

Section 5

# Census Forms, 1790-1930

**Population Schedules:**

1790 Census Form .....	126
1800 U.S. Census Form .....	128
1810 U.S. Census Form .....	130
1820 U.S. Census Form .....	132
1830 U.S. Census Form .....	134
1840 U.S. Census Form .....	136
1850 U.S. Census Form .....	138
1860 U.S. Census Form .....	140
1870 U.S. Census Form .....	142
1880 U.S. Census Form .....	144
1885 U.S. Census Form .....	146
1890 U.S. Union Veterans' Census Form	148
1900 U.S. Census Form .....	150
1910 U.S. Census Form .....	152
1920 U.S. Census Form .....	154
1930 U.S. Census Form .....	156

**Slave Schedules:**

1850 U.S. Slave Schedule Form .....	158
1860 U.S. Slave Schedule Form .....	160

**Mortality Schedules:**

1850 U.S. Mortality Schedule Form ...	162
1860 U.S. Mortality Schedule Form ...	164
1870 U.S. Mortality Schedule Form ...	166
1880 U.S. Mortality Schedule Form ...	168

**Soundex Index Extraction Forms:**

1880 U.S. Soundex Form .....	170
1900 U.S. Soundex Form .....	172
1910 U.S. Soundex/Miracode Form ...	174
1920 U.S. Soundex Form .....	176
1930 U.S. Soundex Form .....	178

**Census Extraction Sheet:**

1790-1840 U.S. Census Comparison Sheet	180
1850-1930 U.S. Census Comparison Sheet	182



## First Census of the United States - 1790

**General Information:** In 1908, the Census Office in Washington, D.C., undertook a project to extract and index the 1790 census name lists, a publication now commonly known as the *1790 Heads of Families*. It includes the name lists for twelve of the sixteen federal court districts that were originally enumerated in the 1790 census. Vermont entered the Union as the 14th state in early 1791, its census taken as of 1 April 1791. Also, in 1790, Maine was still part of Massachusetts but had its own census because it was a separate federal court district. The same was true of Kentucky which was still part of Virginia but was a separate federal court district. The Census Office's 1790 volumes, therefore, are limited to the federal court districts of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia.

**Content:** The 1790 census format included the name of a head of household, the number

of free white males under 16, and 16 or older, the number of free white females of any age, the name of a slave owner, and number of slaves owned by that person.

**Census losses:** 1790 districtwide census losses include those for Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Virginia. Since Virginia had extant tax lists covering all of its counties for the years immediately preceding 1790, the Census Office used these tax lists to reconstruct the 1790 name lists for the entire state of Virginia. A few 1790 counties of other states were also reconstructed from tax lists, including certain counties in North Carolina and Maryland.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1790 census is contained on 12 rolls of 35mm film, series M637. In addition, the 1908 printed volumes of the 1790 census were filmed on three rolls of 35mm film as series T498.



## Second Census of the United States - 1800

**General Information:** The 1800 federal census included two new states admitted to the Union since 1790: Kentucky, admitted in 1792; and Tennessee, previously the “Southwest Territory,” admitted in 1796 for a total of 16 states in the Union. In addition, three territories were enumerated for the first time in 1800: Mississippi Territory, created in 1798 from lands obtained in a treaty with Spain; the Northwest Territory, created in 1787 (but not enumerated in 1790); and Indiana Territory, divided from the old Northwest Territory in early 1800. Maine was still a federal court district within the state of Massachusetts; and therefore, Maine had a separate census taken. The District of Columbia was created in 1791 from land ceded by Maryland and Virginia, but its first census of 1800 was taken with Maryland and Virginia.

**Content:** The 1800 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories, the name of a slave owner, and number of slaves owned by that person.

**Census losses:** 1800 districtwide census losses include those for Georgia, Indiana Territory, Kentucky, Mississippi Territory, New Jersey, Northwest Territory, and Tennessee, which have no known substitutes except some isolated tax lists. The 1800 census for Washington County, Northwest Territory (later Ohio), was found among the papers of the New Ohio Company. The papers are now at the Special Collections Department, Marietta College Library, Marietta, Ohio, and microfilmed by the FHL in Salt Lake City. Washington County was about one-third of the population of the old Northwest Territory in 1800. The portion of the District of Columbia included with the Maryland side (Washington County, DC) survives and is part of the Maryland 1800 census. The portion for the Virginia side (Alexandria County, DC) is lost along with all of Virginia for 1800.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1800 census is contained on 52 rolls of 35mm film, series M32.



### Third Census of the United States - 1810

**General Information:** The 1810 federal census included the new state of Ohio, admitted in 1803, bringing the total to seventeen states in the Union. The 1810 census also included the District of Columbia, separated in the census schedules from Virginia and Maryland for the first time. In addition, six territories in the public domain were enumerated. Georgia ceded its western lands to the federal government in 1802. These were added to Mississippi Territory, doubling its size. In 1804, two new territories were created from the Louisiana Purchase: Louisiana Territory (renamed Missouri Territory in 1812); and Orleans Territory, which would become the state of Louisiana in 1812. The remainder of the old Northwest Territory left by the creation of the state of Ohio and a part of Indiana Territory were combined to become Michigan Territory in 1805. To complete the changes for the decade, Illinois Territory was created in 1809, reducing Indiana Territory to its present

boundaries except it still included the northern peninsula of present-day Michigan.

**Content:** The 1810 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories, the name of a slave owner, and number of slaves owned by that person.

**Census losses:** 1810 districtwide census losses include those for the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana Territory, Michigan Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana (MO) Territory, New Jersey, and Tennessee. Partial losses included Illinois Territory which had only two counties (Randolph is extant, St. Clair is lost), and Ohio, all lost except Washington County.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1810 census is contained on 71 rolls of 35mm film, series M252





### Fourth Census of the United States - 1820

**General Information:** By 1820 six new states had been formed bringing the total to twenty-three states in the Union. The six were: Louisiana, admitted in 1812; Indiana in 1816; Mississippi in 1817; Illinois in 1818; Alabama in 1819; and Maine in 1820. Orleans Territory became the state of Louisiana in 1812, and Louisiana Territory was renamed Missouri Territory the same year. Michigan Territory spanned the northern portion of the old Northwest Territory north of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. A new Arkansas Territory was created from the southern area of Missouri Territory in 1819.

**Content:** The 1820 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories, the name of a slave owner, the number of slaves owned by that person, the number of male and female slaves

by age categories, and the number of foreigners (not naturalized) in a household.

**Census losses:** 1820 districtwide census losses include those for Arkansas Territory, Missouri Territory, and New Jersey. Partial losses were for over half the counties of Alabama. In 1820, Tennessee had two federal court districts, one with a U.S. Courthouse in Nashville, the other in Knoxville. The original censuses returned to Washington were from the Nashville district only, representing the western two-thirds of the state. The schedules for the twenty Eastern counties enumerated within the Knoxville 1820 district were not received in Washington and are presumed lost.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1820 census is contained on 142 rolls of 35mm film, series M33.



### **Fifth Census of the United States - 1830**

**General Information:** Missouri became a state in 1821, bringing the total number of states in the 1830 census to twenty-four. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819, but treaty ratification did not occur until 1821. Florida became a territory in 1822, and its first census taken was in 1830. No other new territories were added to the U.S. before this census year.

**Content:** The 1830 census format included the name of a head of household; the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories; the name of a slave owner and number of slaves owned by that

person; the number of male and female slaves by age categories; the number of foreigners (not naturalized) in a household; and the number of deaf, dumb, and blind persons within a household.

**Census losses:** None for 1830, except some countywide losses in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Mississippi.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1830 census is contained on 201 rolls of 35mm film, series M19.

# 1840 Federal Census

Researcher:

Date:

Extracted from the original text of the 1840 Census Schedules

NARA Microfilm Series M704		Roll no.:		State:		County:		Township:	
Page:		FREE WHITE PERSONS - including heads of families		FREE COLORED		Males		Females	
Name of HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		0 thru 4 years		5 thru 9 years		10 thru 14 years		15 thru 19 years	
		20 thru 29 years		30 thru 39 years		40 thru 49 years		50 thru 59 years	
		60 thru 69 years		70 thru 79 years		80 thru 89 years		90 thru 99 years	
		100 years and over		0 thru 4 years		5 thru 9 years		10 thru 14 years	
		15 thru 19 years		20 thru 29 years		30 thru 39 years		40 thru 49 years	
		50 thru 59 years		60 thru 69 years		70 thru 79 years		80 thru 89 years	
		90 thru 99 years		100 years and over		0 thru 9 years		10 thru 9 years	
		36 thru 54 years		36 thru 54 years		24 thru 35 years		24 thru 35 years	
		55 thru 99 years		55 thru 99 years		10 thru 9 years		10 thru 9 years	
		100 years and over		100 years and over		0 thru 9 years		0 thru 9 years	
		TOTAL PERSONS		TOTAL PERSONS		TOTAL PERSONS		TOTAL PERSONS	
		0 - 13		14 - 24		23 & over		Blind	
		Deaf & dumb		Aliens		White persons who are:			
		1		2		3		4	
		5		6		7		8	
		9							
Revolutionary War / Military Pensioners		Age		No. of Persons in Each Family Employed in:		SLAVES		Schools Etc.	
Name		Mining		Agriculture		Commerce		Manufactures and trades.	
		Navigation of the ocean		Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers		Leamed professions and engineers		Males	
		Females		Females		Females		Females	
1									1
2									2
3									3
4									4
5									5
6									6
7									7
8									8
9									9

### **Sixth Census of the United States - 1840**

**General Information:** Two new states were included in the 1840 federal census: Arkansas, admitted in 1836; and Michigan in 1837 bringing the total of states in the Union to twenty-six. Florida Territory was enumerated, as were two new territories: Wisconsin Territory, carved out of the bounds of Michigan Territory in 1836, including part of the area of present-day Minnesota; and Iowa Territory, created from the unorganized territory between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in 1838 and a northern area that later became Minnesota and Dakota Territories. The “Indian Territory” was created in 1828 from the western part of Arkansas Territory, but no federal census was taken in that area until 1860.

**Content:** The 1840 census format included the name of a head of household; the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories; the name of a slave owner; the number of slaves owned by that person; the number of male and female slaves by age categories; the number of foreigners (not naturalized) in a household; the number of deaf, dumb, and blind persons within a household; the number and age of each person receiving a military pension; and the number of persons attending school.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1840 census is contained on 580 rolls of 35mm film, series M704.



### **Seventh Census of the United States - 1850**

**General Information:** Between 1840 and 1850, five new states were added to the Union: Florida and Texas, both admitted in 1845; Iowa in 1846; Wisconsin in 1848; and California in 1850 bringing the total to thirty-one states. In addition, four new territories were included: Oregon Territory, created in 1848; Minnesota Territory in 1849; and New Mexico Territory and Utah Territory, both created in 1850. No enumeration for the “Unorganized Territory” of the great plains was included in the 1850 census. This area later became all or part of the states of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

**Content:** For the first time, the 1850 census schedules listed the name of every person in a

household. The census was taken with a census day of 1 June 1850. The categories included the following for each person: name; age as of the census day; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; value of real estate; whether married within the previous year; whether deaf, dumb, blind, or insane; whether a pauper; whether able to read or speak English; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. No relationships were shown between members of a household.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1850 census is contained on 1,009 rolls of 35mm film, series M432, including free schedules and slave schedules.





## **Eighth Census of the United States - 1860**

**General Information:** Between 1850 and 1860, two new states were added to the Union for a total of thirty-three states: Minnesota was admitted in 1858, and Oregon in 1859. The existing territories of New Mexico and Utah were included in the 1860 census as were three new territories: Washington Territory, created in 1853 from Oregon Territory; and Nebraska and Kansas Territories, created from the “Unorganized Territory” in 1854. Washington Territory increased in size in 1859 when Oregon became a state, adding the area of present-day Idaho plus the portions of present-day Montana and Wyoming lying west of the continental divide. The region matching the present bounds of Oklahoma was unofficially called the “Indian Territory.” In 1860, for the first time, a census was taken there, but only for non-Indians living in that region. The name lists for the non-Indians in the “Indian Territory” were added to the end of the Arkansas name lists. The remainder of the “Unorganized Territory” left by the creation of

Nebraska Territory and the state of Minnesota was included in the 1860 census, enumerated as “Unorganized Dakota Territory.”

**Content:** The 1860 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household with a census day of 1 June 1860. The categories included the following for each person: name; age as of the census day; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; whether married within the previous year; whether deaf, dumb, blind, or insane; whether a pauper; whether able to read or speak English; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. No relationships between members of a household were given.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1860 census is contained on 1,438 rolls of 35mm film, series M653, including free schedules and slave schedules.



### **Ninth Census of the United States - 1870**

**General Information:** Between 1860 and 1870—the decade of the Civil War—four new states were added to the Union for a total of thirty-seven states: Kansas became a state in 1861, West Virginia in 1863, Nevada in 1864, and Nebraska in 1867. In addition, six new territories were created: Dakota and Colorado Territories in 1861, Arizona and Idaho Territories in 1863, Montana Territory in 1864, and Wyoming Territory in 1868. New Mexico Territory was reduced to its present size with the creation of Arizona and Colorado Territories, as was Washington Territory with the creation of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana Territories. Kansas was reduced to its present size with the creation of Colorado Territory, as was Nebraska with the creation of Dakota Territories, Montana and Wyoming. Utah Territory was reduced to its present size with the creation of the state of Nevada and Colorado Territory. The “Unorganized Territory,” unofficially called the “Indian Territory” was not enumerated for non-Indians in 1870.

**Content:** The 1870 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household with a census day of 1 June 1870. The categories included the following for each person: name; age as of the census day; month of birth if born during the year; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; whether married within the previous year; month of marriage if married within the previous year; whether deaf, dumb, blind, or insane; whether able to read or write; whether father or mother of foreign birth; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. No relationships between members of a household were shown.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1870 census is contained on 1,748 rolls of 35mm film, mostly in series M593. Some Minnesota schedules were filmed with series M593 on rolls 716-719. The entire Minnesota state copy is on series T132, rolls 1-13.



### Tenth Census of the United States - 1880

**General Information:** Only one new state was admitted to the Union between 1870 and 1880 (Colorado in 1876) bringing the total to thirty-eight states. Eight territories were enumerated: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming territories. Unorganized Alaska was enumerated, but the “Indian Territory” was not enumerated for non-Indians.

**Content:** The 1880 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household with a census day of 1 June 1880. The categories included the following for each person: name and age as of the census day; month of birth if born during the year; relationship to the head

of house; name of street and number of house; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; marital status; whether married within the previous year; whether temporarily or permanently disabled; whether crippled, maimed, or deformed; time unemployed during the census year; whether deaf, dumb, blind, or insane; whether able to read or write; birthplace of father and mother; and whether the person attended school within the previous year.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1880 census is contained on 1,454 rolls of 35mm film, series T9.



## 1885 Censuses Taken with Federal Assistance

**General Information:** Congress allowed any state or territory to take a census in 1885 and have the federal government pay for part of the expense. Only five states or territories took up the government's offer: Colorado, Dakota Territory, Florida, Nebraska, and New Mexico Territory. The 1885 census followed the same format as the 1880 census schedules, except that the names usually give an initial letter instead of a first name for a person. Those federal copies of the 1885 census that have been microfilmed include Population Schedules (list of inhabitants), inter-filed with other schedules, such as Agricultural Schedules (lists of farmers and farm products), Manufactures Schedules (lists of companies, description of businesses, etc.), and Mortality Schedules (lists of persons who died within the previous twelve months).

### Census Losses and Microfilm:

**Colorado:** The state copy of the Colorado 1885 census is located at the Colorado State Archives. The federal copy is at the National Archives and was microfilmed as series M158 (8 rolls). The federal copy is missing Fremont and Garfield counties, while the state copy has Fremont but is missing Garfield and eighteen other counties.

**Dakota Territory:** The 1885 census survives for just 37 of the 132 counties that existed in 1885, 17 in the present-day North Dakota portion and 20 in the present-day South

Dakota portion. The surviving 1885 counties for present-day North Dakota are Allred, Bowman, Buford, Dunn, McIntosh, McKenzie, Mercer, Mountrail, Oliver, Renville, Stanton, Towner, Villard, Wallace, Ward, Wells, and Wynn. The surviving 1885 counties of present-day South Dakota are Beadle, Butte, Charles Mix, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Hand, Hanson, Hutchinson, Hyde, Lake, Lincoln, Marshall, McPherson, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Stanley, and Turner. The South Dakota portion was microfilmed by the National Archives as series GR27 (3 rolls).

**Florida:** The Florida State Archives reported having no state manuscript of the 1885 census, just the microfilmed federal copy (microfilm series M845, 14 rolls). Missing are Alachua, Clay, Columbia, and Nassau counties.

**Nebraska:** 1885 federal copy was microfilmed by the National Archives as series M352 (56 rolls). Missing are Blaine and Chase counties.

**New Mexico Territory:** The federal copy of the New Mexico Territory 1885 census is complete for all counties and was microfilmed by the National Archives as series M846 (6 rolls). The state copy, microfilmed by the University of New Mexico - Albuquerque, is missing Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and San Miguel counties.





## **Eleventh Census of the United States - 1890**

### **Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans**

**General Information:** Over 99 percent of the 1890 census was destroyed as a result of a fire which took place in January 1921 in Washington, DC. A special census listing was extracted from the 1890 population schedules for surviving Union soldiers, sailors, and marines (or their widows), and a portion of that special census survives.

**Content of 1890 Union Veterans Census:** The schedules listed the name of each soldier, sailor, marine, or widow of a veteran in a household; the veteran's rank; company; regiment or vessel; dates of enlistment and discharge; length of service in years, months, and days; post office address; nature of disability, if any; and remarks.

**Census losses:** Of the forty-nine states and territories enumerated in 1890, sixteen of the

states' Union Veterans' schedules (alphabetically from Alabama through Kansas) were apparently lost in the fire, as were about half of the names for Kentucky. State listings begin with the partial list for Kentucky and are complete from Louisiana through Wyoming.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the fragments of the 1890 census is contained on 3 rolls of 35mm film, series M407. An index to the surviving names of the 1890 census was compiled and microfilmed on 2 rolls of 16mm film, series M496.

The 1890 Special Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War were microfilmed on 118 rolls of 35mm film, series M123.



## Twelfth Census of the United States - 1900

**General Information:** Utah was added to the Union in 1896 bringing the total number of states to forty-five. Oklahoma Territory, Arizona Territory, Hawaii Territory, “Unorganized (Indian) Territory,” New Mexico Territory, and Alaska were also included. Hawaii was annexed to the U.S. in 1898 and became a territory in 1900. Unorganized Alaska was enumerated, but did not become a territory until 1912.

**Content:** The 1900 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name of each person; relationship to the head of house; name of street and number of house; sex; color; the person’s age, plus the exact month and year of birth;

birthplace; if female, number of children, and number of children still living in 1900; occupation; marital status, and if married, number of years; number of years in the U.S.; birthplace of father and mother; whether parents were of foreign birth; whether able to read or write; whether a person could speak English; and whether the person attended school within the previous year.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1900 census is contained on 1,854 rolls of 35mm film, series T623. The original census schedules, after microfilming in the early 1940s, were destroyed.



### Thirteenth Census of the United States - 1910

**General Information:** Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907 bringing the total number of states to forty-six. Arizona, Hawaii, and New Mexico Territories were also enumerated. Unorganized Alaska was enumerated, but did not become a territory until 1912. Also included in the census was the U.S. possession of Puerto Rico.

**Content:** The 1910 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name of a street and house number; the name and age of each person; relationship to the head of house; sex; color; if female, the number of children, and number of children still living in 1910; marital status, and if married, number of years; year of immigration to the U.S.; whether a naturalized citizen, alien, or papers pending;

language spoken; trade or profession, type of business, and whether an employee, employer, or working on one's own account; whether out of work, and if so, the number weeks out; birthplace of father and mother; whether able to read or write; whether the person attended school within the previous year; whether a person own or rented a house; whether the house was mortgaged or mortgage free; whether a farm or a home; whether the person was a veteran; and whether the person was blind or deaf.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1910 census is contained on 1,784 rolls of 35mm film, series T624. The original census schedules, after microfilming in the early 1940s, were destroyed.



### **Fourteenth Census of the United States - 1920**

**General Information:** Arizona and New Mexico both became states in 1912 bringing the total number of states to forty-eight. Hawaii Territory and Alaska Territory were enumerated along with the U.S. possessions of Guam, Midway, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

**Content:** The 1920 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name of a street and house number; the name, age, and birthplace of each person; relationship to the head of house; sex; color; if female, the number of children, and number of children still living in 1920; marital status, and if married, number of years; year of immigration to the U.S.; whether a naturalized citizen, alien, or papers

pending; language spoken; trade or profession, type of business, and whether an employee, employer, or self employed; whether out of work, and if so, the number of weeks out; birthplace of father and mother; whether able to read or write; whether the person attended school during the previous year; whether a person own or rented a house; whether the house was mortgaged or mortgage free; whether a farm or a home; whether the person was a veteran; and whether the person was blind or deaf.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1920 census is contained on 2,076 rolls of 35mm film, series T625. The original census schedules, after microfilming in the early 1940s, were destroyed.

# 1930 Federal Census

Extracted from the original text of the 1930 Census Schedules

Researcher:

Date:

NARA Microfilm Series:

Roll no.:

Sheet no.:

Enumeration district no.:

Supervisor's district no.:

Incorporated place:

Block no.:

Ward of city:

Unincorporated place:

Institution:

Enumeration date:

Township, Town, Precinct, etc.:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	ABC	22	23	24	25	26	D	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200				
																																																																																																																																																																																																										Street, ave., road, etc.	House no. (in cities)	No. of dwelling house in order of enumeration	Family no.
Place of Abode		Home data										Personal description										Institution:										Enumeration date:																																																																																																																																																																													
Place of Abode		Home data										Personal description										Institution:										Enumeration date:																																																																																																																																																																													
Place of Abode		Home data										Personal description										Institution:										Enumeration date:																																																																																																																																																																													



## Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930

**General Information:** The National Archives and Records Administration is expected to release the population schedules of the 1930 census to the public in the year 2002. Forty-eight states were enumerated along with Hawaii Territory and Alaska Territory, plus the U.S. possessions of Guam, Midway, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

**Content:** The 1930 population census schedule has the categories of **Place of Abode:** listing the street number, avenue, or road, and family numbers in order of visitation; **Name:** listing the surname, first name and middle initial of each person as of 1 April 1930; **Relation:** listing the relationship of each person to the homemaker (indicated with "H"); **Home Data:** listing whether the home was owned or rented, the value of the home or monthly rental, whether the home had a radio set, and whether the family lived on a farm; **Personal Description:** listing the person's sex, color or race, coded to indicate White (W), Negro (Neg), Mexican (Mex), Indian (In), Chinese (Ch), or Japanese (Jp), age at last birthday, marital status, and the person's age at first marriage; **Education:** listing whether the person attended school or college any time since 1 September 1929; **Place of birth:** listing the place of birth (without abbreviating) of each person enumerated and of his or her parents, distinguishing Canada-French from Canada-English, and Irish Free State from Northern

Ireland; **Mother Tongue (or Native Language) of Foreign Birth:** listing the language spoken in the person's home before coming to the United States and codes to indicate the mother tongue, country, and nativity; **Citizenship, Etc.:** listing the person's year of immigration to the U.S., indicating whether naturalized (Na), alien (Al), or first papers filed (Pa), and whether able to speak English; **Occupation and Industry:** listing the person's trade or profession or particular kind of work; industry or business, and whether an employer (E), wage or salary worker (W), working on own account (O), or an unpaid worker, as a member of the family (NP); **Employment:** listing whether the person was actually at work 31 March 1930, and if not, the line number on the unemployment schedule; **Veterans:** listing whether the person was a veteran of U.S. military or naval forces, and codes to indicate a war in which the person served: World War (WW), Spanish-American War (Sp), Civil War (Civ), Philippine Insurrection (Phil), Boxer Rebellion (Box), or Mexican Expedition (Mex); and finally, if the person lived on a farm, the number on the farm schedule.

**Microfilm:** Researchers are awaiting the 2002 release of the 1930 census on microfilm. Microfilmed in the early 1940s, the quantity and quality of the film is unknown to the public yet. The original census schedules, after microfilming, were destroyed.



### 1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedule

**General Information:** Slave schedules were prepared for certain states as part of the 1850 census: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

**Content:** The format listed the city, town, or subdistrict; name of slave owner; number of slaves; age, sex, and color; number of fugitives from state; number manumitted;

and number deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. Although the form did not provide for the names of the slaves, many enumerators added the slave's given name on the schedules.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1850 slave schedules is included in series M593. The slave schedules follow the free schedules for each of the 16 states and the District of Columbia.



### **1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedule**

**General Information:** Slave schedules were prepared for certain states as part of the 1860 census: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

**Content:** The format listed the city, town, or subdistrict; name of slave owner; number of slaves; age, sex, and color; number of fugitives from state; number manumitted;

and number of deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; and number of slave houses. Although the form did not provide for the names of the slaves, many enumerators added the slave's given name on the schedules.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1860 slave schedules is included in series M653. The slave schedules follow the free schedules for each of the 15 states and the District of Columbia.



### **1850 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule**

**General Information:** Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1850 population schedules. For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death. See the “Non-Population Census Schedules” section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

**Content:** The schedule listed the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1850, the person’s age, sex, color, whether free or slave, whether married or widowed, birthplace, month of death, occupation, disease or cause of death, and the number of days the person was ill prior to the death.





### **1860 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule**

**General Information:** Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1860 population schedules. For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death. See the “Non-Population Census Schedules” section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

**Content:** The schedule listed the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1860, the person’s age, sex, color, whether free or slave, whether married or widowed, birthplace, month of death, occupation, disease or cause of death, and the number of days the person was ill prior to the death.



### **1870 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule**

**General Information:** Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1870 population schedules. For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death. See the “Non-Population Census Schedules” section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

**Content:** The schedule listed the family number from the population schedules, the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1870, the person’s age at last birthday, sex, color, whether married or widowed, birthplace, whether father was foreign born, whether mother was foreign born, month of death, occupation, and the disease or cause of death.



### **1880 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule**

**General Information:** Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1880 population schedules. For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death. See the “Non-Population Census Schedules” section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

**Content:** The schedule listed the family number from the population schedules, the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1880, the person’s age at last birthday, sex, color, whether married or widowed, birthplace, whether father was foreign born, whether mother was foreign born, month of death, occupation, and the disease or cause of death.



## 1880 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index

**General Information:** Soon after the creation of the Social Security Administration in 1935, clerical workers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were called upon to create an index to the 1880 census. A special system of coding names was created, called "Soundex." 3" x 5" cards were prepared for each household which included children ten years old or younger. Families with children older than ten were not indexed, nor were persons living alone, or any household with no children. A person shown as 0-10 years old in the 1880 census would have been born after 31 May 1870 and before 1 June 1880. The same person in 1935 would have been 55 to 65 years old. The WPA Soundex index was prepared for confirming a person's age after he or she had applied for Social Security benefits, beginning in 1935. The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household, and included any other person living in the household, regardless of their age. A citation

to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household. After the 1880 census and 1880 Soundex cards were microfilmed in the 1940s, the need for knowing the volume was eliminated, since the census schedules were microfilmed in numerical order by Enumeration District. Therefore, the pertinent information one needs from the 1880 Soundex Index are the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1880 Soundex Index is contained on 2,367 rolls of 16mm film. Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (T734) through Wyoming and Institutions (T780).





## 1900 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index

Clerical workers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were called upon to create a comprehensive index to the 1900 census. Unlike the 1880 Soundex Index, the 1900 index was completed for every household in America. The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household and included any other person living in the household with the person's relationship to the head of household. Persons in a household with a different surname than the head of household were given another separate card and included in Soundex code sequence. A citation to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex

code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household. After the 1900 census and 1900 Soundex cards were microfilmed in the 1940s, the need for knowing the volume was eliminated, since the census schedules were microfilmed in numerical order by Enumeration District. Therefore, the pertinent information one needs from the 1900 Soundex Index is the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1900 Soundex Index is contained on 7,846 rolls of 16mm film. Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (T1030) through Wyoming (T1080), plus U.S. Military and Naval (T1081), Indian Territory (T1082), and U.S. Institutions and U.S. military and naval facilities worldwide (T1083).



## 1910 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex/Miracode Index

The 1910 Soundex/Miracode Index was completed for twenty-one states only. This was the only census index prepared (in 1962) by the Age Search Group of the Bureau of the Census. For the fifteen states indexed using the Miracode system, it was the first census index in which electronic computers were employed. The original input data forms were entered on IBM punch cards and were not preserved. Only the computer printout data survives and was later microfilmed for public use. Each head of household and family members taken from the computer printouts were printed on a 1" x 4" strip of paper and later microfilmed in alphabetical order by Soundex code. Six more states were indexed using the Soundex system, on handwritten cards similar to other census indexes. The only difference between the two systems was in the citation to the page on the original census schedules. For each indexed head of household, the Soundex index cards cite the state, county, enumeration district, **page number** (within an E.D), and a line number; while the Miracode index cites the state, county, enumeration district, **visitation number** (within an E.D.), and line number. The visitation number indicates the order in which the families were visited by the census enumerator, numbered in the particular

order the enumerator followed door-to-door. In both systems, each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number, and after that by the first name of the head of the household.

**1910 Soundex states:** Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana (except Shreveport and New Orleans), Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

**1910 Miracode states:** Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana (Shreveport and New Orleans only), Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1910 Soundex/Miracode Index is contained on 7,846 rolls of 16mm film. Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (T1030) through Wyoming (T1080), plus U.S. Military and Naval (T1081), Indian Territory (T1082), and U.S. Institutions, and military and naval facilities worldwide (T1083).



## 1920 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index

The 1920 Soundex Index was completed for every household in America. The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household and included any other person living in the household, with the person's relationship to the head of household. Persons in a household with a different surname than the head of household were given another separate card and included in Soundex code sequence. A citation to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household. After the 1920

census and 1920 Soundex cards were microfilmed in the 1940s, the need for knowing the volume was eliminated, since the census schedules were microfilmed in numerical order by enumeration district. Therefore, the pertinent information one needs from the 1920 Soundex Index is the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules.

**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1920 Soundex Index is contained on 8,586 rolls of 16mm film. Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (M1548) through Wyoming (M1596), plus Alaska (M1597), through Hawaii, Canal Zone, Military-Naval, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Institutions (M1605).



### **1930 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index**

The 1930 Soundex index was completed for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, plus seven counties in Kentucky and seven more in West Virginia. The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household and included any other person living in the household, with the person's relationship to the head of household. Persons in a household with a different surname than the head of household were given another separate card and included in

Soundex code sequence. A citation to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household.

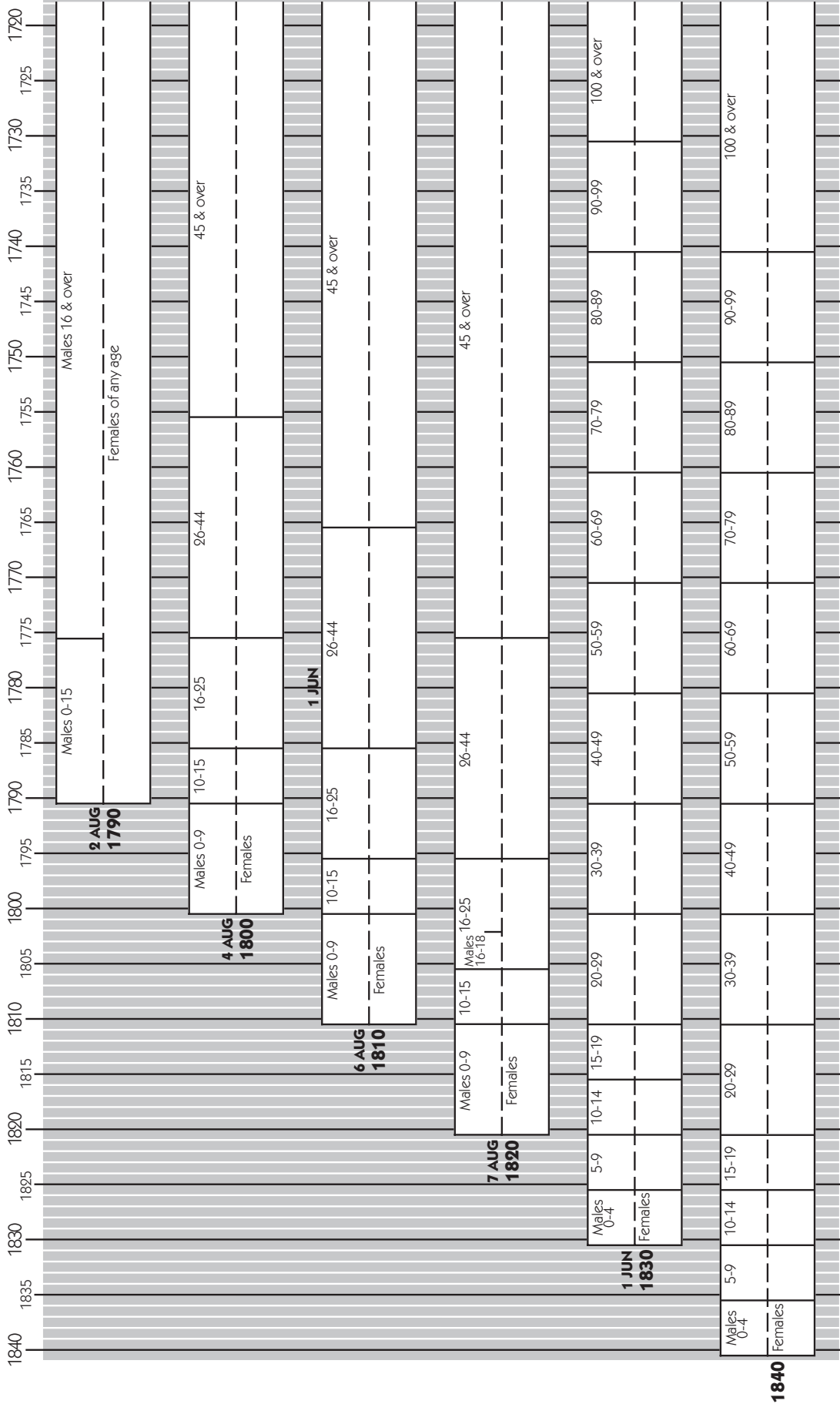
**Microfilm:** The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1930 Soundex Index is scheduled for release to the public in the year 2002.

## 1790-1840

### Census Worksheet

For each of the indicated years, show the number of males and females in the appropriate age brackets below. By comparing censuses, a more accurate span of years may be determined.

YEAR	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	STATE	COUNTY	REMARKS





### 1790-1840 U.S. Census Worksheet

The heads of household censuses can be compared on this sheet. The top of the form has a place to identify the names of the heads of household for each of the years being compared. Within the boxes for the age categories for each census year, indicate the number of males and females. By lining up the census years on a background time-line, the age brackets overlap and a shorter range of years for a person's year of birth should be evident if two or more censuses are compared. A line drawn vertically on the form will indicate a particular age year for a person common to all of the census years, 1790-1840.

Note the difference in the census day for each census. The census day was the day for which

all statistics were gathered, regardless of how long after that day it took the census enumerator to visit a particular house. From 1790 through 1820, the census day was the first Monday in August. Beginning in 1830, the census day was the first day of June. By comparing families appearing in 1830 and earlier censuses, this means that the reporting date has about a 60-day difference. For example, a child born between 7 June 1820 and 7 August 1820 will appear in the "0-9" age category in the 1820 census, and will appear in the "5-9" age category in the 1830 census, because, due to the later census day in the 1830 census, the child had not turned ten years old yet. This form allows this type of anomaly in censuses to be presented graphically.



### **1850-1930 U.S. Census Comparison Sheet**

This form can be used to identify a family appearing in more than one census year. By placing them together on one sheet, it will be possible to see a better picture of the

dates of birth, places of birth, and other facts. The census years compared do not have to be in sequence, and, up to three years, can be displayed.