. The data entered in this field are approximative and do not claim completeness; they intend to enable the user to follow the main lines of development; the start of many religious houses lies in the dark, and the data available for this beginning may vary: foundation, incorporation in the order, dedication of a chapel, etcetera; years with an asterisk * are the very years of the change, those without concern a *terminus ante quem*; Chapter of Utrecht means: incorporated in the Chapter of Utrecht (Tertiaries etceterafor the names of the orders a thesaurus is used, which is explained below
Filiation:	relationship, if known, to one or more older religious houses
End of Monastic Life:	indications are of a variable nature and often approximative, depending on the available data: incorporation in another monastery or in the cathedral chapter of one of the dioceses newly founded in 1559, abolishing of catholic worship during the Revolt, ending of independent management of possessions, arrangement for pensioning the former religious, demolition of the buildings; the Utrecht bailiwick of the Teutonic Order exists till the present day, the order of Knights Hospitaller has been revivified in 1909 after a slumbering existence of 325 years
Narrative Sources (CK):	refers to the printed repertory Carasso-Kok (1981)
Narrative Sources (NS):	refers to the digital database *Narrative Sources* (www.narrative-sources.be)
Manuscripts:	Middle Dutch manuscripts according to the census Stooker and Verbeij (1997)
Archives:	refers to those record offices which keep substantial collections of archival records
Literature:	titles dating from after 1941/2 (*Monasticon Batavum*) have been included, selectively and with a focus on those publications that helped identifying the religious house
Third Order:	concordance to the numbering of Tertiary convents applied in Goudriaan (1998), Van Engen (2006) and the *Monasticon Trajectense*
Monasticon Batavum:	concordance, see explanation above
ENK:	code in the encyclopaedia of Erfgoedcentrum Nederlands Kloosterleven (http://www.erfgoedkloosterleven.nl/)
MeMO:	refers to the digital database Medieval Memoria Online (http://memo.hum.uu.nl/database/index-nl.html), which comprises data on the medieval cult of remembrance in the present-day Netherlands until the year 1580. It shows memorial objects and texts and contains short descriptions of the medieval ecclesiastical institutions from which this material has its origin,

including ca. 160 monasteries. The number entered in this field refers to the institution in MeMO

Van Deventer: indicated on the corresponding urban map by Jacob van Deventer; the numbers between brackets [ ] refer to the commentary in the edition Koeman, Visser and Van der Krogt (1992-2001)

Rijksmonument: refers to the Monumentenregister which lists all monuments officially recognized on the national level; this register is kept up to date by the Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (RCE) [Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands]

Coordinates: According to the National System of Triangulation as applied in the *Grote Topografische Atlas van Nederland 1:50.000*; a = above and to the left of the intersection; b = above and to the right; c = below and to the left; d = below and to the right

Archaeological Monument: according to the Archeologisch Monumentenregister kept by RCE; see AMK (https://archeologieinnederland.nl/amk-en-ikaw)

Archaeological Status: protected or of high (archaeological) value

Archaeological Activities: excavation, observation, different types of inventory archaeological surveillance of activities stirring the soil

Archaeological Publication: publications in the public domain, excluding internal and/or provisional reports

First mention: numerical field. Always consult the details in the Development field

Last mention: numerical field. Always consult the details in the field End of Monastic Life