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## Section 2

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# Published Statewide Censuses and Indexes, 1790-1930

Genealogists know the value of the U.S. federal censuses for finding their ancestors. From 1790-1840, federal censuses were taken which list the names of heads of household for each state and most territories. From 1850 and on, the censuses list the names of every member of a household. With a privacy law prohibiting the Census Office or National Archives from releasing to the public any census name list for 72 years, the latest census schedules available to the public are the 1920 census name lists. (72 years was the average life-span of a person in the U.S. when the law was enacted in the early 1950s.) Accordingly, the 1930 census schedules are expected to be released by the National Archives in the year 2002.

The 1790 through 1870 censuses were all conducted by assistant federal marshals of the United States Federal Court system. Their court districts were used as census divisions. The area served by a district court has never crossed state lines, and each state has always had at least one federal court district. But even in the early years of census taking, the most populated states had more than one federal court district within their state boundaries. The first nine censuses taken were organized by state and federal court districts within a state, and then by the counties within a district.

Within a state or territory, no federal census division encompassed an area greater than one county, the county being the basic unit of enumeration for every state except Alaska. Alaska is the only state without counties. The census divisions for Alaska have been the judicial districts and municipalities, the latter having many of the same functions as counties in other states. In Louisiana, a parish has the same function as a county in other states.

In the New England states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, a town may have more importance as a genealogical record repository than a county. However, even in these states, the counties have always been the basic unit of enumeration for each federal census taken there. In 1960, the state of Connecticut abolished all county government functions except for census enumerations and other statistical purposes.

The federal government did not have genealogists in mind when they created the census name lists. Census lists are not alphabetical by the surnames of the residents (except in rare early censuses where an enumerator chose to make a copy of his list in alphabetical order). With very few exceptions, the names of persons are strictly organized by

the geographic unit of enumeration, i.e., a rural district; an area served by a particular Post Office; a village, township, town, or city; or some other subdivision of a county. Today, the Census Bureau has formalized these divisions as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD) for which detailed maps are readily available.

Because of this geographic orientation and before the advent of published census indexes, genealogists searching for their

ancestors in the census name lists had to know the exact geographic area where a person lived. Many old-time researchers are familiar with the tedium and eye-straining task of searching page after page of the microfilmed census lists. Today, the task has been made much easier because of the many computer-generated surname indexes to the censuses that have been produced. In this section, all known census indexes produced for 1790 through 1920 are identified.

### **A Brief History of Computer-generated Census Indexes**

For censuses before 1880, any name indexes produced have been mostly a private undertaking, employing the use of computers to enter and then rearrange the names in alphabetical order. Before personal computers, a few genealogical groups prepared typed or handwritten indexes to censuses. For example, the Ohio Library Foundation prepared indexes to the 1820 through 1860 censuses of Ohio. They began their work in the early 1960s, well before the coming of personal computers. A few other statewide indexes were done in the same manner by other groups, such as the index for the Indiana 1820 and 1850 censuses prepared for the Indiana State Library.

The first computer-generated, printed census indexes began appearing in the late 1960s from Accelerated Indexing Systems (AIS), a company founded by Ronald V. Jackson of Bountiful, Utah. Jackson pioneered the use of main frame computers for indexing censuses several years before personal computers existed. Over a period of some twenty-five years, AIS head-of-household indexes were prepared for all states, 1790 through 1860, and several for 1870. A few 1880 and later

censuses were also prepared. The AIS indexes are now available as printed books in many libraries and archives across the U.S. Accelerated Indexing has gone by different names, i.e., A.I.S.I. and A.G.E.S.; but genealogists generally refer to all of this company's publications as "AIS indexes."

In the late 1980s, Mr. Jackson provided his entire database of census indexes to the LDS Family History Library (in the form of microfiche). Soon after, all of the AIS computer-generated indexes were licensed for use by Automated Archives, a company in Orem, Utah, which began reformatting and publishing CD-ROM versions of the AIS census indexes. In 1994, Automated Archives was taken over by Banner Blue, the publisher of Family Tree Maker software; and within a few months their huge sales of CD-ROM disks caught the attention of Brøderbund, a major software development company. Brøderbund took over Banner Blue; and today, Brøderbund is the undisputed leader in the distribution of CD-ROM census indexes and other CD-ROM database publications for genealogical research. Brøderbund, a part of the Mattel company for

a time, is now owned by Genealogy.com, an A&E company.

A few years after AIS began indexing censuses, other companies began indexing projects as well. A small company called Index Publishing produced several statewide indexes in the mid 1980s using its Apple II computers. Soon after, Precision Indexing, a division of AGLL (dba Heritage Quest), began producing census indexes using IBM-PCs, concentrating on the 1870 census. In addition, a few other individuals and groups have prepared indexes to various statewide censuses. All of these modern census indexes have become powerful tools for genealogists. It is to a researcher's advantage to know that more than one version of a statewide census index exists, if only to compare the data for completeness and accuracy.

It is unfortunate that during the process of converting census indexes to CD-ROM, certain facts concerning the surviving censuses have not been maintained very well. Several Brøderbund titles show that a CD-ROM contains a "census" for a state for which no census exists. For example, references exist for censuses for 1790 Virginia, 1790 Georgia, 1790 and 1800 Kentucky, etc., which are not censuses at all, but reconstructed lists of names from surviving tax lists. Inexperienced genealogists using the Brøderbund titles may not be aware of these inaccuracies.

In addition, if a genealogist relies on the currently popular CD-ROM publications of census indexes, he or she may miss the many alternative census indexes published. Not all census indexes have been converted into electronic media, and a genealogist may miss finding an individual indexed in a publication that is only available in print or microfilm media. Because human errors in census indexes are notoriously high, it is just good, common sense to check any alternative census index available for the same state and year.

Consequently, this review is a description of any known, published index to the federal censuses. It is a guide to help genealogists gain a better understanding of what alternate census indexes may exist for certain years and states.

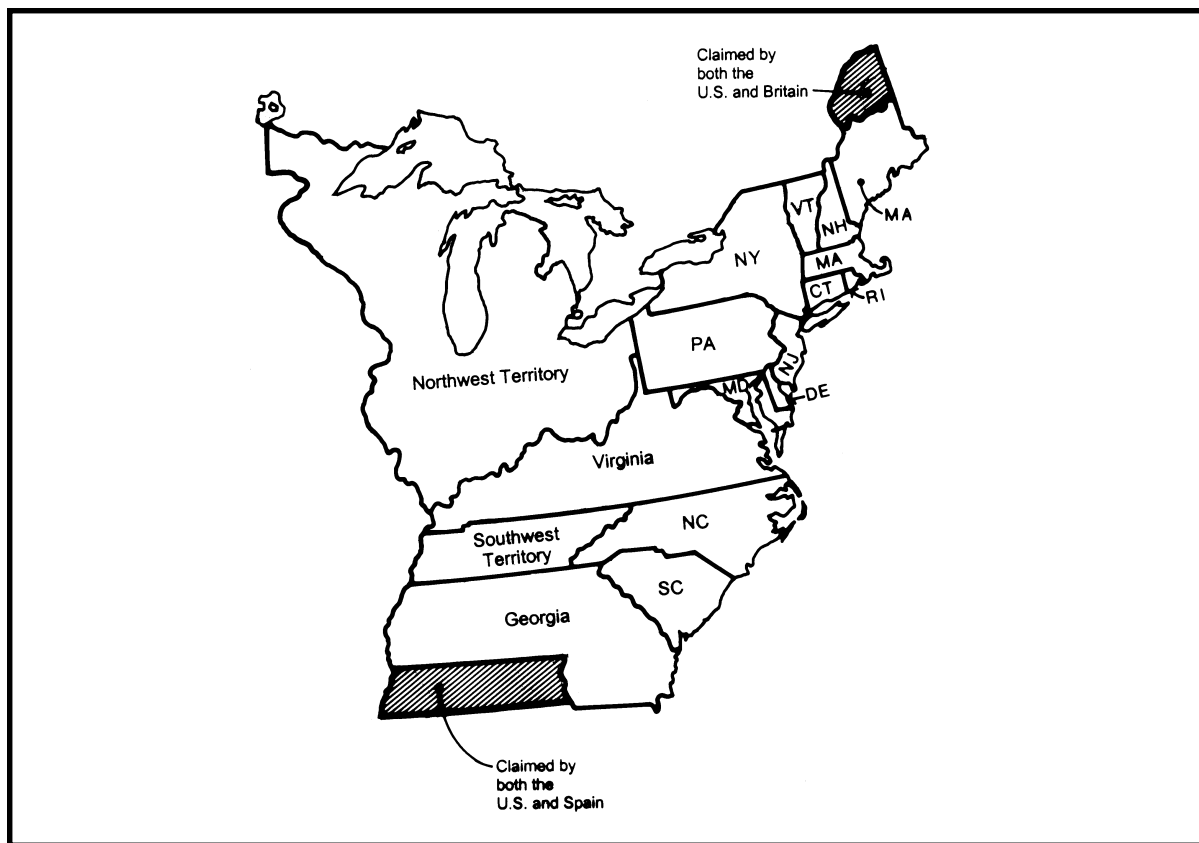
A table for each census year follows with facts about each, including the states or territories enumerated in a particular census year, the population of the state or territory, whether the census survives, any printed book index (by AIS or other company), and a list of CD-ROM census indexes for a particular census year.

Most of the census indexes were produced by AIS and subsequently licensed to Brøderbund; and if so, a CD-ROM number is indicated for each one. Alternate published indexes are identified in the notes section for each table.

## 1790 Federal Census

**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



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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.

**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. 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, and Vermont, and the reconstructed Virginia lists.

**1790 U.S. Census Indexes**

<b>1790 State or Territory</b>	<b>State Population</b>	<b>Census exists?</b>	<b>AIS Index?</b>	<b>Other Index</b>	<b>Brøderbund CD #</b>	<b>Heritage Quest CD#</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Connecticut	237,946	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0301
Delaware	59,096	no *	no	(4)	—	—	* reconstructed from tax lists
Georgia	82,548	no	yes *	(5)	CD#311 (3)	—	* reconstructed from tax lists
Kentucky	73,677	no	yes *	(6)	CD#311 (3)	—	* district of VA reconstructed
Maine *	96,540	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	* district of MA HQ book A0299
Maryland	319,728	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0303
Massachusetts	378,787	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0304
New Hampshire	141,885	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0309
New Jersey	184,139	no	no	—	—	—	
New York	340,120	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0302
North Carolina	393,751	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0300
Northwest Territory	None taken	no	yes *	(7)	CD#311 (3)	—	* from early Ohio tax lists
Pennsylvania	434,373	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0305
Rhode Island	68,825	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0298
South Carolina	249,073	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0307
Southwest Territory	35,691 *	no	—	—	—	—	* no name list, tally only
Vermont	85,425	yes	yes (1)	(2)	CD#311 (3)	ACD-0032	HQ book A0306
Virginia	747,610	no	yes *	(2)	CD#311 (3)	—	* reconstructed from tax lists

U.S. Total: 3,929,214

**Other 1790 published censuses:**

1. Computerized, printed indexes to the surviving 1790 statewide censuses were produced by Accelerated Indexing Systems (AIS), using the original microfilmed manuscripts. The complete AIS database (1790-1870) is available on microfiche at all LDS Family History Centers and at the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City, Utah. Printed versions for each state are available at the FHL, at the main and regional branches of the National Archives, and at many larger libraries throughout the country.
2. The 1908 Census Office's 12 volume extraction and index to the 1790 census was reprinted by American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL) of North Salt Lake, Utah, and others. (AGLL now does business as Heritage Quest.) In addition, the 150-plus volume set of the American Genealogical and Biographical Index (AGBI) includes every name from the 1790 Heads of

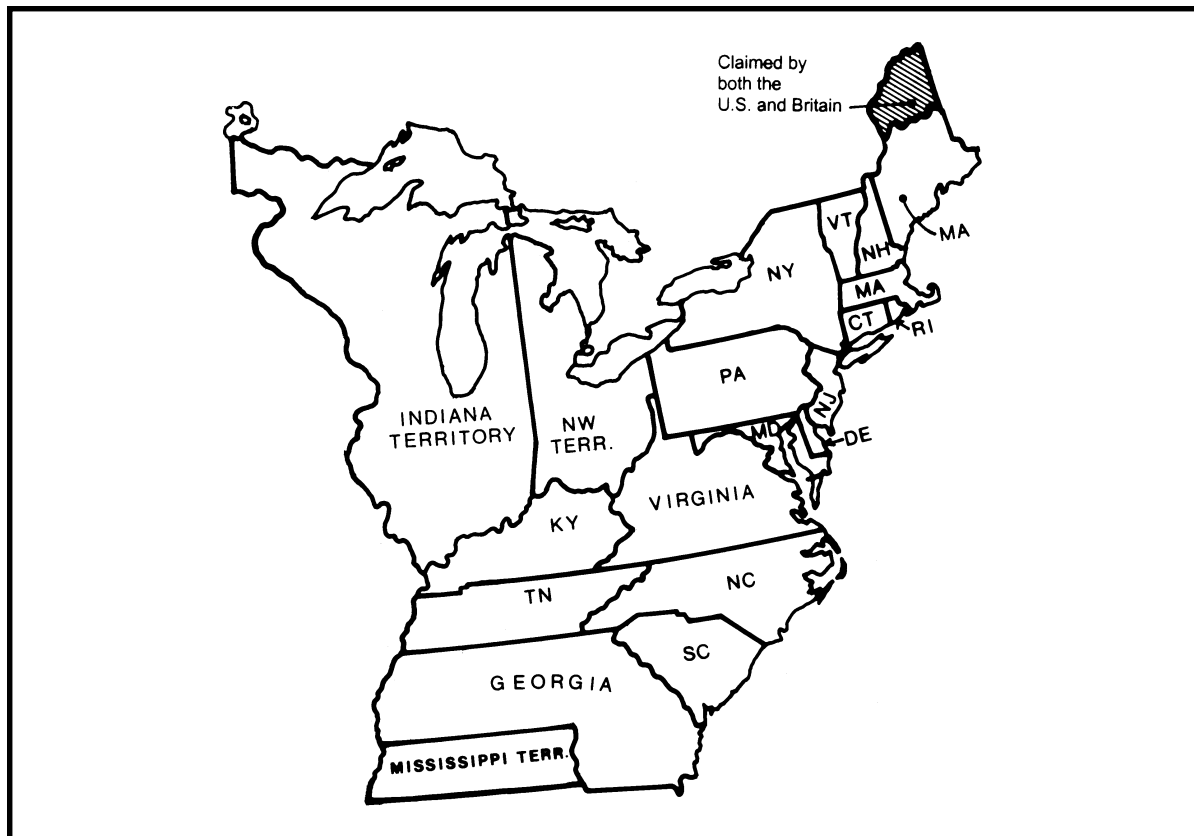
Families index. The AGBI is published by the Godfrey Memorial Library of Middletown, Connecticut, and can be found in larger libraries in the U.S.

3. CD-ROM versions of all AIS indexes are available from Brøderbund. The 1790 censuses for the 12 extant districts are all on one CD (CD #311). The Heritage Quest version of the 1790 census was published as ACD-0032.
4. The lost 1790 Delaware census was reconstructed from local real estate tax lists and published as *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware* (Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1954).
5. The 1790 Georgia census name list was reconstructed from various tax lists, deeds, wills, voter's lists, and other sources by Marie Delamar and Elizabeth Rothstein (Baltimore: GPC, 1985). This list was then used by AIS
- and is now incorrectly called the "Georgia 1790 Census Index." See also, *Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia*, edited by Ruth Blair, 2 vols. (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Archives and History, 1926).
6. The 1790 Kentucky census name list was reconstructed from voters' lists, tax lists, and other sources and published as the *First Census of Kentucky* by Charles Heinemann (Baltimore: GPC, 1965). This index was then used by AIS and is now incorrectly called the "Kentucky 1790 Census Index."
7. A partial substitute for the Northwest Territory index was compiled from tax lists and other sources and included in *Early Ohio Censuses* by AIS. See also *Michigan Censuses, 1710-1830, Under the French, British, and Americans*, by Donna Valley Russell (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1982).

## 1800 Federal Census

**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



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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. These have no known substitutes except for 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 were microfilmed by the FHL. Washington County was about one-third of the population of the old Northwest Territory in 1800. This sparse index was included in an *Early Ohio Censuses* index published by AIS. The portion of the District of Columbia census included with the Maryland side (Washington County, D.C.) survives and is part of the Maryland 1800 census. The portion for the Virginia side (Alexandria County, D.C.) is lost along with all of Virginia for 1800.

### 1800 U.S. Census Indexes

1800 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Connecticut	251,002	yes	yes	—	CD#312	
Delaware	64,273	no	no	—	—	
District of Columbia	8,144	yes*	yes*	—	CD#312	* Washington County only, included with Maryland
Georgia	162,686	no*	no	(1)	—	* Oglethorpe County exists
Indiana Territory	5,090	no	no	—	—	
Kentucky	220,955	no	yes *	(2)	CD#312	* reconstructed from tax lists
Maine	151, 719	yes	yes	—	CD#312	District of Massachusetts
Maryland	341,548	yes	yes	(3)	CD#312	includes Washington County, D.C.
Massachusetts	422,845	yes	yes	(4)	CD#312	
Mississippi Territory	7,600	no	no	—	—	
New Hampshire	183,858	yes	yes	(5)	CD#312	
New Jersey	211,149	no*	no	—	—	* Cumberland County exists
New York	589,051	yes	yes	(6)	CD#312	

1800 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
North Carolina	478,103	yes	yes	—	CD#312	
Northwest Territory	45,916	yes*	yes	(7)	CD#312	* Washington County only
Pennsylvania	602,365	yes	yes	(8)	CD#312	
Rhode Island	69,122	yes	yes	—	CD#312	
South Carolina	345,591	yes	yes	(9)	CD#312	
Tennessee	105,602	no	no	—	—	
Vermont	154,465	yes	yes	(10)	CD#312	
Virginia	886,149	no	no	—	—	incl. WV & Alexandria County, DC

U.S. total: 5,308,483

#### Other 1800 Published Indexes:

1. The only county which survives for Georgia's 1800 census is Oglethorpe County, which was published as *1800 Census of Oglethorpe County*, by Mary B. Warren (Athens, GA, 1965).
2. The 1800 Kentucky census name list was reconstructed from voters' lists, tax lists, and other sources and published as the *Second Census of Kentucky* by Glen Garrett (Baltimore: GPC, 1966). This index was then used by AIS and incorrectly called the *Kentucky 1800 Census Index*.
3. An alternate 1800 Maryland census index was compiled by Charlotte A. Volkel, et al. (Baltimore: GPC, 1967).
4. An alternate 1800 Massachusetts census index was compiled by Elizabeth Petty Bentley (Baltimore: GPC, 1978).
5. An alternate 1800 New Hampshire census index was compiled by John Brooks Threlfall in 1973.
6. An alternate 1800 New York Census index was compiled by Philip McMullin (Provo, UT: Gendex, Inc., 1971).
7. An *1800 Ohio Census Index* was compiled for Washington County, Northwest Territory, by Fay Maxwell (Columbus, OH, 1973). See also *Michigan Censuses, 1710-1830, Under the French, British, and Americans*, by Donna Valley Russell (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1982).
8. Two alternate 1800 Pennsylvania census indexes have been compiled: the first by John Stemmons in 1972; the second by Jeanne Robey Feldin (Baltimore: GPC, 1984).
9. Two alternate 1800 South Carolina census indexes have been compiled: a typescript by Mrs. Earl Rainwater, 1967; and another by Brent Holcomb (Baltimore: GPC, 1980).
10. An alternate 1800 Vermont census index was compiled by the Vermont Historical Society with J.R. Kearl as editor. (1938; reprint, Baltimore: GPC, 1981.)

## 1810 Federal Census

**General Information:** The 1810 federal census included the new state of Ohio, admitted to the union in 1803, bringing the total to 17 states in the Union. The 1810 census also included the District of Columbia, separated in the census schedules from

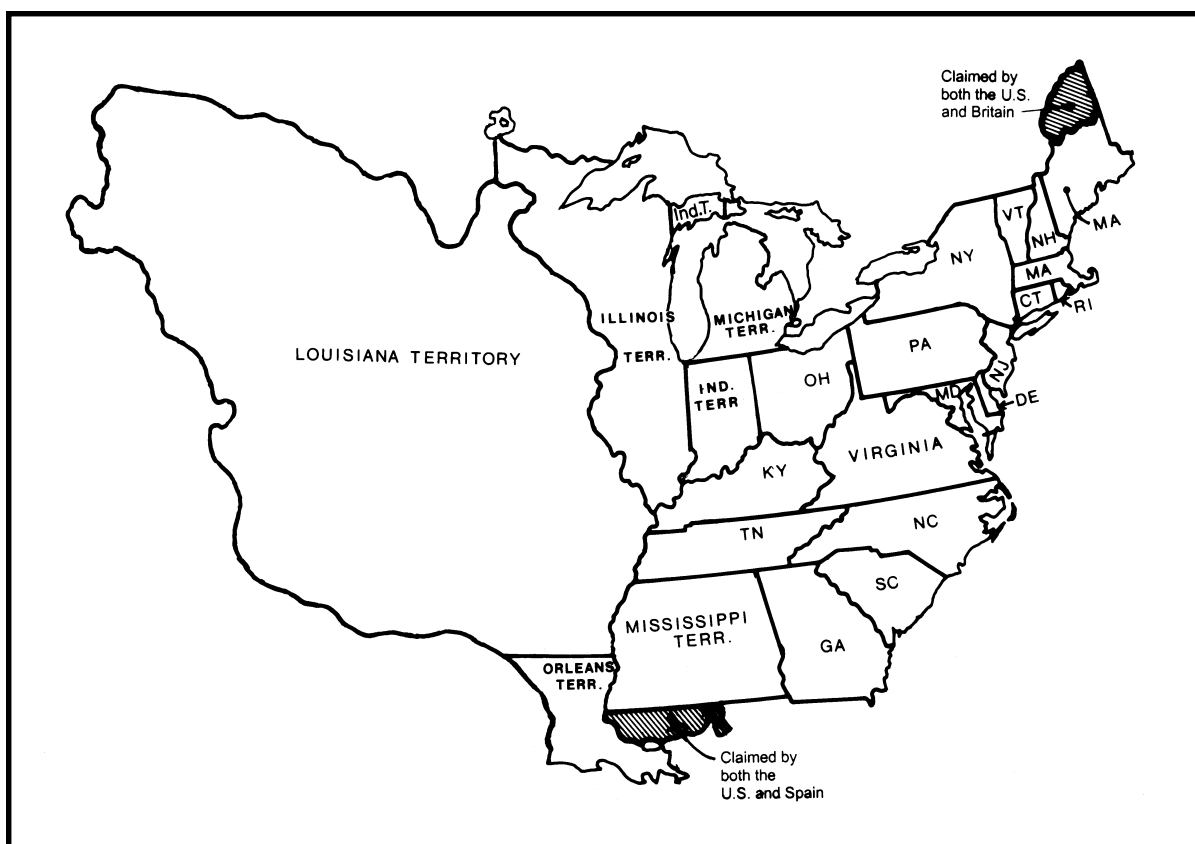
Virginia and Maryland for the first time. In addition, six territories in the public domain were enumerated. Georgia ceded its western lands to the federal government in 1802. These were added to Mississippi Territory, doubling its size. In 1804, two new territories

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 was 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 for 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 include those for Illinois Territory, which had only two counties (Randolph is extant, St. Clair is lost), and Ohio, all lost except Washington County whose name list was included in the *Early Ohio Censuses* index published by AIS.



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## 1810 U.S. Census Indexes

1810 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Connecticut	261,942	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
Delaware	72,674	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
District of Columbia	15,471	no	no	—	—	
Georgia	251,407	no	no	—	—	
Illinois Territory	12,282	yes*	yes	(1)	CD#313	* Randolph County only
Indiana Territory	24,520	no	no	—	—	includes Michigan area
Kentucky	406,511	yes	yes	(2)	CD#313	
Louisiana Territory	19,783	no	no	—	—	renamed Missouri Territory in 1812
Maine	228,705	yes	yes	—	CD#313	District of Massachusetts
Maryland	380,546	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
Massachusetts	472,040	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
Michigan Territory	4,762	no	no	(3)	—	
Mississippi Territory	40,352	no	no	—	—	includes Alabama & Mississippi area
New Hampshire	214,460	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
New Jersey	245,562	no	no	—	—	
New York	959,049	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
North Carolina	556,526	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
Ohio	230,760	yes*	—	—	CD#313	* Washington County only
Orleans Territory	76,556	yes	yes	—	CD#313	became Louisiana in 1812
Pennsylvania	810,091	yes	yes	(4)	CD#313	
Rhode Island	69,122	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
South Carolina	415,115	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
Tennessee	261,727	no	no	—	—	
Vermont	217,895	yes	yes	—	CD#313	
Virginia	983,152	yes	yes	(5)	CD#313	includes West Virginia area

U.S. total: 7,239,881

## Other 1810 Published Indexes:

1. An alternate 1810 census index for Randolph County, Illinois, and other sources were indexed by Margaret Cross Norton (Baltimore: GPC,

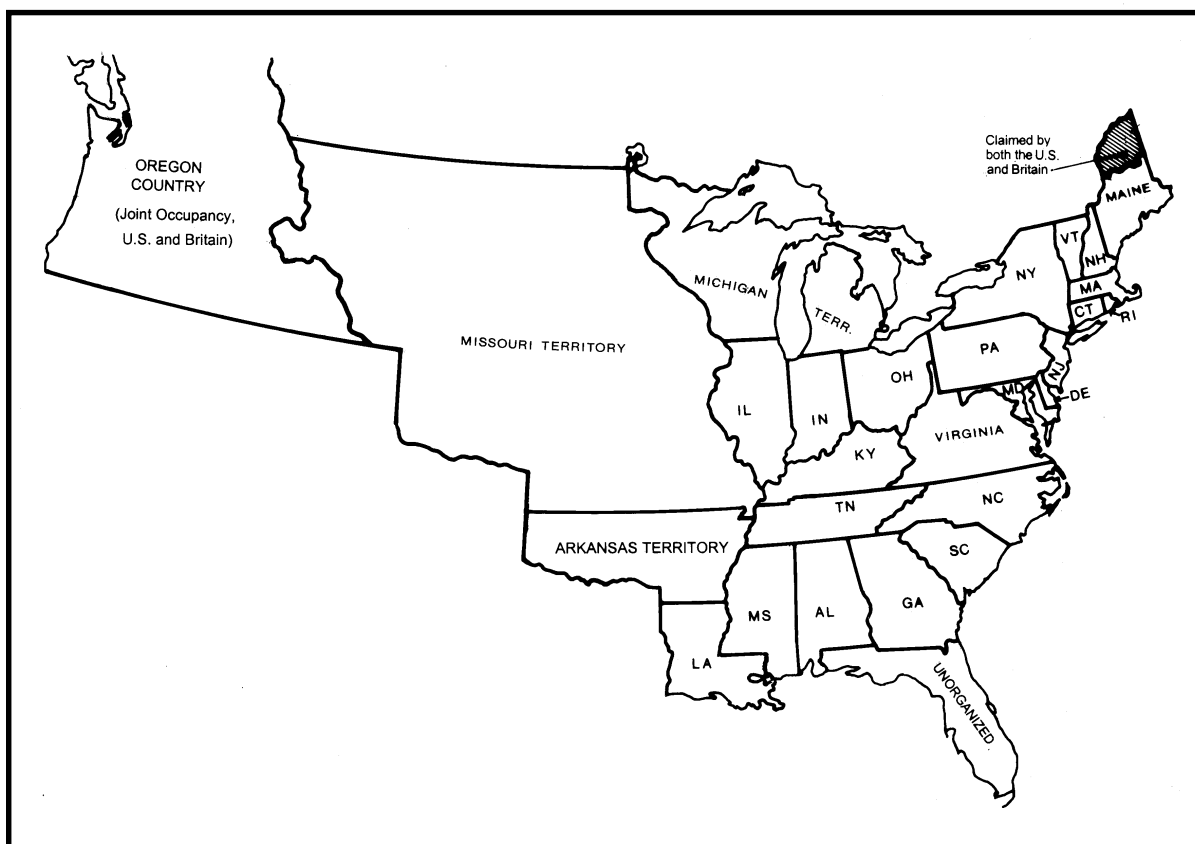
1969). See also "Illinois Census Returns, 1810, 1818" *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, vol. 24, edited by Margaret Cross Norton (Springfield, IL, 1935).

2. Kentucky 1810 census index cards for heads of household were prepared by the Genealogical Society of Utah in 1936. An 1810 index was also compiled by Lowell M. Volkel of Springfield, IL, in 1971; and again by Ann T. Wagstaff (Baltimore: GPC, 1980).
3. The Michigan Territorial census for 1810 was reconstructed by Elizabeth Taft Harlan in 1977. See also *Michigan Censuses, 1710-1830, Under the French, British, and Americans*, by Donna Valley Russell (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1982).
4. An alternate 1810 Pennsylvania census index was compiled by the Ohio Family Historians (Cleveland, 1966).
5. Two alternate 1810 Virginia census indexes were compiled: the first by Annie Walker Burns Bell in 1934; and a second version by Elizabeth Petty Bentley (Baltimore: GPC, 1980).

## 1820 Federal Census

**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.



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**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 those for over half the counties of Alabama. In 1820, Tennessee had two federal court districts, one with an 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 1820 Federal Court District out of Knoxville were not received in Washington and are presumed lost.

### 1820 U.S. Census Indexes

1820 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Alabama	127,901	yes*	yes	(1)	CD#314	* about 1/2 of Alabama counties
Arkansas Territory	14,273	no	yes*	(2)	CD#314	
Connecticut	275,248	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Delaware	72,749	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
District of Columbia	23,336	yes	yes	(3)	CD#314	
Florida	—	no	yes*	(11)	CD#314	* taken from Spanish tax lists?
Georgia	340,989	yes	yes	(4)	CD#314	3 missing counties
Illinois	55,211	yes	yes	(12)	CD#314	
Indiana	147,178	yes	yes	ISL*	CD#314	* Indiana State Library
Kentucky	564,317	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Louisiana	153,407	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Maine	298,335	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Maryland	407,350	yes	yes	(3)	CD#314	
Massachusetts	523,287	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Michigan Territory	8,896	yes	yes	(5)	CD#314	
Mississippi	75,448	yes	yes	(6)	CD#314	
Missouri Territory	66,586	no	no	yes*	CD#314	* reconstructed from tax lists
New Hampshire	244,161	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
New Jersey	277,575	no	no	—	—	

1820 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
New York	1,372,812	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
North Carolina	556,526	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Ohio	581,434	yes	yes	(7)	CD#314	
Pennsylvania	1,049,458	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Rhode Island	83,059	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
South Carolina	502,741	yes	yes	(8)	CD#314	
Tennessee	422,823	part*	yes*	(9)	CD#314	* western 2/3 of the state only
Vermont	235,981	yes	yes	—	CD#314	
Virginia	1,075,069	yes	yes	(10)	CD#314	includes West Virginia counties

U.S. Total: 9,638,453

#### Other 1820 Published Indexes:

1. The *Alabama Territory 1820 Census Index* was compiled by the Idaho Genealogical Society, 1974. The original manuscripts are located at the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery. The 1820 territorial census, which exists for about half of Alabama's present counties, was also reproduced in the *Alabama Historical Quarterly* 6 (Fall 1944): 333-315.
2. The Arkansas Territorial census was reconstructed from tax lists, voter lists, and other sources by Bobbie Jones McLane in 1965 and again by James Logan in 1992.
3. An alternative 1820 census index for Maryland and the District of Columbia was compiled by Gary W. Parks (Baltimore: GPC, 1986).
4. Two alternative 1820 Georgia census indexes exist. For the first, the compilers name is unknown (Savannah, 1963). The second is a printed index compiled by Mrs. Eugene A. Stanley (Georgia Genealogical Society, 1969). The 1820 census for Georgia is missing Franklin, Rabun, and Twiggs counties.
5. An alternate 1820 Michigan Territorial census index was prepared by the Genealogical Society of Utah in 1973. Another version for 1820 was compiled by the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research in 1965. See also the index compiled by the Wisconsin State Historical Society for 1820 Michigan Territorial counties that later became part of Wisconsin. See also *Michigan Censuses, 1710-1830, Under the French, British, and Americans*, by Donna Valley Russell (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1982).
6. An alternate 1820 Mississippi census index was compiled by Irene S. Gillis in 1963.
7. An alternate 1820 Ohio Census was indexed by the Ohio Library Foundation in 1976 and reprinted in a new format by AGLL (dba Heritage Quest) in 1996.
8. An alternate 1820 South Carolina census index was compiled by Gwen Platt of Tustin, CA, in 1972.
9. Two alternate 1820 Tennessee census indexes to the surviving 1820 counties were compiled: a typescript by Martha Lou Houston; and a book by Elizabeth Petty Bentley (Baltimore: GPC, 1981).
10. An alternate 1820 Virginia census index was compiled by Jeanne Robey Feldin (Baltimore: GPC, 1976).
11. A so-called *1820 Florida Census Index* included on Brøderbund's CD#314 is most likely a list of Spanish land grant holders. The treaty with Spain in which Florida became part of the U.S. was not ratified until 1821. Florida was not included in the 1820 census.
12. See "Illinois Census Returns, 1820, published in *Collections of the Illinois State History Library* vol. 26, edited by Margaret Cross Norton (Springfield, IL, 1934).

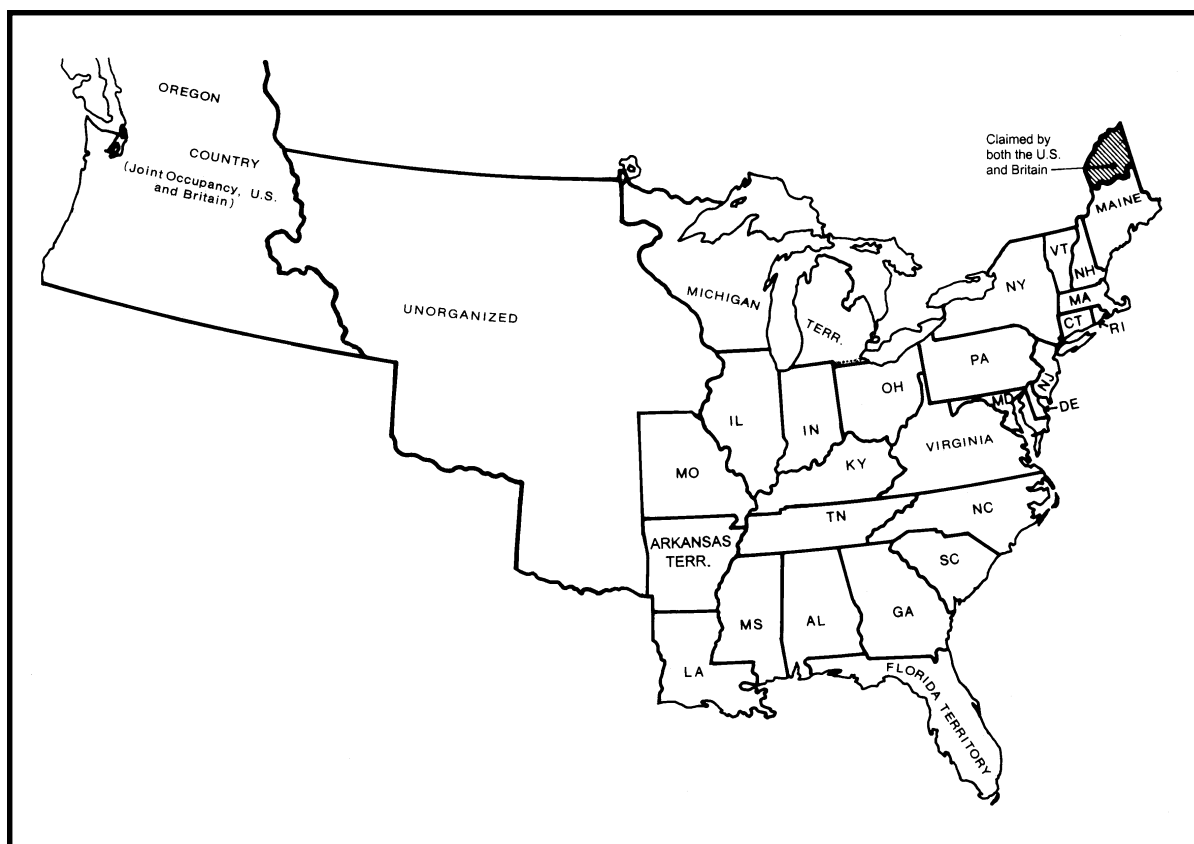
## 1830 Federal Census

**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 was taken 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.



The United States in 1830

**1830 U.S. Census Indexes**

<b>1830 State or Territory</b>	<b>State Population</b>	<b>Census exists?</b>	<b>AIS Index?</b>	<b>Other Index</b>	<b>Brøderbund CD #</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Alabama	309,527	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Arkansas Territory	30,388	yes	yes	(1,2)	CD#315	
Connecticut	297,675	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Delaware	76,748	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
District of Columbia	30,261	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Florida Territory	34,730	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Georgia	516,823	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Illinois	157,445	yes	yes	(3)	CD#315	
Indiana	343,031	yes	yes	(4)	CD#315	
Kentucky	687,917	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Louisiana	215,739	yes	yes	(5)	CD#315	
Maine	399,455	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Maryland	447,040	yes*	yes	—	CD#315	* 5 missing counties
Massachusetts	523,287	yes*	yes	—	CD#315	* most of Suffolk County lost
Michigan Territory	16,639	yes	yes	(6,7)	CD#315	includes Wisconsin & Minnesota areas
Mississippi	136,621	yes*	yes	—	CD#315	* Pike County lost
Missouri	140,455	yes	yes	(8)	CD#315	
New Hampshire	269,328	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
New Jersey	277,575	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
New York	1,918,608	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
North Carolina	737,989	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Ohio	937,903	yes	yes	(9)	CD#315	
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Rhode Island	97,199	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
South Carolina	581,185	yes	yes	(10)	CD#315	
Tennessee	681,904	yes	yes	(11)	CD#315	
Vermont	280,652	yes	yes	—	CD#315	
Virginia	1,220,978	yes	yes	—	CD#315	

U.S. total: 12,860,702

**Other 1830 Published Indexes:**

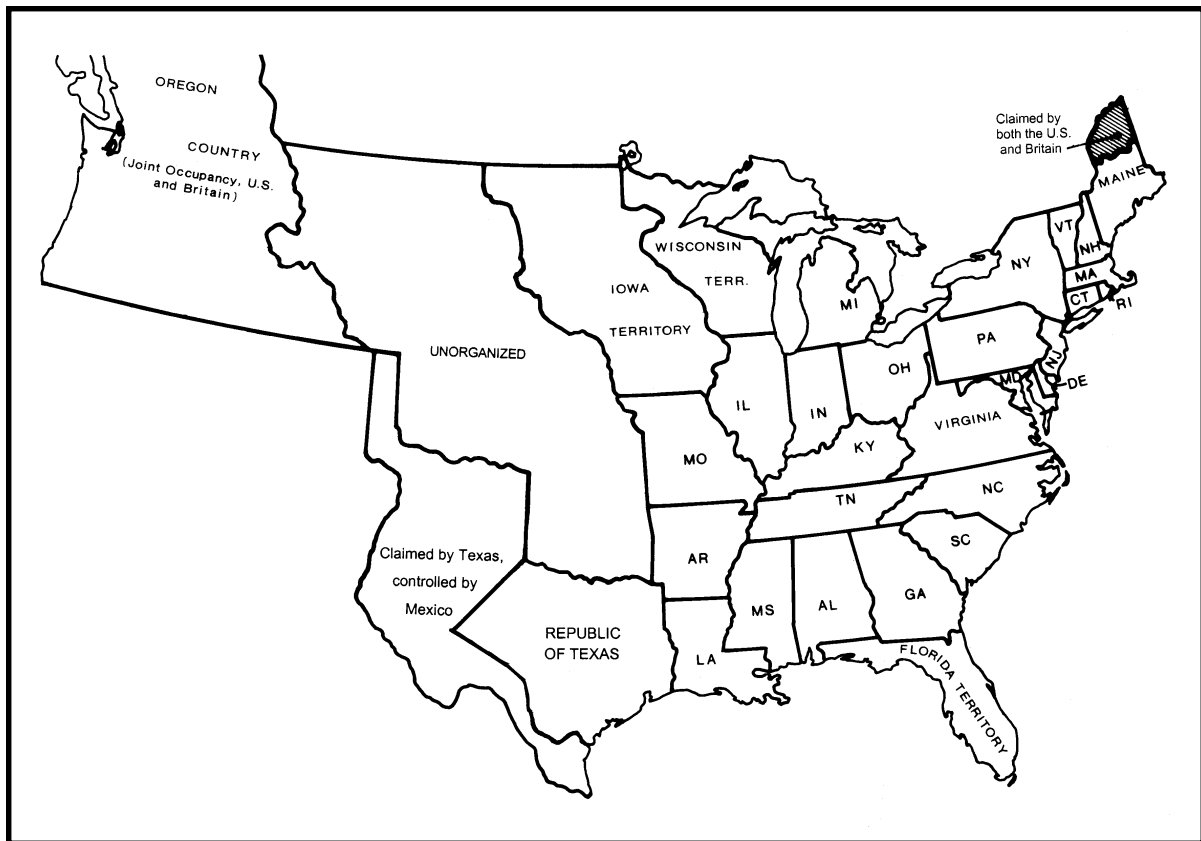
1. Miller County, Arkansas Territory, was reduced in size with the creation of the 1828 Indian Lands. The same line divided them as does now divide present-day Arkansas and Oklahoma. As a result, the entire 1830 area of Miller County was south of the Red River. The entire area was in Mexican Texas due to Arkansas's misinterpretation of the 1819 treaty line with Spain.
2. An Arkansas 1830 census index was compiled by Bobbie Jones McLane in 1965.
3. An 1830 Indiana census index was prepared by the Indiana State Historical Society. The original is at the Indiana State Library.
4. Two alternate 1830 Georgia census indexes were compiled, the first by Alvaretta K. Register (Baltimore: GPC, 1974); the second by Delwyn Associates of Albany, Georgia, in 1974.
5. An alternate 1830 census index for the Louisiana parishes of Catahoula, Concordia, Ouachita, Caldwell, Carroll, Madison, and Union (vol 1); and Caddo, Claiborne, and Natchitoches Parishes (vol 2) were compiled by Marleta Childs.
6. An alternate census index was compiled by the Wisconsin State Historical Society for 1830 Michigan counties that became part of Wisconsin.
7. See *Michigan Censuses, 1710-1830, Under the French, British, and Americans*, by Donna Valley Russell (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1982).
8. An alternate Missouri 1830 census index was compiled by Capitola H. Glazner of Hot Springs Nat'l Park, Arkansas, in 1983.
9. An 1830 Ohio Census Index was prepared by the Ohio Library Foundation in 1964. This book index was reprinted in a new format by AGLL (dba Heritage Quest) in 1997.
10. An alternate 1830 South Carolina census index was compiled in 1975 by Jean Park Hazelwood of Ft. Worth, Texas.
11. Alternates for the 1830 through 1870 Tennessee census indexes were compiled by Byron Sistler and Associates, 1969-1985. (These are considered more accurate indexes than the AIS versions for the same years.)

**1840 Federal Census**

**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 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; 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.

**Census Losses:** There were no substantial census losses for the 1840 census.



The United States in 1840

## 1840 U.S. Census Indexes

1840 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Alabama	590,756	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Arkansas	97,574	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Connecticut	309,978	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Delaware	78,085	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
District of Columbia	33,745	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Florida Territory	54,477	yes	yes	(1)	CD#316	
Georgia	691,392	yes	yes	(2)	CD#316	
Illinois	476,183	yes	yes	(3)	CD#316	
Indiana	685,866	yes	yes	(4)	CD#316	
Iowa Territory	43,112	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Kentucky	779,828	yes	yes	—	CD#316	

1840 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Louisiana	352,411	yes	yes	(5)	CD#316	
Maine	501,793	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Maryland	470,019	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Massachusetts	737,699	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Michigan	212,267	yes	yes	(6)	CD#316	
Mississippi	375,651	yes	yes	(7)	CD#316	
Missouri	383,702	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
New Hampshire	284,574	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
New Jersey	373,306	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
New York	2,428,921	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
North Carolina	753,419	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Ohio	1,519,467	yes	yes	(8)	CD#316	
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Rhode Island	108,830	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
South Carolina	594,398	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Tennessee	829,210	yes	yes	(9)	CD#316	
Vermont	291,948	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Virginia	1,249,764	yes	yes	—	CD#316	
Wisconsin Territory	30,945	yes	yes	(10)	CD#316	

U.S. total: 17,063,353

#### Other 1840 Published Census Indexes:

1. A substitute 1840 Florida census index was compiled from tax lists by Lucille S. Mallon.
2. Two alternate 1840 Georgia census indexes were compiled, one by Frances T. Ingmire in 1982, and another by Barbara Wood and Eileen Sheffield in 1969.
3. An alternate 1840 Illinois census index was compiled by Maxine Wormer in 1976.
4. An alternate 1840 Indiana census index was compiled by the Indiana Historical Society in 1975.
5. An alternate 1840 census index for the Louisiana Parishes of Catahoula, Concordia, Ouachita, Caldwell, Carroll, Madison, and Union (vol 1); and Caddo, Claiborne, and Natchitoches Parishes (vol 2) was compiled by Marleta Childs.
6. An alternate 1840 Michigan census index was compiled by Estelle A. McGlynn in 1987.
7. An alternate 1840 Mississippi census index was compiled by Thomas and Berniece Coyle of Lewisville, Texas, in 1991.
8. An alternate 1840 Ohio census index was compiled by Cleo Goff Wilkens (Ohio Library Foundation, 1976).
9. Alternates for the 1830 through 1870 Tennessee census indexes were compiled by Byron Sistler and Associates, 1969-1985 (They are considered more accurate indexes than the AIS versions for the same years.)
10. An alternate 1840 Wisconsin census index was compiled by the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

## 1850 Federal Census

**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 names 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.



The United States in 1850

## 1850 U.S. Census Indexes

1850 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Alabama	771,623	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Arkansas	209,897	yes	yes	(1)	CD#317	
California	92,597	yes	yes	(2)	CD#317	
Connecticut	370,792	yes	yes	(3)	CD#317	
Delaware	91,532	yes	yes	(4)	CD#317	
District of Columbia	51,687	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Florida	87,445	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Georgia	906,185	yes	yes	(5)	CD#317	
Illinois	851,470	yes	yes	(6)	CD#317	
Indiana	988,416	yes	yes	(7)	CD#317	
Iowa	192,214	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Kentucky	982,405	yes	yes	(8)	CD#317	
Louisiana	517,762	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Maine	583,034	yes	yes	(9)	CD#317	
Maryland	583,034	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Massachusetts	994,514	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Michigan	397,654	yes	yes	(10)	CD#317	
Minnesota Territory	6,077	yes	yes	(11)	CD#317	includes Dakota area
Mississippi	606,526	yes	yes	(12)	CD#317	
Missouri	682,044	yes	yes	(13)	CD#317	
New Hampshire	317,976	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
New Jersey	489,555	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
New Mexico Territory	61,547	yes	yes	(14)	CD#317	includes Arizona area
New York	3,097,394	yes	yes		CD#317	
North Carolina	869,039	yes	yes	(15)	CD#317	
Ohio	1,980,329	yes	yes	(16)	CD#317	
Oregon Territory	12,093	yes	yes	(17)	CD#317	incudes Washington & Idaho areas
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Rhode Island	147,545	yes	yes	—	CD#317	

1850 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
South Carolina	668,507	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Tennessee	1,002,717	yes	yes	(18)	CD#317	
Texas	212,592	yes	yes	(19)	CD#317	
Utah Territory	11,380	yes	yes	(20)	CD#317	
Vermont	314,120	yes	yes	—	CD#317	
Virginia	1,421,661	yes	yes	(21)	CD#317	includes West Virginia counties
Wisconsin	305,945	yes	yes	(22)	CD#317	

U.S. total: 23,191,876

#### Other 1850 Published Census Indexes:

1. An "every name" census index for Arkansas 1850 was compiled by Bobbie Jones McLane and Desmond Walls Allen in 1995. An extract in family order for the 1850 Arkansas census was compiled by Mrs. Leister E. Presley of Searcy, Arkansas.
2. An alternate 1850 California census index was compiled by Alan P. Bowman (Baltimore: GPC, 1972). In addition, an index to *Ohioans in the California Census of 1850* was prepared. The 1850 California census is missing Contra Costa, San Francisco, and Santa Clara counties.
3. The Connecticut State Library prepared index cards for every head of household for Connecticut censuses, 1790-1850.
4. An alternate 1850 Delaware census index was compiled by Virginia Langham Olmsted (Baltimore: GPC, 1977).
5. A typescript, *New Englanders in the Georgia Census of 1850* was compiled by Frank Mortimer Hawes.
6. A name index to *Early Illinois Records, 1810-1855*, including state and federal censuses, is at the Illinois State Archives. It should be pointed out that in the Edgar County, Illinois, census, the enumerator there indicated the county of birth for each person in the county, information that was well beyond his requirements of state or country of birth. Some individuals from the 1850 Edgar County census were identified in two articles published in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly 38 (March 1950); 36 (Sept 1948).
7. An "every name" 1850 Indiana census index was prepared by the Indiana Historical Society in 1990.
8. An alternate 1850 Kentucky census index was compiled by Byron Sistler and Associates in 1995. In addition, a partial 1850 census index was compiled by Mrs. M.T. Parrish in 1973 for the East Kentucky counties of Breathitt, Carter, Clay, Floyd, Harlan, Johnson, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Letcher, Morgan, Perry, and Pike.
9. Maine census indexes for 1850, 1860, and 1870 are at the Maine Division of Vital Statistics, Augusta, Maine.
10. An alternate 1850 Michigan census index was compiled by the Michigan Genealogy Society and Michigan DAR in 1976.
11. The 1850 Minnesota Territory census was indexed for the Minnesota Historical Society in 1972 by Patricia C. Harpole and Mary D. Nagle. In addition, an 1850 census index for Itasca, Wahnakta, and Mankahta counties was prepared by Sharon Coe Pompey (Independence, CA: Historical and Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965).
12. An 1850 Mississippi census index was compiled by Irene S. Gillis of Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1972.
13. See *Pioneer Kentuckians with Missouri Cousins*, an index to the Missouri 1850 census for persons born in Kentucky, prepared by Linda Barber Brooks (St. Louis: Ingmire, 1985).
14. An 1850 New Mexico Territory census index was compiled by Margaret L. Windham (New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1976). The index includes the area which became Arizona Territory.
15. See *Index to Individuals Born Outside the U.S. as Enumerated in the 1850 Census of North Carolina*, compiled by the FHL in 1972.

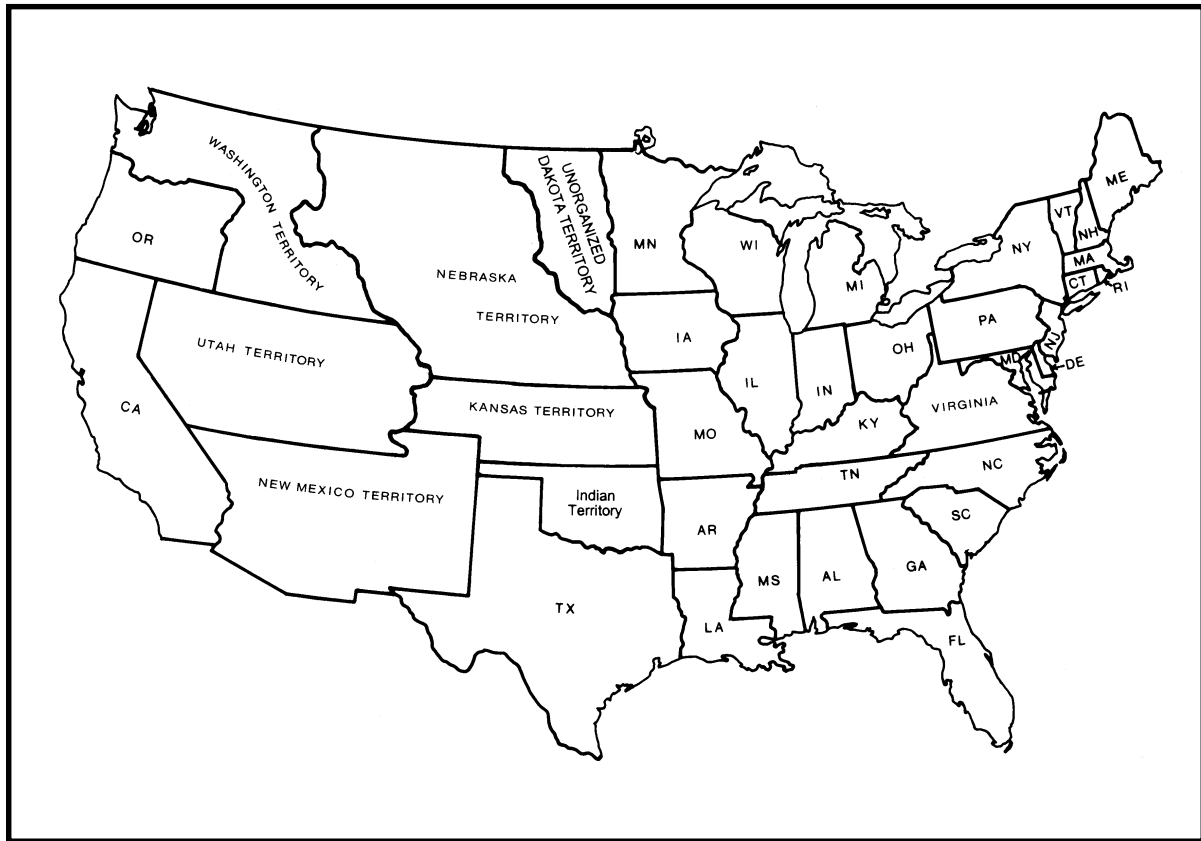
16. An 1850 Ohio census index was compiled by Linda F. Harshman (Ohio Family Historians, 1972).
17. An 1850 Oregon Territory census index was compiled by Mildred E. Porter and Jo Landers (Clark County Washington Genealogical Society, 1972) including Clark County (later Washington Territory). In addition, an Oregon 1850 census index was prepared by William Bowen (San Fernando Valley State College, 1972). See also the index prepared by Shirley Buirch for the following counties of Oregon in 1850: Benton, Clark, Clatsop, Lewis, Linn, Marion, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill (1977).
18. Alternates for the 1830 through 1870 Tennessee census indexes were compiled by Byron Sistler and Associates, 1969-1985. The names from the 1850 Tennessee census were extracted for every family and includes an index to every head of household for that year.
19. An 1850 Texas census index was compiled by Mrs. V. K. Carpenter (Huntsville, AL: Century Enterprises, 1969).
20. The 1850 census for Utah Territory had a census day of 1 April 1851. A census index was prepared by the Genealogical Society of Utah (FHL) in 1950. In addition, an 1850, 1860, and 1870 Utah census index was prepared by J. R. Kearl, et al (Baltimore: GPC, 1981).
21. An 1850 Virginia census index exists for the progeny counties of Lincoln, McDowell, and Mingo and their parent counties of Summers, Tazewell, Boone, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Logan, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties in areas of present-day West Virginia.
22. The AIS 1850 Wisconsin census index was taken from the federal copy microfilmed by the National Archives. However, an 1850 Wisconsin census index to the state copy of the federal census was prepared by the Wisconsin State Historical Society. The state copy differs from the federal copy often and the volume and page numbers do not always agree with each other. Nevertheless, Wisconsin's original copy of its 1850 federal census is superior to the federal copy as to accuracy and completeness. Researchers comparing the state copy with the federal copy will find many differences including different name spellings, omissions, etc., since the federal copy was made from the state copy and transcription errors were common.

## 1860 Federal Census

**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.



The United States in 1860

## 1860 Census Indexes

1860 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Alabama	996,992	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Arkansas*	435,450	yes	yes	(8)	CD#318	* includes non-Indians in Indian Terr.
California	379,994	yes	yes	(1)	CD#318	
Connecticut	460,147	yes	yes	(2)	CD#318	
Unorg. Dakota Terr.	4,837	yes	yes (3)	—	CD#318	
Delaware	61,073	yes	yes	(4)	CD#318	
District of Columbia	75,080	yes	yes	(5)	CD#318	
Florida	140,424	yes	yes	(6)	CD#318	
Georgia	1,057,286	yes	yes	(7)	CD#318	
Illinois	1,711,951	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Indian Territory	—	yes*	yes	(8)	CD#318	* non-Indians included with AR census
Indiana	1,350,428	yes	yes	(9)	CD#318	
Iowa	674,913	yes	yes	(10)	CD#318	

1860 State or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Index?	Other Index	Brøderbund CD #	Comments
Kansas Territory	107,206	yes	yes	(11)	CD#318	includes portion of present-day CO
Kentucky	1,155,684	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Louisiana	708,002	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Maine	628,279	yes	yes	(12)	CD#318	
Maryland	687,049	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Massachusetts	1,231,066	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Michigan	749,113	yes	yes	(13)	CD#318	
Minnesota	172,023	yes	yes	(14)	CD#318	
Mississippi	791,305	yes	yes	(15)	CD#318	
Missouri	1,182,012	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Montana area	—	yes*	yes	(16)	CD#318	Bitterroot Valley of WA Territory
Nebraska Territory	28,841	yes	yes	(17)	CD#318	includes CO, WY, MT, ND, SD areas
New Hampshire	326,073	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
New Jersey	489,555	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
New Mexico Territory	93,516	yes	yes	(18)	CD#318	includes Arizona area
New York	3,880,735	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
North Carolina	992,622	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Ohio	2,339,511	yes	yes	(19)	CD#318	
Oregon	52,465	yes	yes	(20)	CD#318	
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Rhode Island	174,260	yes	yes	(21)	CD#318	
South Carolina	703,708	yes	yes	(22)	CD#318	
Tennessee	1,109,801	yes	yes	(23)	CD#318	
Texas	604,215	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Utah Territory	40,273	yes	yes	(24)	CD#318	includes NV/CO/WA areas
Vermont	315,098	yes	yes	—	CD#318	
Virginia	1,596,318	yes	yes	—	CD#318	AIS index has no WV counties
Washington Territory	11,594	yes	yes	(25)	CD#318	includes ID & western MT & WY areas
WV counties *	—	yes	yes	—	CD#318	WV counties of 1860 Virginia
Wisconsin	775,881	yes	yes	(26)	CD#318	

U.S. total: 31,443,321

**Other 1860 Published Indexes:**

1. An alternate 1860 California census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984). It is available from Heritage Quest.
2. An alternate 1860 Connecticut census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985). It is also available from Heritage Quest.
3. The so-called 1860 AIS "Dakota Territory" census index lists every name. In the census, the area was called "Unorganized Dakota," but the area was not an official territory of the United States. "Unorganized Dakota" was confined to the region west of Minnesota and Iowa and extended west to the Missouri River. Included in its enumeration were the communities of Medary, Sioux Falls, Vermillion, and Yankton Agency. In addition, several military forts along the Missouri River were enumerated, most of which were on the west side of the river, and therefore, were technically in Nebraska Territory, not in the Unorganized Dakota Territory. The forts enumerated along the Missouri River were as follows: Ft. Union, Ft. William, Ft. Berthold, Ft. Clark, Durtville, Ft. Pierre, Old Ft. George, Ft. Lookout, Old Cedar Fort, and Ft. Randall.
4. An alternate 1860 Delaware census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is also available from Heritage Quest.
5. An alternate 1860 District of Columbia census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1983) and is also available from Heritage Quest.
6. An alternate 1860 Florida census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is also available from Heritage Quest.
7. An alternate 1860 Georgia census index was compiled by Arlis Acord of LaGrange, Georgia, in 1986.
8. Non-Indians living in the so-called "Indian Territory" were enumerated and the lists added to the end of the Arkansas 1860 census lists. The printed AIS index for the so-called "1860 Oklahoma Census" was the Special Federal Census taken for the five civilized tribes of 1860, and included on CD#318. Another index to the Indian Territory was published as, *1860 Federal Population Schedules of the U.S. Census: Indian Lands West of Arkansas: Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Nations* (Tulsa, OK: Oklahoma Yesterday Publ. Co., c 1980). The Arkansas 1860 census is missing Little River County.
9. An every-name index to the 1860 Indiana census was prepared by the Indiana Historical Society in 1990 for the Indiana State Library. In addition, an 1860 Indiana census index (heads of household) was compiled by Kratz Indexing of Salt Lake City in 1987.
10. An alternate 1860 Iowa census index was compiled by David Paul Davenport.
11. An 1860 census index was compiled for *Kansas Territory Settlers Who Were Born in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina*, by Clara Hamlett Robertson (Baltimore: GPC, 1976). Kansas Territory's Arapahoe County in 1860 included a portion of present-day Colorado.
12. Maine census indexes for 1850, 1860, and 1870 are at the Maine Division of Vital Statistics, Augusta, Maine.
13. An alternate 1860 Michigan census index was compiled by Evelyn M. Sawyer (Western Michigan Genealogical Society, 1987).
14. An 1860 Minnesota census index was prepared on index cards from the Minnesota state original copy of their 1860 federal census and is located at the Minnesota Historical Society Library in St. Paul. Researchers comparing the state copy with the federal copy will find many differences, including different name spellings, omissions, etc., since the federal copy was made from the state copy and transcription errors were common. Useful for comparing the federal and state copies is Dennis E. Meissner's *Guide to the Use of the 1860 Minnesota Population Census Schedules and Index* (Minnesota Historical Society, 1978).
15. An 1860 Mississippi census index was compiled by Kathryn R. Bonner of Marianna, Arkansas, in 1983.
16. The so-called "1860 Montana Territory" census index by AIS is a list of 551 persons from the 1860 Washington Territory census for the "Bitter Root Valley" and "Ponderay Mountains" region of present-day Montana west of the continental divide. Montana did not become a territory until 1864.
17. An 1860 Nebraska Territory census index was compiled by E. Evelyn Cox (Ellensburg, WA: Ancestry, 1973). See note three regarding certain military forts in Nebraska Territory enumerated with "Unorganized Dakota" in 1860. Nebraska Territory also included the mining camps near present-day Boulder, Colorado.

18. See the 1965 U.S. Government publication, 89<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, *Territory of New Mexico and Territory of Arizona: Excerpts from the Federal Census of 1860 for Arizona County in the Territory of New Mexico, the special federal census of Arizona Territory in 1864, and the Arizona Territory Federal Census for 1870*.
19. An 1860 Ohio census index was compiled by Linda Flint Harshman, (Ohio Library Foundation, 1979).
20. An alternate 1860 Oregon census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985). It is also available from Heritage Quest.
21. An alternate 1860 Rhode Island census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985). It is available from Heritage Quest.
22. Two alternate 1860 South Carolina census indexes exist: the first by Jonnie P. Arnold (Greenville, SC: A Press, 1972); and another by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985). The latter is also available from Heritage Quest.
23. Alternates for the 1830 through 1870 Tennessee census indexes were compiled by Byron Sistler and Associates, 1969-1985 (and are considered more accurate indexes than the AIS versions for the same years).
24. 1850, 1860, and 1870 Utah census indexes were prepared by J. R. Kearl, et al (Baltimore: GPC, 1981). See also 1860 Washington Territory.
25. An 1860 Washington Territorial census index was compiled by J. V. Stucki (Huntsville, AL: Century Gen. Serv., 1972). Researchers should be aware that the 1860 census for Utah Territory included households in Washington Territory, living just above the present-day Utah/Idaho boundary near the Bear Lake region of Idaho.
26. The AIS 1860 Wisconsin census index was taken from the federal copy microfilmed by the National Archives. However, an 1860 Wisconsin census index to the state copy of the federal census was prepared by the Wisconsin State Historical Society. The state copy differs from the federal copy often and the volume and page numbers do not always agree with each other. Researchers comparing the state copy with the federal copy will find many differences, including different name spellings, omissions, etc., since the federal copy was made from the state copy and transcription errors were common.

## 1870 Federal Census

**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, Montana, Wyoming, and Dakota Territories. 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.



The United States in 1870

## 1870 Census Indexes

1870 State (1) or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Book Index?	Other Book Index	Broder- bund CD#	Heritage Quest CD#	Comments
Alabama	996,992	yes	yes	(2)	CD#319	ACD-0036	HQ book X131
Alaska area	—	no	yes*	(3)	CD#319*	—	* compiled town lists
Arizona Territory	9,658	yes	yes	(21)	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X144
Arkansas	484,471	yes	yes	(4)	CD#319	ACD-0017	HQ book X121
California	560,247	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X144
Colorado Territory	39,864	yes	yes	(5)	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X144
Connecticut	537,454	yes	no	—	—	ACD-0023	HQ book X137
Dakota Territory	14,181	yes	no	—	—	ACD-0040	HQ book X133
ND area	2,405	—	yes*	(6)	CD#319*	—	* ND counties only
SD area	11,776	—	yes*	(6)	CD#319*	—	* SD counties only

1870 State (1) or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Book Index?	Other Book Index	Broder- bund CD#	Heritage Quest CD#	Comments
Delaware	125,015	yes	yes	(7)	CD#319	ACD-0033	HQ book X117
District of Columbia	131,700	yes	yes	(8)	CD#319	ACD-0016	HQ book X118
Florida	187,784	yes	yes	(9)	CD#319	ACD-0021	HQ book X131
Georgia	1,184,109	yes	yes*	(10)	CD#319* CD#291	ACD-0021	*3 counties only HQ book X108
Idaho Territory	14,999	yes	yes	(11)	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X146
Illinois	2,539,891	yes	yes*	(12)	CD#319* CD#288*	ACD-0013	* Chicago/Cook Co. only HQ book X114
Indiana	1,680,637	yes	yes*	(13)	CD#319*	ACD-0038	* Indianapolis only HQ book X124
Iowa	1,194,020	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0020	HQ book X128
Kansas	364,399	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0040	HQ book X126
Kentucky	1,321,011	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0035	HQ book X121
Louisiana	726,915	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0017	HQ book X132
Maine	626,915	yes	yes*	(14)	CD#319*	ACD-0041	*646 names only HQ book X138
Maryland	780,894	yes	no	(15)	CD#288*	ACD-0016	*Baltimore City/Co. only HQ book X119
Massachusetts	1,457,351	yes	no	(16)	CD#284	ACD-0042	HQ book X135
Michigan	1,184,059	yes	no	(17)	—	ACD-0022	HQ book X135
Minnesota	439,706	yes	yes*	(34)	CD#319	ACD-0040	HQ book X134
Mississippi	827,922	yes	no	—	—	ACD-0019	HQ book X129
Missouri	1,721,295	yes	no	—	CD#288*	ACD-0019	*St. Louis City/Co. only HQ book X103
Montana Territory	20,595	yes	yes*		CD#319	ACD-0024	*an “every-name” index HQ book X147
Nebraska	122,993	yes	no	(18)	—	ACD-0040	HQ book X127
Nevada	42,941	yes	yes	(19)	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X148
New Hampshire	318,300	yes	no	—	—	ACD-0041	HQ book X140
New Jersey	906,096	yes	yes*	(20)	—	ACD-0033	HQ book X120
New Mexico Terr.	91,874	yes	yes*	(21)	CD#319	ACD-0024	*an “every-name” index HQ book X149
New York City	1,022,245	yes*	no	(22)	CD#287*	—	*plus Suffolk Co. HQ book X111 (NYC)

1870 State (1) or Territory	State Population	Census exists?	AIS Book Index?	Other Book Index	Broder- bund CD#	Heritage Quest CD#	Comments
New York State	4,382,759	yes	no	(22)	—	ACD-0018	HQ books: Long Island, X104 Upstate NY, X123
North Carolina	1,071,361	yes	yes	(23)	CD#319 CD#289*	ACD-0029 w/SC	HQ book X100 *w/South Carolina
Ohio	2,665,260	yes	no	(24)	—	ACD-0014	HQ book X116
Oregon	90,923	yes	yes	(25)	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X150
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	yes	no	(26)	CD#285 CD#286 excl. PA central	ACD-0028	HQ books: Philadelphia, X102 PA East, X110 PA West, X109 PA Central, X112
Rhode Island	217,353	yes	yes*	(27)	—	ACD-0023	*AIS book only HQ book X141
South Carolina	705,606	yes	no	(28)	CD#289 w/NC	ACD-0029 w/NC	HQ book X107
Tennessee	1,258,520	yes	no	(29)	—	ACD-0034	HQ book X115
Texas	818,579	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0043	HQ book X151
Utah Territory	86,336	yes	yes*	(30)	—	ACD-0024	*AIS book only HQ book X152
Vermont	330,551	yes	no	—	—	ACD-0041	HQ book X142
Virginia	1,225,163	yes	no	(31)	CD#319 CD#290 w/WV	ACD-0015 w/WV	HQ book X101
Washington Terr.	23,955	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X153
West Virginia	442,014	yes	no	(32)	CD#319 CD#290 w/VA	ACD-0006 w/VA	HQ book X106
Wisconsin	1,054,670	yes	yes	(33)	CD#319	ACD-0039	HQ book X136
Wyoming Territory	9,118	yes	yes	—	CD#319	ACD-0024	HQ book X154

U.S. total: 38,558,371

#### Other 1870 Published Census Indexes:

- 1 Census indexes published by AIS/Brøderbund typically include the surname and given name of a head of household, a name of a county and subdistrict of residence, and a reference to a page number on the microfilmed census schedules. However, the 1870

statewide census indexes prepared by Heritage Quest include a surname, given name, age, sex, race, and birthplace for each head of household, all males over 50 years old, and all females over 70 years old, plus any person in a household with a different surname than the head of house. The residence for each person is broken

down by county and subdistrict, such as a town, village, or post office. In addition, the microfilm series, roll number, and page number are indicated for each person in the index. Heritage Quest recently developed the Family Quest Archives™ Index CDs, which make it possible for more comprehensive searching of this added information, e.g., searching a database for all persons with a specific surname, then by a person's age, sex, race, or place of birth. The use of wild card searching is also possible, such as \* or ? characters replacing one or more letters. Heritage Quest's Family Quest Archives™ CDs are indicated in a separate column in the 1870 table.

2. In the late 1930s, the WPA produced a card index to the 1870 census names for twenty-five Alabama counties. Counties NOT included were Cherokee, Cleburne, Coffee, Covington, Fayette, Franklin, Sanford (now Lamar), Limestone, Marion, Morgan, and Winston counties. All other AL counties were included. The card index was microfilmed and is now available at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
3. The U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, but it did not become organized as a territory until 1912. For the 1870 census, a few residents were counted by the military but no names were recorded. No official federal census was taken there until 1880. Apparently, AIS produced lists of residents from a few villages of Alaska (a total of 1,240 names) and incorrectly called it the "1870 Census of Alaska Territory." These names were included on Brøderbund's CD#319.
4. An extract of the 1870 Arkansas census names, listed in family order, was compiled in the 1970s by Mrs. Leister E. Presley of Searcy, Ark. A microfilm copy of the typescript is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
5. A research guide to Brøderbund CD-ROMs says there are 73,087 entries for 1870 Colorado Territory on CD#319. However, according to census reports, the entire territory in 1870 had a total population of 39,864 people. The possibility exists that AIS included the names from an 1870 census of miners taken by the territory in 1870, which may account for the larger number of entries. Meanwhile, an alternate 1870 Colorado Territory census index was compiled by the Weld County Genealogical Society in 1977; and a microfilmed copy is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
6. The counties that were later part of North Dakota and South Dakota were indexed by AIS in separate publications for each state — though neither became states until 1889. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses, they were part of Dakota Territory. The numbers given for 1870 North and South Dakota add up to 75,962 entries supposedly on CD#319. However, since the entire Dakota Territory in 1870 had a population of 14,181 people, according to census reports, something is clearly wrong with their figures.
7. An alternate 1870 Delaware census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985).
8. An alternate 1870 District of Columbia census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985).
9. An "every-name" 1870 Florida census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984).
10. A complete 1870 Georgia census index was published in 1991 by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc. and licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, who converted it to CD-ROM as CD#291. The AGLL index was not repeated on CD#319. CD#291 has 334,000 entries and includes all Georgia counties. No AIS statewide index in book form was prepared for Georgia 1870; however, Brøderbund's CD#319 includes AIS indexes prepared for Chatham, Fulton, and Richmond counties with a total of 37,342 names. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest released a new version of Georgia and Florida 1870 as ACD-0021.
11. There are supposedly 47,011 names from 1870 Idaho Territory included on CD#319. However, there is something wrong with this figure—since the entire territory in 1870 had a population of only 14,999. Fortunately, researchers should know that an "every-name" 1870 Idaho Territory census index was compiled by the Idaho Genealogical Society in 1973. The original is at the Idaho State Library in Boise, and a microfilm copy is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
12. An AIS census index for 1870 Cook County is included on Brøderbund's CD#319. In addition, a Chicago/Cook County census was published by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc. in 1990 that was then licensed to Brøderbund, who converted it to CD-ROM along with the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis. AGLL's census list has 121,500 Chicago/Cook County entries on Brøderbund's CD#288. The Brøderbund CD#319 has 121,000 plus entries from the AIS Cook County index, but does not include AGLL's alternate name list from CD#288. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has completed the census index for the entire state of Illinois 1870, which is ACD-0013.
13. CD#319 includes 44,242 entries for "Marion County," Indiana, which apparently came from the AIS index printed in 1991. However, the AIS index book was for the 1870 city of Indianapolis only, which is within Marion County, but not for the entire

- population of Marion County. In addition to Heritage Quest's statewide index to Indiana 1870, several counties have been indexed separately by various historical and genealogical groups. Available at the Indiana State Library are countywide 1870 census indexes for the following counties: Adams, Boone, Hancock, Jefferson, Kosciusko, LaPorte, Miami, Orange (partial), Owen, Pike, Porter, Posey, Ripley, Scott, Shelby, Tipton, Vigo, Wabash, and Warrick. Another publication for Indiana is "Index to Blacks, Mulattos, and Indians in the 1870 Indiana Census," compiled by Audrey Clare Werle. Index cards for this index are found at the Indiana State Library, and a microfilm copy is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
14. CD#319 includes 614 entries for Cumberland County, Maine. No AIS statewide census index exists for 1870 Maine, and the source of the names for Brøderbund's CD is not known. However, researchers need to know that Maine census indexes for 1850, 1860, and 1870 are at the Maine Division of Vital Statistics, Augusta, ME and were filmed by the FHL in Salt Lake City. In addition, the Heritage Quest statewide Maine 1870 index is on ACD-0041.
  15. An early census index for Maryland 1870 was for Baltimore City/County, prepared by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc. This index was licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, who converted it to CD-ROM along with the cities of Chicago and St. Louis as CD#288. The Baltimore names are not included on Brøderbund's CD#319 for 1870 censuses. Meanwhile, a printed version of the Baltimore 1870 City/County census index was published by AGLL, Inc. in 1997; and the entire state was published by Heritage Quest as ACD-0016.
  16. An 1870 Massachusetts census index was released in 1997 by Brøderbund as CD#284, and another version of the entire state was indexed by Heritage Quest as ACD-0042.
  17. A statewide 1870 Michigan heads-of-household census index exists (Lansing, MI: Library of Michigan, 1991) and a copy is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
  18. A statewide 1870 Nebraska heads-of-household census index was compiled by E. Evelyn Cox (Ellensburg, WA: Ancestry, 1980), a copy of which is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
  19. A statewide 1870 Nevada heads-of-household census index was compiled by volunteers of the Las Vegas Family History Center in 1979. A microfilm copy is at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
  20. AIS recently printed 1870 indexes for Essex, Passaic, and Mercer Counties, plus Jersey City and Hoboken city. These recent AIS indexes do not appear on Brøderbund's CD#319. The Heritage Quest statewide index to 1870 New Jersey appears on ACD-0033.
  21. See the 1965 U.S. Government publication, "Territory of New Mexico and Territory of Arizona: Excerpts from the Federal Census of 1860 for Arizona County in the Territory of New Mexico, the special federal census for Arizona Territory in 1864, and the Arizona Territory Federal Census for 1870," a copy of which is on film at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
  22. Heritage Quest's first printed census index for New York 1870 was for the current counties of greater New York City: New York (which included today's Bronx County in 1870), Kings, Queens (which included today's Nassau County in 1870), and Richmond County (Staten Island); plus the remainder of Long Island (Suffolk County). An earlier printed index was prepared by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc. in 1989 as "Long Island, New York." The first printed index included Richmond County but did not include New York County. In 1995, the 1870 New York City/County census index was completed by Precision Indexing and all the greater New York City counties were then combined and licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, who converted it to CD-ROM as CD#287. Meanwhile, an 1870 census index to the entire state of New York was released by Heritage Quest as ACD-0018.
  23. A heads-of-household 1870 North Carolina census index was prepared by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc. in 1989. This index was licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, who converted it to CD-ROM along with 1870 South Carolina as CD#289. Precision Indexing's 1870 North Carolina names are not included on Brøderbund's CD#319, which includes the AIS 1870 North Carolina index. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released a new ACD-0029 which includes South Carolina on the same disk.
  24. The AIS 1870 printed census index is for Stark, Summit, and Lucas Counties; plus the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo; but the names do not appear on any Brøderbund CD-ROM publication. In addition, a census index was compiled by Pamela Miller and Richard Rees (San Francisco: Egeon Enterprises, 1988). An index for Warren County, Ohio, was compiled in 1993 by Ellen Van Houten and Florence Cole (Address in 1993: 9500 Creekside Dr., Cleveland, OH 45140). Meanwhile, Heritage Quest's CD-ROM census index for the entire state of Ohio 1870 was released as ACD-0014.

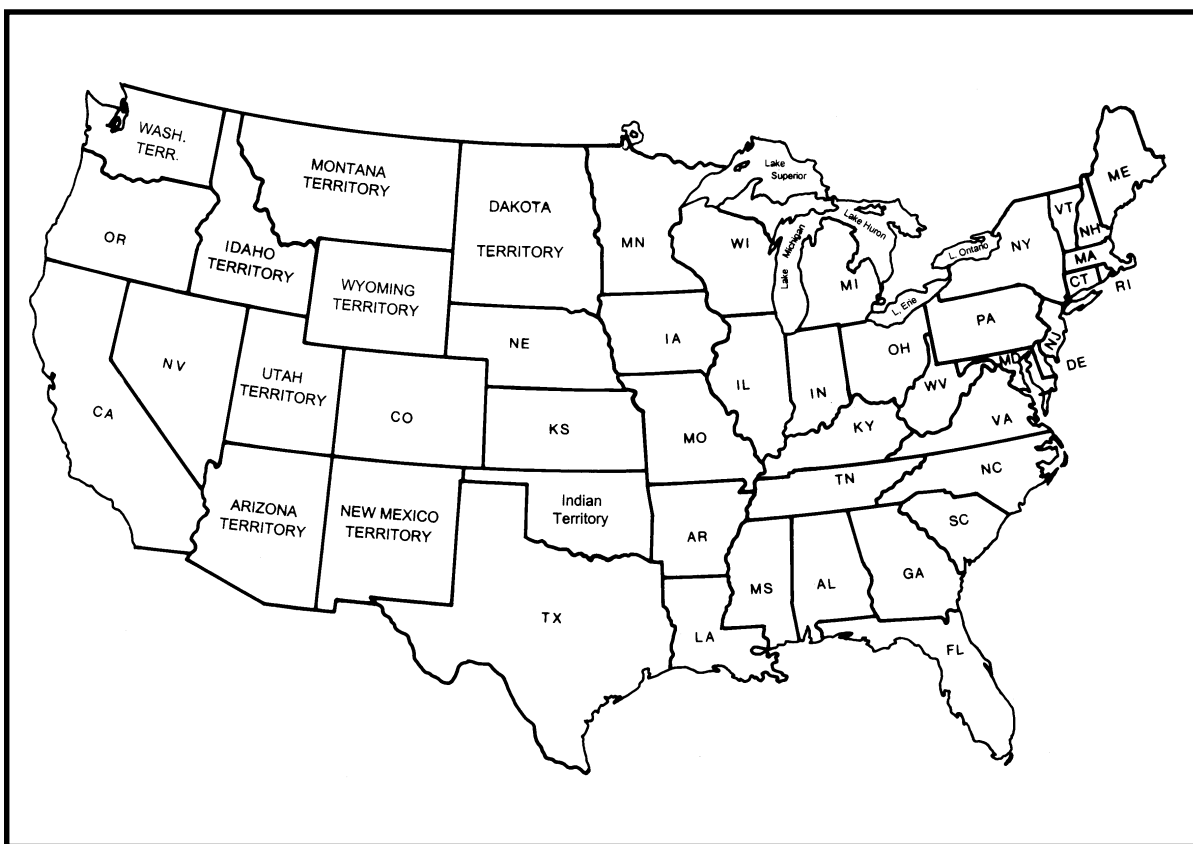
25. An alternate 1870 Oregon census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, c1985).
26. An 1870 census index for about 3/4ths of the heads of household in the state of Pennsylvania was published in 1989 by Precision Indexing, a division of AGLL, Inc., in three sets, comprising seven printed volumes: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania East, and Pennsylvania West. The 4th set (PA Central) was released in 1997, completing the 1870 PA census for the entire state. The data for the first three sets of the PA 1870 index was licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, who converted the data into two (2) CD-ROM publications: "1870 PA West" (CD#285) and "1870 PA East" (CD#286), which includes the city of Philadelphia. Counties included in the 4th set by Precision Indexing (and not part of either CD#285 or CD#286) are the central Pennsylvania counties of Adams, Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, and York. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released the 1870 census index for the entire state of Pennsylvania as ACD-0028.
27. An alternate 1870 Rhode Island census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, c1985).
28. A heads-of-household 1870 South Carolina census index was prepared by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc. in 1989. This index was licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, who converted it to CD-ROM along with 1870 North Carolina as CD#289. Precision Indexing's 1870 South Carolina names are not included on Brøderbund's CD#319. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released the 1870 census index for both North and South Carolina as ACD-0029.
29. An 1870 Tennessee printed census index was compiled by Byron Sistler and Associates in 1985. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released its version of the 1870 Tennessee census index as ACD-0034.
30. A printed 1870 AIS index exists for Utah, but the data is apparently not included on CD#319. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released its statewide index to 1870 Utah as ACD-0024, which includes several western states.
31. An index to all 1870 Virginia counties is supposed to be included on CD#319; however, there is no known AIS printed index to VA 1870, and the source of the data is unknown. In 1989, Precision Indexing/AGLL prepared an 1870 Virginia census index, and in 1995 it was licensed to Brøderbund, who converted it to CD-ROM along with West Virginia as CD#290. The Brøderbund CD#319 does not include the names from CD#290. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released ACD-0015 which includes Virginia and West Virginia.
32. In 1990, Precision Indexing, AGLL prepared an 1870 West Virginia census index; and in 1995 it was licensed to Brøderbund, who converted it to CD-ROM along with the Virginia 1870 census index as CD#290. The Brøderbund CD#319 does not include the names from CD#290. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released ACD-0015 which includes West Virginia and Virginia.
33. An 1870 Wisconsin census index to the state copy of the federal census was prepared by the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and a microfilmed version is at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The state copy differs from the federal copy often, and the volume and page numbers do not always agree with each other. Researchers comparing the state copy with the federal copy will find many differences, including different name spellings, omissions, etc., since the federal copy was made from the state copy and transcription errors were common. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released a statewide census index to the 1870 Wisconsin census as ACD-0039.
34. The original 1870 census schedules for Minnesota were involved in the January 1921 fire in the Commerce Building in Washington, DC. The destroyed schedules pertained to counties with names running alphabetically from Aitkin to Sibley. The surviving counties, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, St. Louis, Todd, Wabasha, Wadena, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Wilkin, Winona, and Wright counties, were microfilmed as series M-593, rolls 716 thru 719. The National Archives obtained a state copy of the entire Minnesota 1870 census schedules from the Minnesota State Historical Society, and this latter set was microfilmed as series T-132 (13 rolls). The AIS printed census index for Minnesota 1870 was taken from the federal set, since the index omits the counties of Aitkin through Sibley. As a result, the Minnesota names on CD#319 are from Stearns through Wright counties only. See 1860, note 26, for information about the 1860 Minnesota state copy, which applies to 1870 as well. Meanwhile, Heritage Quest has released a statewide census index for 1870 Minnesota as ACD-0040.

## 1880 Federal Census

**General Information:** 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. Unlike any previous censuses, after microfilming, the original 1880 census schedules for several states were transferred from the National Archives to various state archives, state libraries, or universities libraries. Only the original 1880 schedules for Pennsylvania remain at the National Archives. Several

statewide 1880 originals were transferred to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, DC. They are: Alaska Territory, Arizona Territory, Connecticut, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico Territory, and Rhode Island.

**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; 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



The United States in 1880

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.

**1880 Soundex Index:** 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. Older children were not indexed, nor were persons living alone, or any household with no children. A person ten or under in 1880 would have been born between 1869 and 1880. The same person in 1935 would have been about 55 to 65 years old. The WPA Soundex index was prepared for the purpose of confirming a person's age after he or she applied for Social

Security benefits in the mid to late 1930s. 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 for any other person living in the household, along with a relationship to the head of household. 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 number 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 is the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules.

### 1880 U.S. Census Indexes

1880 State or Territory	State Population	Census & Soundex exists?	AIS book Index?	Other book Index	Brøderbund CD#	Comments
Alabama	1,262,505	yes	no	—	—	
Alaska area	33,426	yes	no	—	CD#320	1,316 names, source unknown
Arizona Territory	40,440	yes	yes	(1)	CD#320	
Arkansas	802,525	yes	no	—	—	
California	864,694	yes	no	—	—	
Colorado	194,327	yes	yes	—	CD#320	
Connecticut	622,700	yes	no	—	—	
Dakota Territory	135,177	yes	no	—	—	

1880 State or Territory	State Population	Census & Soundex exists?	AIS book Index?	Other book Index	Brøderbund CD#	Comments
North Dakota area	36,909	—	yes	—	CD#320	North Dakota counties
South Dakota area	98,268	—	yes	—	CD#320	South Dakota counties
Delaware	146,608	yes	no	—	—	
District of Columbia	177,624	yes	no	—	—	
Florida	269,493	yes	no	(2)	—	
Georgia	1,542,180	yes (3)	no	—	—	
Idaho Territory	32,610	yes (4)	yes*	—	—	* an “every-name” index
Illinois	3,077,871	yes	no	(5)	CD#320	Cook County only, source unknown
Indiana	1,978,301	yes	no	(6)	—	
Iowa	1,624,615	yes	no	—	—	
Kansas	996,096	yes	no	—	—	
Kentucky	1,648,690	yes	no	—	—	
Louisiana	939,943	yes	no	—	—	
Maine	648,936	yes	no	—	—	
Maryland	934,946	yes	no	—	—	
Massachusetts	1,783,085	yes	no	—	—	
Minnesota	780,773	yes	yes (7)	—	—	several counties missing
Mississippi	1,131,597	yes	no	—	—	
Missouri	2,168,380	yes	no	—	—	
Montana Territory	39,159	yes	no	—	—	
Nebraska	452,402	yes	no	—	—	
Nevada	62,266	yes	yes	—	CD#320	
New Hampshire	346,991	yes	no	—	—	
New Jersey	1,131,116	yes	no	—	—	
New Mexico Territory	119,565	yes	no	—	—	
New York	5,082,871	yes	no	—	—	see note 11
North Carolina	1,399,750	yes	no	—	—	
Ohio	3,198,062	yes	no	(8)	CD#20	HQ Book X930
Oregon	174,768	yes	no	—	—	

1880 State or Territory	State Population	Census & Soundex exists?	AIS book Index?	Other book Index	Brøderbund CD#	Comments
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	yes	no	—	—	
Rhode Island	276,531	yes	no	—	—	
South Carolina	995,577	yes	no	—	—	
Tennessee	1,542,359	yes	no	—	—	
Texas	1,591,749	yes	yes	—	CD#320	
Utah Territory	143,963	yes	yes	(9)		names not on any CD
Vermont	332,286	yes	no	—	—	
Virginia	1,512,565	yes	no	—	—	
Washington Territory	75,116	yes	no	—	CD#320	an “every-name” index
West Virginia	618,457	yes	no	(10)	—	
Wisconsin	1,315,497	yes	no	—	—	
Wyoming Territory	20,789	yes	yes	—	CD#320	

U.S. total: 50,189,209

#### Other 1880 Published Census Indexes:

1. An 1880 Arizona Territorial census index was compiled by the Southern Arizona Genealogical Society in 1970.
2. An index to *Florida's Unfortunate: the 1880 census of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes* was compiled by Donna Rachel Mills in 1993.
3. The original 1880 Soundex cards for the entire state of Georgia are located at the Gwinnett Historical Society in Lawrenceville, Georgia. The staff will conduct brief “look up” services. Contact them at 21 N. Clayton St., zip 30245. Phone: (770) 822-5174. See also *Lists of Persons Enumerated in the 1880 Federal Census for Georgia* at the Georgia State Archives, which indexes Crawford and Franklin Counties only.
4. The original 1880 Soundex cards for Idaho are found at the Idaho Historical Society/State Library in Boise.
5. The National Archives’ microfilmed Soundex cards for the 1880 Illinois census omitted names coded O-200 to O-240. Photocopies of the missing cards were indexed by Nancy Frederick in 1981, and a microfiche copy of her work is available at the FHL in Salt Lake City.
6. See *The Dutch in the Indiana 1880 Census*, extracted and published by Robert Swierenga in 1994. See also *Index to Blacks, Mulattos, and Indians in the 1880 Census*, for which a card index is at the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis.
7. An 1880 Minnesota “every-name” printed index was published by AIS; however, several counties of Minnesota were omitted (Lincoln to Redwood County). This 1880 name list does not appear on Brøderbund’s CD#320.
8. An 1880 Ohio Census Index was compiled by the Ohio Genealogical Society. This printed index was reformatted and published in 1991 by Precision Indexing/AGLL, Inc.; and an electronic version was licensed to Brøderbund, who published the 1880 Ohio index as CD#20.
9. Besides the AIS 1880 Utah Territorial index, an 1880 Utah Territory Census Index was compiled by the BYU Research Center. Unfortunately, no name lists for the 1880 Utah census appear on any CD-ROM publication.
10. An *1880 Census of West Virginia Compiled Alphabetically by Counties* was created by William A. Marsh (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1979-1993). Volume 14 is a name

index for all counties. The families in each county are arranged in alphabetical order by the head of house; but the family groupings are retained as they were shown on the census schedules, along with age, birthplace, birthplace of parents, etc. for each person. This index is an outstanding piece of work, a unique tool for researchers using the West Virginia 1880 census.

11. Brøderbund's Resource Guide indicates that CD#320 contains names from the 1880 New York census. As it turns out, ONE person from Montgomery County and TWO persons from Onondaga county are all that are listed. (If someone purchased a copy of CD#320 based on the label's statement that it included 1880 census entries for New York, they would be grossly misled.)

### Location of 1880 Census Originals

The census originals, 1790-1870, remain in Washington, D.C. at the National Archives. After they were microfilmed in the 1940s, the original 1900 through 1920 censuses were destroyed. However, in 1956 the National Archives transferred the original 1880 censuses to state archives, state libraries, historical societies, university libraries, or other repositories willing to take them. This was the only census which was handled in this way. Although the original 1880 census schedules are said to be very fragile, a set of

original manuscript volumes acts as a better alternate than the microfilmed version. In many cases, the microfilmed copies may be unreadable; but the original documents can be viewed in person for confirmation of the census data if a genealogist is willing to visit a repository where the originals are located.

The states for which the 1880 census schedules are extant, the number of state volumes transferred, and the repository holding original 1880 census schedules are listed below:

State	Volumes	Repository holding original 1880 census schedules
Alabama	23	Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL
Arizona	1	DAR Library, Washington, DC
Arkansas	15	Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock, AR
California	18	California State Archives, Sacramento, CA
Colorado	4	Colorado Div. of State Archives and Public Records, Denver, CO
Connecticut	10	DAR Library, Washington, DC
Delaware	3	Hall of Records, Dover, DE
District of Columbia	16	Historical Society of Washington, Washington, DC
Florida	5	Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL
Georgia	26	Georgia Dept. of Archives and History, Atlanta, GA
Idaho	1	Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, ID
Illinois	59	Illinois State Archives, Springfield, IL
Indiana	38	Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, IN
Iowa	33	DAR Library, Washington, DC
Kansas	21	Kansas Genealogical Society, Dodge City, KS

State	Volumes	Repository holding original 1880 census schedules
Kentucky	30	Kentucky Dept. of Libraries and Archives, Frankfort, KY
Louisiana	17	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA
Maine	13	Maine Division of Vital Statistics, Augusta, ME
Maryland	19	Maryland State Law Library, Annapolis, MD
Massachusetts	40	Archives of the Commonwealth, Boston, MA
Michigan	31	Michigan Department of State, Lansing, MI
Minnesota	15	Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN
Mississippi	23	DAR Library, Washington, DC
Missouri	45	DAR Library, Washington, DC
Montana	1	Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT
Nebraska	10	DAR, Washington, DC
Nevada	2	Nevada State Museum, Carson City, NV
New Hampshire	3	DAR Library, Washington, DC
New Jersey	22	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ
New Mexico	3	DAR Library, Washington, DC
New York	105	New York State Library, Albany, NY
North Carolina	24	North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC
North Dakota	1	State Historical of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND
Ohio	68	Ohio State Museum, Columbus, OH
Oregon	4	Oregon State Library, Salem, OR
Pennsylvania	92	National Archives, Washington, DC
South Dakota	1	South Dakota Historical Society, Pierre, SD
Tennessee	35	Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN
Texas	34	Texas State Library, Austin, TX
Utah	3	Utah State Archives, Salt Lake City, UT
Vermont	3	Law and Documents, Vermont State Library, Montpelier, VT
Virginia	32	Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA
Washington	2	Washington State Library, Olympia, WA
West Virginia	14	West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston, WV
Wisconsin	32	State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
Wyoming	1	Wyoming State Archives, Cheyenne, WY

### 1885 Censuses Taken With Federal Assistance

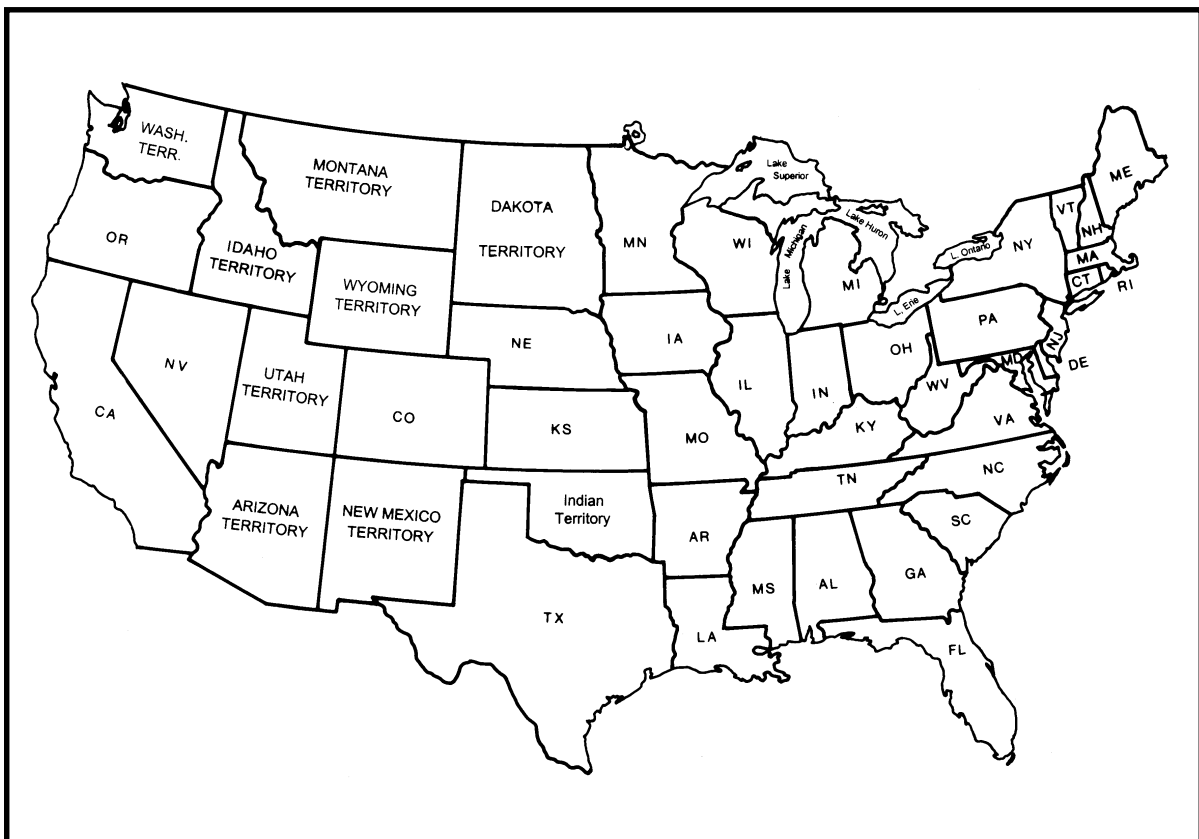
**General Information:** Congress allowed any state or territory to take a census in 1885 and have the federal government pay for part of the expense. Only five states or territories took up the government's offer. The 1885 census followed the same format as the 1880 census schedules, except that the names usually give an initial letter instead of a first name for a person.

Those federal copies of the 1885 census that have been micro-filmed include population schedules (list of inhabitants), inter-

filed with other schedules, such as agriculture schedules (lists of farmers and farm products), manufacturer schedules (lists of companies, description of businesses, etc.), and mortality schedules (lists of persons who died within the previous twelve months).

### 1885 Census Indexes

State or Territory w/1885 census	Federal copy exists?	State copy exists?	Book index?	
Colorado	yes	yes	no	see note 1
Dakota Territory	partial	no	yes	see note 2
Florida	yes	no	yes	see note 3
Nebraska	yes	no	no	see note 4
New Mexico Territory	yes	yes	no	see note 5



The United States in 1885

**1885 Notes:**

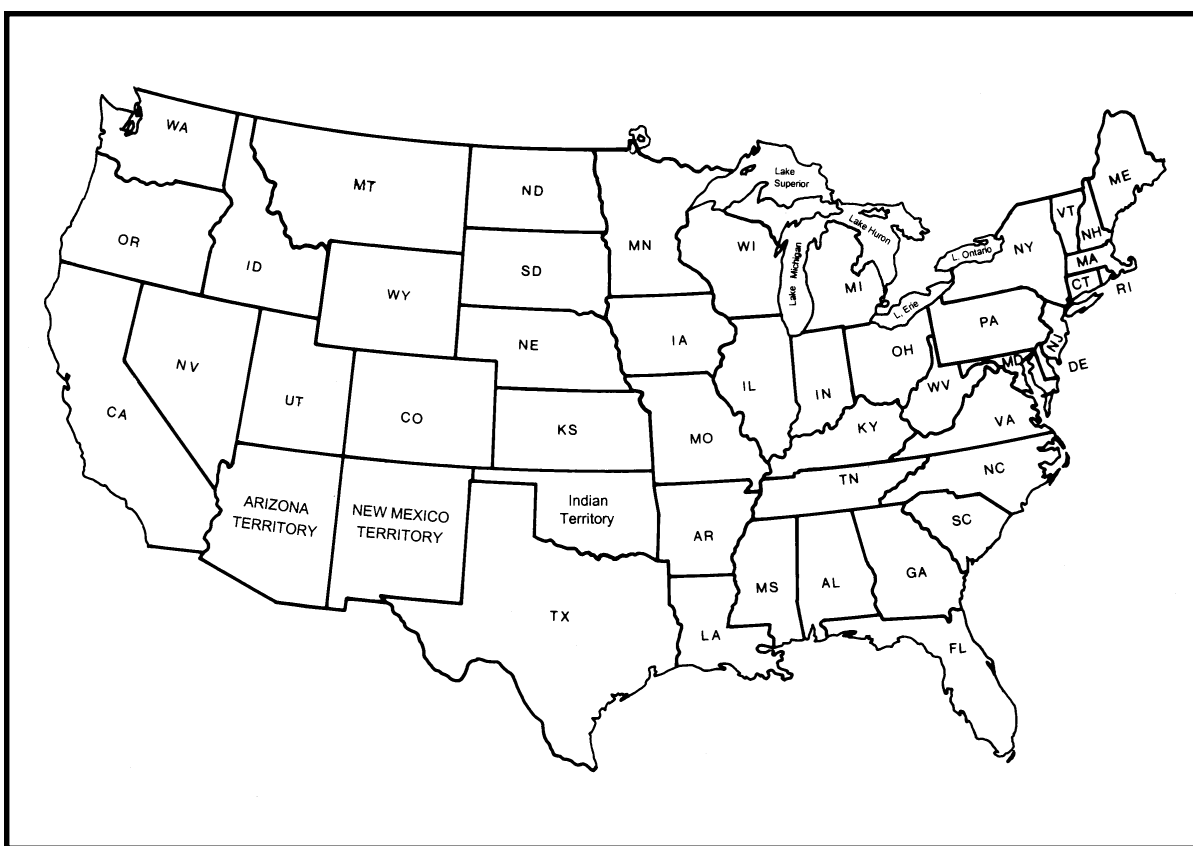
1. The state copy of the Colorado 1885 census is located at the Colorado State Archives. The federal copy is at the National Archives and was microfilmed as series M158 (8 rolls). The federal copy is missing Fremont and Garfield counties, while the state copy has Fremont, but is missing Garfield and eighteen other counties.
2. The Dakota Territorial 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. There are AIS printed indexes to the 1885 Dakota census separated into North and South Dakota, even though neither became a state until 1889. 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 original manuscripts for all surviving North Dakota counties are located today at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, which reproduced the 1885 census lists in *Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota* 4 (1913):338-448, which includes a name index to all enumerated persons as part of the general index to the 1913 volume. The South Dakota State Historical Society holds the 1885 original manuscripts for surviving South Dakota counties. These were microfilmed by the National Archives as series GR27, 3 rolls. (Rolls 4 and 5 of that same series include an 1895 state census taken in South Dakota.)
3. The Florida State Archives reported having no state manuscript of the 1885 census, just the microfilmed federal copy (microfilm series M845, 14 rolls). Missing from the 1885 Florida census are Alachua, Clay, Columbia, and Nassau counties. An index to the 1885 Florida census was compiled by William and Patricia Martin of Miami, Florida, in 1991.
4. The federal copy of the Nebraska 1885 census was microfilmed by the National Archives as series M352 (56 rolls). Missing are Blaine and Chase counties.
5. The federal copy of the New Mexico 1885 census (microfilm series M846, 6 rolls) is complete for all counties. The state copy microfilmed at the University of New Mexico - Albuquerque is missing Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and San Miguel counties.

**1890 Federal Census Schedules and Union Veterans' Census Indexes**

**General Information:** Six new states were added to the Union between 1880 and 1890: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington, all in 1889; plus Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, bringing the total to forty-four states. In 1889, Oklahoma Territory was created but represented only a part of the present-day state, as Indian tribal areas made up the rest of that area. In addition, the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah were enumerated in 1890, as was unorganized Alaska.

Over 99 percent of the 1890 population schedules were destroyed in a fire which took place in January 1921 at the Commerce

Building in Washington, D.C. Of the 62,979,766 persons enumerated in 1890, a total of 6,160 names could be extracted from the surviving schedules. These names were all indexed and microfilmed by the National Archives as Series M496 on two rolls of film. In addition, a special census listing was extracted from the population schedules for surviving Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, (or their widows). Of the forty-nine states and territories enumerated in 1890, sixteen of the states' Union veterans' schedules were apparently lost in the fire, as were about half of the names for Kentucky. See the *Index to Surviving 1890 Population Schedules and Register of Film Numbers to the Special Census of Union Veterans*, compiled by Ken Nelson in



**The United States in 1890**

1991, which is an unpublished 177-page typescript available at the FHL in Salt Lake City and through interlibrary loan at the various Family History Centers across the country. The index includes all 6,100 surviving names, plus a listing and film numbers of all the surviving Union Veterans' schedules for 1890. In addition, an AIS printed index to the 6,160 names was published. The surviving fragments of 1890 population schedules came from the following states and subdistricts:

**Alabama:** Perry County (Perryville Beat No. 11 and Severe Beat No. 8).

**District of Columbia:** Dwellings on "Q" St., "S" St., "R" St., 13th St., 14th St., 15th St., Riggs St., and Johnson Ave.

**Georgia:** Muscogee County (Columbus).

**Illinois:** McDonough County (Mound Twp).

**Minnesota:** Wright County (Rockford).

**New Jersey:** Hudson County (Jersey City).

**New York:** Westchester County (Eastchester); Suffolk County (Brookhaven Twp).

**North Carolina:** Gaston County (So. Point Twp and River Bend Twp); Cleveland County (Twp No. 2).

**Ohio:** Hamilton County (Cincinnati) and Clinton County (Wayne Twp).

**South Dakota:** Union County (Jefferson Twp).

**Texas:** Ellis County (J.P. #6, Mountain Peak, and Ovilla Precinct); Hood County (Precinct #5); Rusk County (Precinct #6, and J.P. #7); Trinity County (Trinity Town, and Precinct #2); and Kaufman County (Kaufman).

**Content of the schedules:** Unlike any earlier census, the 1890 format was one sheet for one household. The detailed information captured for every household was extensive, including the address of the house; the number of persons in the household; each individual by name; whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the Civil War and whether Union or Confederate, or whether the widow of a veteran; relationship to head of family; race; sex; age; marital status; whether married during the previous year; if a mother, mother of how many children, and how many living; place of birth of the individual and his/her father and mother; if foreign born, how many years in the U.S.; whether naturalized or in the process of naturalization; a profession, trade, or occupation; the number of months

unemployed during the previous year; ability to read and write; ability to speak English, if not, language or dialect spoken; whether suffering from an acute or chronic disease, if so, name of disease and length of time afflicted; whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with the name of defect; whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper; whether the home was rented or owned by the head or other member of the family, and whether it was mortgaged; whether a farmer, and if so, whether the farm was rented or owned; and if mortgaged, the post office address of the owner.

**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.

### 1890 Census Indexes

1890 State or Territory	State Population	Surviving Union Vet. census?	AIS Vet. book Index?	Other Vet. book Index	1890 census	Comments
Alabama	1,513,401	no	no	—	—	
Alaska area	32,052	no	no	—	—	
Arizona Territory	88,243	no	no	—	—	
Arkansas	1,128,211	no	no	—	—	
California	1,213,398	no	no	—	—	
Colorado	413,249	no	no	—	—	
Connecticut	746,258	no	no	—	—	
Delaware	168,493	no	no	—	—	
Georgia	1,837,353	no	no	—	(1)	

1890 State or Territory	State Population	Surviving Union Vet. census?	AIS Vet. book Index?	Other Vet. book Index	1890 census	Comments
Idaho	88,548	no	no	—	—	
Illinois	3,837,352	no	no	—	—	
Indiana	2,192,404	no	no	—	—	
Iowa	1,912,297	no	no	—	—	
Kansas	1,428,108	no	no	—	—	
Kentucky	1,858,635	partial	yes	—	—	
Louisiana	1,118,588	yes	yes	—	(22)	
Maine	661,086	yes	no	(2)	—	
Maryland	1,042,390	yes	yes	(3)	—	
Massachusetts	2,238,947	yes	no	(4)	—	
Michigan	2,093,890	yes	no	(5)	—	
Minnesota	1,310,283	yes	no	(6)	—	
Mississippi	1,289,600	yes	yes	(7)	—	
Missouri	2,679,185	yes	no	(8)	—	
Montana	142,924	yes	yes	—	—	
Nebraska	1,062,656	yes	yes	—	—	
Nevada	47,355	yes	yes	—	—	
New Hampshire	376,530	yes	yes	—	—	
New Jersey	1,444,933	yes	yes	—	—	
New Mexico Territory	160,282	yes	yes	—	—	
New York	6,003,174	yes	no	(9)	—	
North Carolina	1,617,949	yes	yes	(10)	—	
North Dakota	190,282	yes	yes	(11)	—	
Ohio	3,672,329	yes	no	—	—	
Oklahoma Territory	258,657	yes	yes*	(12)	(13)	* includes Indian Territory
Oregon	317,704	yes	no	—	—	(14)
Pennsylvania	5,258,113	yes	no	—	—	
Rhode Island	345,506	yes	yes	—	—	
South Carolina	1,151,149	yes	yes	—	—	

1890 State or Territory	State Population	Surviving Union Vet. census?	AIS Vet. book Index?	Other Vet. book Index	1890 census	Comments
South Dakota	345,506	yes	yes	—	—	
Tennessee	1,767,518	yes	yes	(15)	(16)	
Texas	2,235,527	yes	yes	(17)	—	
Utah Territory	210,779	yes	yes	—	—	
Vermont	332,422	yes	yes	—	—	
Virginia	1,655,980	yes	yes	(18)	—	
Washington	357,232	yes	yes	—	—	
West Virginia	762,794	yes	yes	(19)	—	
Wisconsin	1,693,330	yes	yes	(20)	—	
Wyoming	62,555	yes	yes	(21)	—	
Army Forts & Prisons	—	yes	no	—	—	
U.S. Vessels & Navy Yards	—	yes	yes	—	—	

U.S. total: 62,979,766

#### 1890 Published Censuses:

1. Washington County, Georgia, officials copied the name lists from their copy of the 1890 federal census into their county court records. These have been microfilmed. This is one of only two known counties in the United States to have made a copy of their census records for 1890. (The other was Ascension Parish, Louisiana, see item 22.)
2. An 1890 Maine Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is available from Heritage Quest.
3. An 1890 Maryland Union Veterans index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is available from Heritage Quest. A partial index was compiled by Jody Powell of Roanoke, Texas in 1993, *Eastern Shore of Maryland - 1890 Census of Civil War Veterans*.
4. An 1890 Massachusetts Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is available from Heritage Quest.
5. An 1890 Michigan Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985) and is available from Heritage Quest.
6. An 1890 Minnesota Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985) and is available from Heritage Quest. In addition, see *Wisconsin and Minnesota Veterans Census* compiled by Martin William Johnson in 1980.
7. An 1890 Mississippi Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985) and is available from Heritage Quest.
8. An 1890 Missouri Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985) and is available from Heritage Quest. In addition, see the 1890 Missouri Veterans' index by Harold DeGood (Columbia, MO: Missouri State Genealogical Association, 1994). A complete extraction and index was compiled by the Ozarks Genealogical Society in 1980.
9. An 1890 New York Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is available from Heritage Quest.
10. An 1890 North Carolina Union Veterans' index was compiled by Sandra L. Almasy (Joliet, IL: Kensington Glen Publ. Co., 1980).

11. An 1890 North Dakota Union Veterans' index was compiled by Edith Helmer, et al. (Lewistown, MT: Lewistown Genealogical Society, 1986).
12. An 1890 Oklahoma Territory Union Veterans' index was compiled by the Oklahoma Genealogical Society in 1970. In addition, an 1890 veterans' index for *Oklahoma and Indian Territory* was compiled by Linda Norman Garrison (Lawton, OK: Southwest Oklahoma Genealogical Society, 1991).
13. Oklahoma Territory took a census in 1890 (in addition to the federal census), and there are extant 1890 census schedules for the various tribes of the Indian Territory. The original schedules for the 1890 territorial census are located at the Oklahoma Historical Society. An extraction of the 1890 Indian population was done by Joyce A. Rex (Purcell, OK: McClain County Historical Society, 1990). An 1890 Cherokee Nation census was indexed by Rosalie Wagner (Vinita, OK: Northeast Oklahoma Genealogical Society, 1986).
14. A complete extract of the 1890 Oregon Veterans' census was arranged by county, E.D., and enumerator, with veterans and enumerators indexed by Jane A. Myers (Cottage Grove, OR: Cottage Grove Genealogical Society, 1993).
15. An 1890 Tennessee Union Veterans' census extract and index was compiled by Byron Sistler in 1978. Sistler also compiled a list of *Tennesseans in Texas* from the Texas 1890 Veterans' census in 1978.
16. A substitute census for Tennessee is the 1891 state census taken for all males 21 years of age or older. This list was extracted and indexed by Sue S. Reed of Houston, Texas, in 1989.
17. An 1890 Texas Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is available from Heritage Quest. A list of *Tennesseans in Texas* was compiled by Byron Sistler in 1978.
18. An 1890 Virginia Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1986) and is available from Heritage Quest.
19. An 1890 Washington Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1986) and is available from Heritage Quest.
20. See *Wisconsin and Minnesota Veterans' Census* compiled by Martin William Johnson in 1980.
21. An 1890 Wyoming Union Veterans' index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1986) and is available from Heritage Quest.
22. The original work copies of the 1890 population schedules for Ascension Parish, Louisiana, survives. The 20,000+ name list was extracted and indexed in book form, a copy of which can be found at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City (FHL book 976.319 X2b).

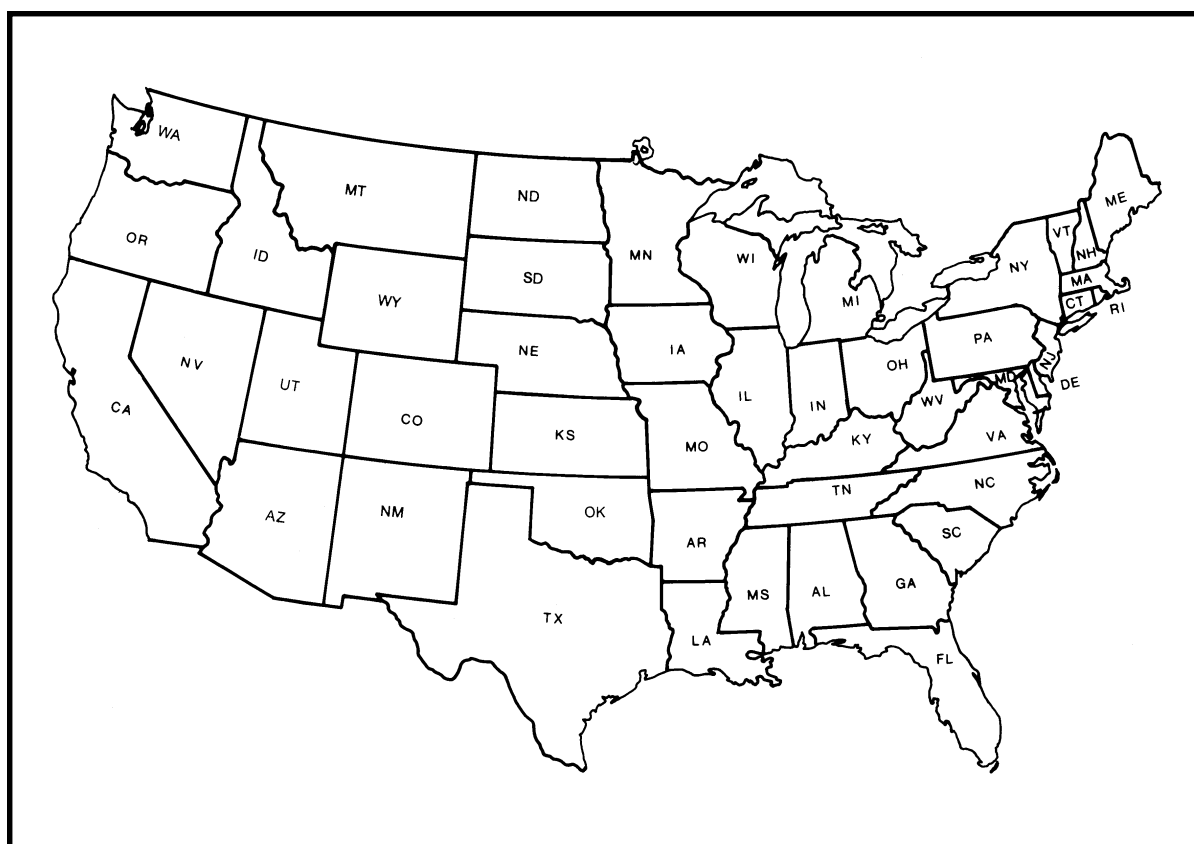
## 1900, 1910, and 1920 Federal Censuses

**General Information:** After the 1890 census, the states added to the Union were: Utah in 1896; Oklahoma in 1907; and Arizona and New Mexico in 1912, bringing the total to forty-eight states. Hawaii was annexed to the U.S. in 1898, became a territory in 1900, and a state in 1959; while Alaska became a territory in 1912 and a state in 1959.

**Content:** The 1900-1920 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name and age of each person; relationship to the head of house; name of street and number of house; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; marital status; number of years in

the U.S.; birthplace of father and mother; whether parents were of foreign birth; whether able to read or write, speak English, or attended school within the previous year. One question unique to the 1900 census was the month of birth for a person; while the 1900 and 1910 censuses added questions for number of years in a marriage, number of children born to a mother, and number of children still living at the time of the census.

**Soundex Indexes, 1900 and 1920:** There are hand-entered WPA Soundex indexes for 1900 and 1920 which are complete for every head of household and for all states.



**The United States in 1900-1920**

**Soundex/Miracode Indexes, 1910:** The 1910 Soundex and Miracode indexes were compiled in 1962 for twenty-one states by the staff of the Personal Census Search section of the Bureau of the Census. The Miracode indexes were done using computers, while the Soundex indexes were done on hand-entered index cards, similar to all of the other Soundex indexes.

There have been reports that the reason only twenty-one states were indexed and others were not is that the Personal Census Search staff (now called the Age Search Group) only needed an index for those states that did not have statewide birth registration by 1910, and that these were the states that received a Miracode or Soundex index. (This explanation cannot be confirmed.

For example, California had statewide vital statistics registration by 1905, yet California has a 1910 Miracode index.)

**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.

The phonetic coding method for the Miracode index is identical to the Soundex coding system. The two differ only in the citation

given for a household being indexed. For each of the Miracode printouts, the citation includes the Volume number, Enumeration District Number, and Visitation Number (house

number) taken from the original census schedules pages; while the 1910 Soundex cards cite the Volume Number, Enumeration District Number, and Sheet Number.

### 1900-1920 U.S. Census Indexes

State or Territory	1900 Population	1910 Population	1920 Population	1900 Sndx? 1920	1910 Sndx/ Mira. Index	Other 1900 Index	Other 1910 Index	Other 1920 Index	Comments
Alabama	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	yes	Sndx	—	—	—	
Alaska Terr. *	63,592	64,356	55,036	yes	—	—	—	—	* terr., 1912; state, 1959
Arizona Terr.*	122,931	204,354	334,162	yes	—	—	—	—	* state, 1912
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	yes	Mira.	—	(1)	—	
California	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Colorado	539,700	799,024	939,629	yes	—	—	—	—	
Connecticut	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	yes	—	—	—	—	
Delaware	184,735	202,322	223,003	yes	—	—	—	—	
Distr. Columbia	278,718	331,069	437,571	yes	—	—	—	—	
Florida	528,542	752,619	968,470	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Georgia	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	yes	Sndx	—	—	—	
Hawaii Territory *	154,001	191,874	255,881	yes	—	—	(2)	—	* state, 1959
Idaho	161,772	325,594	431,866	yes	—	—	(3)	—	
Illinois	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Indiana	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	yes	—	(4)	—	—	
Iowa	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	yes	—	—	—	—	
Kansas	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Kentucky	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	yes	both*	—	—	—	* certain cities Soundex
Maine	694,466	742,371	768,014	yes	—	—	—	—	
Maryland	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	yes	—	—	(5)	—	
Massachusetts	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356	yes	—	—	—	—	
Michigan	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	yes	Mira.	—	(6)	—	
Minnesota	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,356	yes	—	—	—	—	

State or Territory	1900 Population	1910 Population	1920 Population	1900 1920 Sndx?	1910 Sndx/ Mira. Index	Other 1900 Index	Other 1910 Index	Other 1920 Index	Comments
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	yes	Sndx.	—	—	—	
Missouri	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Montana	243,329	376,053	548,889	yes	—	—	—	—	
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	yes	—	—	—	—	
Nevada	42,335	81,875	77,407	yes	—	—	(7)	—	
New Hampshire	411,588	430,572	443,083	yes	—	—	—	—	
New Jersey	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	yes	—	—	—	—	
New Mexico *	195,310	327,301	360,350	yes	—	—	—	—	* state, 1912
New York	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	yes	—	—	—	—	
North Carolina	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
North Dakota	319,146	577,056	646,872	yes	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Oklahoma Terr.*	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	* state, 1907
Oregon	413,536	672,765	783,389	yes	—	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	7,655,111	8,720,017	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Rhode Island	428,556	542,610	604,397	yes	—	—	—	—	
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	yes	Sndx.	—	—	—	
South Dakota	401,570	583,888	636,547	yes	—	—	—	—	
Tennessee	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	yes	Sndx.	—	—	—	
Texas	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	yes	Sndx.	—	—	—	
Utah	276,749	373,351	449,396	yes	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	343,641	355,956	352,428	yes	—	—	—	—	
Virginia	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Washington	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	yes	—	—	—	—	
West Virginia	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	yes	Mira.	—	—	—	
Wisconsin	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	yes	—	—	—	—	
Wyoming	92,531	145,965	194,402	yes	—	—	(8)	—	

U.S. Totals:      76,212,168   92,228,496   106,021,537

**1900-1920 Notes:**

1. A partial substitute for the 1910 census of Arkansas is the census of Arkansas Confederate veterans taken in 1911, which was indexed by Bobbie Jones McLane (Arkansas Ancestors, 1988).
2. A 1910 printed census index for all islands of Hawaii was compiled by AIS; however, the list of names does not appear on any known CD-ROM.
3. An “every-name” 1910 Idaho census index was compiled by volunteers of the Upper Snake River Valley Family History Center and McKay Library employees of Ricks College. The index contains over 320,000 entries. A printed version was published by Precision Indexing, a division of AGLL, Inc. in 1993, and the same index was licensed to Brøderbund in 1995, which converted the index to CD-ROM as CD#335. It is now available on CD-ROM from Heritage Quest as Family Quest Archives™ Index ACD-0025.
4. See *The Dutch in the Indiana 1900 Census*, extracted and published by Robert Swierenga in 1994.
5. An index to *People of Polonia*, a listing of Polish/Americans from the 1910 Maryland census schedules was published.
6. The 1910 Michigan Miracode index for the surname Cooke/Cook was extracted and published by Quantic of Casselberry, Florida, in 1989.
7. A 1910 Nevada census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1984) and is available from Heritage Quest.
8. A 1910 Wyoming census index was compiled by Bryan Lee Dilts (Index Publishing, 1985) and is available from Heritage Quest.

**Summary**

For the censuses, 1790-1920, genealogists have several alternative choices for census indexes. It is hoped that the facts concerning census indexes shown in the tables—particularly the alternate publications that are not available in any electronic format—will allow any genealogist another shot at locating an elusive ancestor.

It is widely known by genealogists that census indexes are prone to errors and

omissions, due mostly to the difficult task of reading old, and sometimes illegible, handwriting found on the census pages. Rather than fault the poor indexer, who is, after all, subject to human errors, genealogists should thank the indexers—but be aware of alternative publications where another indexer may have seen the old handwriting differently.

**Street Indexes to 1910 Cities**

In 1984, the National Archives produced a *Cross Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1910 Census*, (publication M1283)

which is a typescript (fifty-one microfiche cards) available at the FHL in Salt Lake City. It is an index to the city streets for 39 U.S. cities in 1910:

Akron, OH	Chicago, IL	Elizabeth, NJ
Atlanta, GA	Cleveland, OH	Erie, PA
Baltimore, MD	Dayton, OH	Fort Wayne, IN
Brooklyn, NY	Denver, CO	Gary, IN
Canton, OH	Detroit, MI	Grand Rapids, MI
Charlotte, NC	District of Columbia	Indianapolis, IN

Kansas City, MO	Oklahoma City, OK	San Antonio, TX
Long Beach, CA	Omaha, NE	San Diego, CA
Los Angeles City and County, CA	Patterson, NJ	San Francisco, CA
Newark, NJ	Peoria, IL	Seattle, WA
New York City, NY (Manhattan Borough, Bronx Borough, and Richmond Borough)	Philadelphia, PA	South Bend, IN
	Phoenix, AZ	Tampa, FL
	Reading, PA	Tulsa, OK
	Richmond, VA	

Researchers can use this street index to determine a census Enumeration District for a known address in one of the cities. This can shorten the time needed to locate a particular family in the census schedules for certain unindexed 1910 cities.

In 1993, volunteers at the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City compiled a street index to various 1910 cities with no Miracode or Soundex index, adding cities not included in the National Archives publication above, entitled *Street Indexes to Unindexed Cities in the U.S. 1910 Federal Census*. The street indexes are for the following cities:

Boston, MA  
Des Moines, IA  
Minneapolis, MN  
Queens Borough, New York City

The street indexes are arranged by the city and then by the street name and street numbers. It gives the page number, enumeration district, and FHL microfilm number for most addresses. The typescript is not available outside the FHL in Salt Lake City, but the microfiche version is available via interlibrary loan to the many Family History Centers across the country.

## Census Research Aids

**Enumeration District Descriptions:** Geographic areas forming census districts were formally described in writing and used by the census takers in their door-to-door rounds. These written descriptions cover rural areas as well as towns and cities. The earliest of these descriptions which survive are for the 1830

census and continue thereafter for each decennial census. They have been microfilmed by the National Archives and are available. The earliest descriptions are not complete and are fairly sparse. By the time of the 1880 census, the Enumeration Districts are precisely defined for the numbered E.D.s for every county in all states.

## Explanation of the Soundex and Miracode Index Systems

The Soundex is a filing system for surnames which reduces the sound of a name to a few hard consonants, rather than using all of the soft vowels and extra letters that may be found in the

spelling of a name. The hard consonants are what causes a name to sound a certain way. All consonants are grouped into categories for letters that have a similar sound, and coded.

With the advantage of census indexes prepared by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) for the Census Bureau in the late 1930s, genealogists have partial Soundex indexes for 1880 (families with children of age ten and younger), partial Soundex and Miracode indexes for 1910 (twenty-one states total) and complete Soundex indexes (heads of household) for the 1900 and 1920 censuses. The indexes were originally hand-prepared on 3" x 5" index cards, each card showing a head of household by full name and a list of all other persons residing in a household. Persons with a different surname than the head of household usually have a separate index card, coded under their own surname, as well as the one for the household in which they were listed. Included was each person's age and nativity and a reference to the location in the census schedules where that family appears. The cards were organized by the Soundex code for the head of household's surname, then alphabetized by that person's first name. As a result, all names with the same Soundex codes are inter-filed,

such as Lee, Leigh, Low, Law, Liem, or Lieh, all surnames with the Soundex code L000. But these cards were filed alphabetically by the first names of all persons with the same Soundex code. The Soundex cards were microfilmed and appear on the roll of film one card after another in Soundex code order. Therefore, the names of people are not in a strict alphabetical order, but if one knows the Soundex code and the first name of a person, it is possible to go directly to that person's index card. However, these rules were sometimes ignored; and a Soundex user should search an entire Soundex code for a first name. In some cases, Soundex codes are inter-filed and then alphabetical by first name, e.g., codes D400 through D466 are inter-filed, and then alphabetized for the entire group of codes by the first names of heads of household.

In indexing several states for the 1910 census, a slightly different method was used, called Miracode; but the principles for coding a name in both the Soundex and Miracode systems are the same.

### Soundex and Miracode Coding Guide

Code	Key letters and equivalents
1	b, p, f, v
2	c, s, k, g, j, q, x, z
3	d, t
4	l
5	m, n
6	r

The letters a, e, i, o, u, y, w, and h are not coded, and the first letter of a surname is not coded. Also, any two or more letters together with the same code are coded as one letter. For example, if the letters c-s appear together (as in the name Tricse), they are coded as one

letter; or if the letters c-s-k appear together (as in Coussacsk), they are coded as one letter. In both cases, the code for c-s or c-s-k would be the number 2.

Every Soundex number must be a 3-digit number. A name yielding all vowels after the first letter, such as Lee, would thus be L000. A name yielding only one code number would have two zeros added, such as Kuhne, coded as K500. And a name yielding only two code letters would have one zero added, as Ebell, coded as E140. Not more than three digits are used, so Ebelson would be coded as E142, not E1425.

The coding of a name should start with each letter from left to right. Eliminating all vowels or double letters before coding may cause an inaccurate code. For example, code the name Ebbettson in the following steps:

1. Keep the first letter "E"
2. Code the first "b" as 1
3. Ignore the second letter "b"
3. ignore the "e," a vowel
4. Code the first "t" as 3
5. Ignore the second "t"
6. Code the letter "s" as 2

Letters coded: Ebts

Soundex code: E132

An inaccurate code for the name Cousscack would occur if all double letters and vowels were removed first: Cousscack could be reduced first to Csscck, then Csck, which would give an incorrect code of C200 since the s, c, and k remained and the rule of coding multiple letters as one was used.

The correct way to code the name Cousscack is to start from left to right:

1. Keep the "C"
2. Ignore the "o," a vowel

3. Ignore the "u," a vowel
4. Code the first "s," second "s," and first "c" as one letter (2)
5. Ignore the "a," a vowel
6. Code the second "c" and "k" as one letter (2)

Letters coded: Csc-

Soundex code: C220

The Soundex coding system solves the problem of indexing names which sound alike. The example of Cousscack, would share the same code with many different spellings, all with the same basic sounds, such as Cussack, Cossack, Causich, Coosich, Cawsach, or Cooshick, all names that would code as C220.

The example of Cousscack gives another possibility: what if the name were spelled Kousscack? Because the Soundex code does not convert the first letter of a name to a code number, one must know the first letter is correct, or look for other possibilities. In this case, the code would be the same, but in the "K" section of the Soundex listings under K220. A genealogist should think of the possible variations for spelling all names. For example, Needham may be spelled Kneedham in the census. Philoman may be spelled Filoman in the census, and so on.

## Coding Anomalies

In the late 1930s and early 1940s when the WPA workers were indexing the 1880, 1900, and 1920 censuses, there were some workers who did not understand the Soundex coding system completely. There are numerous examples of names being coded by one person one way and coded another way by

another person. Here are some examples of these anomalies:

**Lloyd**, coded L430 includes the second "l", while L300 does not. Someone looking for the surname Lloyd should use both Soundex codes.

**van Buren**, coded as Brn- (B650). Prefixes such as “van”, “Von”, “Di”, “le”, “D”, “dela”, or “du” are sometimes disregarded in alphabetizing and coding. Therefore, one should look for both Brn- (B650) and Vnbr (V516) for the name van Buren.

**McGee**, is correctly coded as Mc (M200) because the “c” and the “g” are coded as one letter. But a coder might have interpreted Mc; separate from Gee and coded the name as Mc g (M220).

**Sister Magdelaine**, a nun, was usually coded as if her surname were “Sister” (S236).

**Shinka-Wa-Samay**, a native American, was coded as if the surname were “Shinka” (Snk—, S520), but could also have been coded as if the surname were “Samay” (Sm—, S500). A genealogist needs to investigate the possibilities of coding such a name.

### Locating a Family in the Census Schedules Using the Soundex System

The Soundex index is secondary evidence, copied from the census schedules. The primary evidence is the census schedules themselves. Therefore, the primary use of the Soundex indexes is to locate a family on the pages of the census schedules. For the 1880, 1900, and 1920 Soundex indexes, each card gives the state, county, volume, enumeration district (E.D.), page number, and line number for the head of household. This is the information needed to access the exact page on which a family appears in the census schedules, right down to the line.

After each census was taken, the original census schedules were bound into books for each state. When the Soundex index cards were first created, the books had not been microfilmed; and it was necessary to know the state and volume number first. After microfilming, the need to know the volume was eliminated, since each book was microfilmed page by page in order; and often, several books were microfilmed on a single roll of film. The organization within the books was in numerical order by the enumeration districts. When the schedules were microfilmed, this order was maintained. The page numbers in the volumes were related to the enumeration district, not the volume. So, the information a genealogist

needs is the state, county, the E.D. number, the page number, and finally, the line number on the page to locate a family. Capturing just the state, E.D., and page is usually sufficient to locate a family, since there are never more than fifty lines on a typical census page.

With the citation to the name of the state, county, E.D., and page number, the microfilmed census schedules can be easily found. All census schedules are organized by a microfilm series number (for the census year) and then assigned roll numbers for the states, organized generally in alphabetical order for each county. For example, if a genealogist finds a reference using a 1900 Soundex card for a family, the card indicates the State and County, plus the E.D., page, and line number where that family appears in the census schedules, say Baldwin County, Alabama. The next step is to go to the National Archives film catalog for the 1900 census and learn that the 1900 census is film series T623, and that the Baldwin County, Alabama, census schedules are on roll #1. With this roll of film on a microfilm projector, a researcher can move quickly to Baldwin County, then to the correct E.D. number, page number, and the actual line number on a page where the head of household’s name is written.

### Locating a Family in the Census Schedules Using the Miracode System

In the 1910 census index, only twenty-one states were indexed. Of this number, fifteen of the states were indexed using the Miracode systems, while five states used the Soundex system, plus Louisiana, which was indexed using both Miracode and Soundex. The two systems differ only in the citation to the page where a family appears in the census schedules. While the Soundex system uses the volume, enumeration district, then the page number and line number, the Miracode

system refers to the volume, enumeration district, then the **visitation number**, and the line number on a page. The visitation number is the number for a house assigned in the order a census taker followed from house to house. In both the Soundex and Miracode indexes, the most important references are to the state, county, and enumeration district (E.D.), followed by the page number or visitation number, depending on whether it is a Soundex or Miracode reference.

### 1930 and Later Censuses

In anticipation of the 2002 release of the 1930 census, genealogists will have a much smaller Soundex index than was done for 1920. Only ten southern states were completely indexed by the WPA: 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 1940 and 1950 censuses have no index at all.

In reporting the 1960 census statistics, the Census Bureau employed electronic computers for the first time; but rumors abound that the stored magnetic tapes of the 1960 census are now disintegrating. It is expected that computer-generated, name indexes might be possible for the 1970 and later censuses. But, unfortunately, genealogists may have to wait until the year 2042 to find out.

### Relationship Terms and Abbreviations Used in the Soundex and Miracode Indexing Systems

Adopted.....	Ad	Bartender.....	Bar
Adopted Child.....	Ad.Cl	Boarder .....	Bo
Adopted Daughter.....	Ad.D	Bound Girl .....	B.Girl
Adopted Grandchild.....	Ad.Gcl	Bound Boy .....	B.Boy
Adopted Mother .....	Ad.M	Boy .....	Boy
Adopted Son .....	Ad.S	Brother .....	B
Apprentice.....	Ap	Brother-in-law .....	Bl
Attendant.....	At	Butler .....	Bu
Assistant.....	Asst	Captain .....	Cap
Aunt .....	A	Chamber Maid .....	Cha
Aunt-in-law .....	Al	Child .....	Cl

Coachman .....	Coa	Great Grandmother .....	Ggm
Companion .....	Com	Great-Great-Grandfather .....	Gggf
Cook .....	Cook	Great-Great-Grandmother .....	Gggm
Cousin .....	C	Guardian .....	Gua
Cousin-in-law .....	Cil	Guest .....	Guest
Daughter .....	D	Half Sister .....	H.Si
Daughter-in-law .....	DI	Half Brother .....	Hb
Day Laborer .....	Dla	Half Brother-in-law .....	Hbl
Dish Washer .....	Dw	Help .....	Help
Domestic .....	Dom	Herder .....	He
Employee .....	Emp	Hired Girl .....	H.Gi
Engineer .....	En	Hireling .....	Hlg
Farm Hand .....	Fa.H	Housekeeper .....	Hk
Farm Laborer .....	Fa.L	Housemaid .....	H.maid
Farm Worker .....	Fa.W	House Worker .....	Hw
Father .....	F	Husband .....	Husband
Father-in-law .....	FI	Inmate .....	Inmate
Fireman .....	Fi	Laborer .....	La
First Cousin .....	First C	Laundry .....	L
Foster Brother .....	Fo.B	Maid .....	Maid
Foster Sister .....	Fo.Si	Manager .....	Man
Foster Son .....	Fo.S	Matron .....	Mat
God Child .....	God Cl	Mother .....	M
Governess .....	Go	Mother-in-law .....	MI
Grand Child .....	Gcl	Nephew .....	N
Grand Daughter .....	Gd	Nephew-in-law .....	NI
Grand Father .....	Gf	Niece .....	Ni
Grand Mother .....	GM	Niece-in-law .....	Nil
Grand Mother-in-law .....	Gml	Nurse .....	Nu
Grand Son .....	Gs	Officer .....	O
Grand Son-in-law .....	Gsl	Partner .....	Pa
Grand Niece .....	Gni	Patient .....	P
Great Niece .....	Gni	Physician .....	Ph
Grand Nephew .....	Gn	Porter .....	Por
Great Nephew .....	Gn	Principal .....	Pri

Prisoner .....	Pr	Step Grandson .....	Sgs
Private .....	Prv	Step Mother .....	Sm
Pupil .....	Pu	Step Mother-in-law .....	Sml
Roomer .....	R	Step Sister .....	Ssi
Sailor .....	Sa	Step Sister-in-law .....	Ssl
Saleslady .....	Sal	Step Son .....	Ss
Servant .....	Se	Step Son-in-law .....	Ssl
Servant's Child .....	Se.Cl	Superintendent .....	Su
Sister .....	Si	Tenant .....	Ten
Son .....	S	Uncle .....	U
Son-in-law .....	Sl	Uncle-in-law .....	Ul
Step Brother .....	Sb	Visitor .....	Vi
Step Brother-in-law .....	Sbl	Waiter .....	Wt
Step Child .....	Scl	Waitress .....	Wai
Step Daughter .....	Sd	Ward .....	Ward
Step Daughter-in-law .....	Sdl	Warden .....	Wa
Step Father .....	Sf	Wife .....	W
Step Father-in-law .....	Sfl	Workman .....	Wkm
Step Granddaughter .....	Sgd		