

TIMELINE

NAME:

YEAR	HISTORICAL EVENT or CENSUS	INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL DATA
	AMERICAN FEDERAL CENSUS	

First Census of the United States – 1790

General Information: In 1908, the Census Office in Washington, D.C., undertook a project to extract and index the 1790 census name lists, a publication now commonly known as the 1790 Heads of Families. It includes the name lists for twelve of the sixteen federal court districts that were originally enumerated in the 1790 census. **Vermont** entered the Union as the 14th state in early 1791, its census taken as of 1 April 1791. Also, in 1790, **Maine** was still part of **Massachusetts** but had its own census because it was a separate federal court district. The same was true of **Kentucky** which was still part of **Virginia** but was a separate federal court district. The Census Office's 1790 volumes, therefore, are limited to the federal court districts of **Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia**. Content: The 1790 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males under 16, and 16 or older, the number of free white females of any age, the name of a slave owner, and number of slaves owned by that person. **Census losses:** 1790 districtwide census losses include those for **Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Virginia**. Since **Virginia** had extant **tax lists** covering all of its counties for the years immediately preceding 1790, the Census Office used these **tax lists to reconstruct the 1790 name lists for the entire state of Virginia**. A few 1790 counties of other states were also reconstructed from **tax lists**, including certain counties in **North Carolina and Maryland**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1790 census is contained on 12 rolls of 35mm film, series M637. In addition, the 1908 printed volumes of the 1790 census were filmed on three rolls of 35mm film as series T498.

1790		
------	--	--

Second Census of the United States – 1800

General Information: The 1800 federal census included **two new states** admitted to the Union since 1790: **Kentucky**, admitted in 1792; and **Tennessee, previously the "Southwest Territory,"** admitted in 1796 for a **total of 16 states** in the Union. In addition, three territories were enumerated for the first time in 1800: **Mississippi Territory**, created in 1798 from lands obtained in a treaty with Spain; the Northwest Territory, created in 1787 (but not enumerated in 1790); and **Indiana Territory**, divided from the **old Northwest Territory** in early 1800. **Maine was still a federal court district within the state of Massachusetts**; and therefore, **Maine** had a separate census taken. The **District of Columbia** was created in 1791 from land ceded by Maryland and Virginia, but **its first census of 1800 was taken with Maryland and Virginia**. Content: The 1800 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories, the name of a slave owner, and number of slaves owned by that person. **Census losses:** 1800 districtwide census losses include those for **Georgia, Indiana Territory, Kentucky, Mississippi Territory, New Jersey, Northwest Territory, and Tennessee, which have no known substitutes except some isolated tax lists**. The 1800 census for **Washington County, Northwest Territory (later Ohio)**, was found among the papers of the New Ohio Company. The papers are now at the Special Collections Department, Marietta College Library, Marietta, Ohio, and microfilmed by the FHL in Salt Lake City. **Washington County was about one-third of the population of the old Northwest Territory in 1800**. The portion of the **District of Columbia** included with the **Maryland side (Washington County, DC) survives and is part of the Maryland 1800 census**. The **portion for the Virginia side (Alexandria County, DC) is lost along with all of Virginia for 1800**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1800 census is contained on 52 rolls of 35mm film, series M32.

1800		
------	--	--

Third Census of the United States – 1810

General Information: The 1810 federal census included the **new state of Ohio**, admitted in 1803, bringing the total to **seventeen states in the Union**. The 1810 census also included the **District of Columbia, separated in the census schedules from Virginia and Maryland for the first time**. In addition, **six territories** in the public domain were enumerated. **Georgia ceded its western lands to the federal government in 1802. These were added to Mississippi Territory, doubling its size**. In 1804, **two new territories were created from the Louisiana Purchase: Louisiana Territory (renamed Missouri Territory in 1812); and Orleans Territory, which would become the state of Louisiana in 1812**. The remainder of **the old Northwest Territory left by the creation of the state of Ohio and a part of Indiana Territory were combined to become Michigan Territory in 1805**. To complete the changes for the decade, Illinois Territory was created in 1809, reducing Indiana Territory to its present boundaries except it still included the northern peninsula of present-day Michigan. Content: The 1810 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories, the name of a slave owner, and number of slaves owned by that person. **Census losses:** 1810 districtwide census losses include those for the **District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana Territory, Michigan Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana (MO) Territory, New Jersey, and Tennessee**. **Partial losses included Illinois Territory which had only two counties (Randolph is extant, St. Clair is lost), and Ohio, all lost except Washington County**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1810 census is contained on 71 rolls of 35mm film, series M252

1810		
------	--	--

Fourth Census of the United States – 1820

General Information: By 1820 **six new states** had been formed bringing the **total to twenty-three states** in the Union. The six were: **Louisiana**, admitted in 1812; **Indiana** in 1816; **Mississippi** in 1817; **Illinois** in 1818; **Alabama** in 1819; and **Maine** in 1820. **Orleans Territory became the state of Louisiana in 1812, and Louisiana Territory was renamed Missouri Territory the same year**. **Michigan Territory spanned the northern portion of the old Northwest Territory north of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois**. A new **Arkansas Territory** was created from the southern area of Missouri Territory in 1819. Content: The 1820 census format included the name of a head of household, the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories, the name of a slave owner, the number of slaves owned by that person, the number of male and female slaves by age categories, and the number of foreigners (not naturalized) in a household. **Census losses:** 1820 districtwide census losses include those for **Arkansas Territory, Missouri Territory, and New Jersey**. **Partial losses were for over half the counties of Alabama**. In 1820, **Tennessee** had two federal court districts, one with a U.S. Courthouse in Nashville, the other in Knoxville. The **original censuses returned to Washington were from the Nashville district only**, representing the western two-thirds of the state. **The schedules for the twenty Eastern counties enumerated within the Knoxville 1820 district were not received in Washington and are presumed lost**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1820 census is contained on 142 rolls of 35mm film, series M33.

1820		
------	--	--

Fifth Census of the United States – 1830

General Information: **Missouri** became a state in 1821, bringing the **total number of states** in the 1830 census to **twenty-four**. **Florida** was purchased from Spain in 1819, but treaty ratification did not occur until 1821. Florida became a territory in 1822, and its first census taken was in 1830. No other new territories were added to the U.S. before this census year. Content: The 1830 census format included the name of a head of household; the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories; the name of a

slave owner and number of slaves owned by that person; the number of male and female slaves by age categories; the number of foreigners (not naturalized) in a household; and the number of **deaf, dumb, and blind persons within a household**. **Census losses**: None for 1830, except **some countywide losses in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Mississippi**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1830 census is contained on 201 rolls of 35mm film, series M19

1830		
------	--	--

Sixth Census of the United States – 1840

General Information: **Two new states** were included in the 1840 federal census: **Arkansas**, admitted in 1836; and **Michigan** in 1837 bringing the **total of states** in the Union to **twenty-six**. **Florida Territory** was enumerated, as were two new territories: **Wisconsin Territory**, carved out of the bounds of **Michigan Territory** in 1836, including part of the area of present-day **Minnesota**; and **Iowa Territory**, created from the unorganized territory between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in 1838 and a northern area that later became **Minnesota and Dakota Territories**. The “**Indian Territory**” was created in 1828 from the western part of **Arkansas Territory**, but **no federal census was taken in that area until 1860**. Content: The 1840 census format included the name of a head of household; the number of free white males and free white females in specific age categories; the name of a slave owner; the number of slaves owned by that person; the number of male and female slaves by age categories; the number of foreigners (not naturalized) in a household; the number of **deaf, dumb, and blind persons** within a household; the number and age of **each person receiving a military pension**; and the number of persons attending school. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1840 census is contained on 580 rolls of 35mm film, series M704.

1840		
------	--	--

Seventh Census of the United States – 1850

General Information: Between 1840 and 1850, **five new states were added to the Union**: **Florida** and **Texas**, both admitted in 1845; **Iowa** in 1846; **Wisconsin** in 1848; and **California** in 1850 bringing the total to **thirty one states**. In addition, four new territories were included: **Oregon Territory**, created in 1848; **Minnesota Territory** in 1849; and **New Mexico Territory** and **Utah Territory**, both created in 1850. **No enumeration for the “Unorganized Territory” of the great plains was included in the 1850 census**. **This area later became all or part of the states of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma**. Content: For the first time, the 1850 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household. The census was taken with a **census day of 1 June 1850**. The categories included the following for each person: name; age as of the census day; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; value of real estate; whether married within the previous year; **whether deaf, dumb, blind, or insane**; whether **a pauper**; whether able to read or speak English; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. **No relationships were shown between members of a household**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1850 census is contained on 1,009 rolls of 35mm film, series M432, including free schedules and slave schedules.

1850		
------	--	--

1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedule

1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedule and **number deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic**. **Although the form did not provide for the names of the slaves, many enumerators added the slave’s given name on the schedules**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1850 slave schedules is included in series M593. The **slave schedules follow the free schedules for each of the 16 states** and the **District of Columbia**. General Information: Slave schedules were prepared for certain states

as part of the 1850 census: **Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia**. Content: The format listed the city, town, or subdistrict; name of slave owner; number of slaves; age, sex, and color; number of fugitives from state; number manumitted;

1850 Slave Schedule		
----------------------------	--	--

1850 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule

1850 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule Content: The schedule **listed the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1850**, the person's age, sex, color, whether free or slave, whether married or widowed, birthplace, month of death, occupation, disease or cause of death, and the number of days the person was ill prior to the death. General Information: **Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1850 population schedules**. For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death. See the **"Non-Population Census Schedules" section for a state-by-state** listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

1850 Mortality Schedule		
--------------------------------	--	--

Eighth Census of the United States – 1860

General Information: Between 1850 and 1860, **two new states were added to the Union** for a total of **thirty-three states**: **Minnesota** was admitted in 1858, and **Oregon** in 1859. The **existing territories of New Mexico and Utah were included in the 1860 census as were three new territories: Washington Territory, created in 1853 from Oregon Territory; and Nebraska and Kansas Territories, created from the "Unorganized Territory" in 1854. Washington Territory increased in size in 1859 when Oregon became a state, adding the area of present-day Idaho plus the portions of present-day Montana and Wyoming lying west of the continental divide. The region matching the present bounds of Oklahoma was unofficially called the "Indian Territory." In 1860, for the first time, a census was taken there, but only for non-Indians living in that region. The name lists for the non-Indians in the "Indian Territory" were added to the end of the Arkansas name lists. The remainder of the "Unorganized Territory" left by the creation of Nebraska Territory and the state of Minnesota was included in the 1860 census, enumerated as "Unorganized Dakota Territory."** Content: The 1860 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household with a census day of 1 June 1860. The categories included the following for each person: name; age as of the census day; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; whether married within the previous year; whether **deaf, dumb, blind, or insane; whether a pauper**; whether able to read or speak English; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. **No relationships between members of a household were given.** Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1860 census is contained on 1,438 rolls of 35mm film, series M653, including free schedules and slave schedules.

1860		
-------------	--	--

1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedule

1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedule and number of **deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic**; and number of slave houses. Although the **form did not provide for the names of the slaves, many enumerators added the slave's given name on the schedules**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1860 slave schedules is included in series M653. **The slave schedules follow the free schedules for each of the 15 states and the District of Columbia.** General

Information: Slave schedules were prepared for certain states as part of the 1860 census: **Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.** Content: The format listed the city, town, or subdistrict; name of slave owner; number of slaves; age, sex, and color; number of fugitives from state; number manumitted;

1860 Slave Schedule		
----------------------------	--	--

1860 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule

1860 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule Content: The schedule listed the **name of a deceased person** who **died during the year ending 1 June 1860**, the person's age, sex, color, whether free or slave, whether married or widowed, birthplace, month of death, occupation, disease or cause of death, and the number of days the person was ill prior to the death. General Information: Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1860 population schedules. For all states, **the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death.** See the **"Non-Population Census Schedules"** section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

1860 Mortality Schedule		
--------------------------------	--	--

Ninth Census of the United States – **1870**

Content: The 1870 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household with a census day of 1 June 1870. The categories included the following for each person: name; age as of the census day; month of birth if born during the year; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; whether married within the previous year; month of marriage if married within the previous year; whether **deaf, dumb, blind, or insane**; whether able to read or write; whether father or mother of foreign birth; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. **No relationships between members of a household were shown.** Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1870 census is contained on 1,748 rolls of 35mm film, mostly in series M593. Some **Minnesota** schedules were filmed with series M593 on rolls 716-719. The entire **Minnesota** state copy is on series T132, rolls 1-13. General Information: Between 1860 and 1870 — **the decade of the Civil War** — **four new states were added** to the Union for a total of **thirty-seven states**: **Kansas** became a state in 1861, **West Virginia** in 1863, **Nevada** in 1864, and **Nebraska** in 1867. In addition, **six new territories were created**: **Dakota and Colorado Territories** in 1861, **Arizona and Idaho Territories** in 1863, **Montana Territory** in 1864, and **Wyoming Territory** in 1868. **New Mexico Territory** was reduced to its present size with the creation of **Arizona and Colorado Territories**, as was **Washington Territory** with the creation of **Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana Territories**. **Kansas** was reduced to its present size with the creation of **Colorado Territory**, as was **Nebraska** with the creation of **Dakota Territories, Montana and Wyoming**. **Utah Territory** was reduced to its present size with the creation of the state of **Nevada and Colorado Territory**. The **"Unorganized Territory,"** **unofficially called the "Indian Territory"** was not enumerated for non-Indians in 1870.

1870		
-------------	--	--

1870 U.S. Federal Census - Mortality Schedule

Content: The schedule listed the family number from the population schedules, **the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1870**, the person's age at last birthday, sex, color, whether married or widowed, birthplace, whether father was foreign born, whether mother was foreign born, month of death, occupation, and the disease or cause of death. General Information: **Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1870 population schedules.** For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the

death. See the **“Non-Population Census Schedules”** section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

1870 – Mortality Schedule	
----------------------------------	--

Tenth Census of the United States - **1880**

General Information: **Only one new state was admitted to the Union** between 1870 and 1880 (**Colorado** in 1876) bringing the total to **thirty-eight states**. **Eight territories were enumerated: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming territories**. Unorganized **Alaska** was enumerated, but the **“Indian Territory” was not enumerated for non-Indians**. Content: The 1880 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household with a **census day of 1 June 1880**. The categories included the following for each person: name and age as of the census day; month of birth if born during the year; relationship to the head of house; name of street and number of house; sex; color; birthplace; occupation; marital status; whether married within the previous year; whether **temporarily or permanently disabled**; whether **crippled, maimed, or deformed**; **time** unemployed during the census year; whether **deaf, dumb, blind, or insane**; whether able to read or write; birthplace of father and mother; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1880 census is contained on 1,454 rolls of 35mm film, series T9.

1880	
-------------	--

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

Content: The schedule listed the family number from the population schedules, **the name of a deceased person who died during the year ending 1 June 1880**, the person's age at last birthday, sex, color, whether married or widowed, birthplace, whether father was foreign born, whether mother was foreign born, month of death, occupation, and the disease or cause of death. General Information: **Mortality schedules were prepared for all states and territories in the U.S., taken from the 1880 population schedules**. For all states, the name of any person who died within the previous year was given, along with information about the death. **See the “Non-Population Census Schedules”** section for a state-by-state listing showing the repositories holding original or microfilm copies of mortality schedules.

1880 – Mortality Schedule	
----------------------------------	--

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

General Information: Soon after the creation of the Social Security Administration in 1935, clerical workers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were called upon to **create an index to the 1880 census. A special system of coding names was created, called “Soundex.” 3" x 5" cards were prepared for each household which included children ten years old or younger. Families with children older than ten were not indexed, nor were persons living alone, or any household with no children. A person shown as 0-10 years old in the 1880 census would have been born after 31 May 1870 and before 1 June 1880. The same person in 1935 would have been 55 to 65 years old. The WPA Soundex index was prepared for confirming a person's age after he or she had applied for Social Security benefits, beginning in 1935.** The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household, and included any other person living in the household, regardless of their age. A citation to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. **Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household.** After the 1880 census and 1880 Soundex cards were microfilmed in the 1940s, the need for knowing the volume was eliminated, since the census schedules were microfilmed in numerical order by Enumeration District. Therefore, **the pertinent information one needs from the 1880 Soundex Index are the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules.** Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1880 Soundex Index is contained on 2,367

rolls of 16mm film. **Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (T734) through Wyoming and Institutions (T780).**

1880 – Soundex Index		
-----------------------------	--	--

1885 Censuses Taken with Federal Assistance

General Information: Congress allowed any state or territory to take a census in 1885 and have the federal government pay for part of the expense. **Only five states or territories took up the government's offer: Colorado, Dakota Territory, Florida, Nebraska, and New Mexico Territory.** The 1885 census followed the same format as the 1880 census schedules, except that the names usually give an initial letter instead of a first name for a person. Those **federal copies of the 1885 census that have been microfilmed include Population Schedules (list of inhabitants), inter-filed with other schedules, such as Agricultural Schedules (lists of farmers and farm products), Manufactures Schedules (lists of companies, description of businesses, etc.), and Mortality Schedules (lists of persons who died within the previous twelve months).** Census Losses and Microfilm: **Colorado: The state copy of the Colorado 1885 census is located at the Colorado State Archives.** The federal copy is at the National Archives and was microfilmed as series M158 (8 rolls). **The federal copy is missing Fremont and Garfield counties, while the state copy has Fremont but is missing Garfield and eighteen other counties.** **Dakota Territory: The 1885 census survives for just 37 of the 132 counties that existed in 1885, 17 in the present-day North Dakota portion and 20 in the present-day South Dakota portion.** The **surviving 1885 counties** for present-day **North Dakota** are Allred, Bowman, Buford, Dunn, McIntosh, McKenzie, Mercer, Mountrail, Oliver, Renville, Stanton, Towner, Villard, Wallace, Ward, Wells, and Wynn. The surviving 1885 counties of present-day **South Dakota** are Beadle, Butte, Charles Mix, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Hand, Hanson, Hutchinson, Hyde, Lake, Lincoln, Marshall, McPherson, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Stanley, and Turner. The **South Dakota** portion was microfilmed by the National Archives as series GR27 (3 rolls). **Florida:** The Florida State Archives reported having no state manuscript of the 1885 census, just the microfilmed federal copy (microfilm series M845, 14 rolls). Missing are Alachua, Clay, Columbia, and Nassau counties. **Nebraska:** 1885 federal copy was microfilmed by the National Archives as series M352 (56 rolls). Missing are Blaine and Chase counties. **New Mexico Territory:** The federal copy of the New Mexico Territory 1885 census is complete for all counties and was microfilmed by the National Archives as series M846 (6 rolls). The state copy, microfilmed by the University of New Mexico - Albuquerque, is missing Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and San Miguel counties.

1885		
-------------	--	--

Eleventh Census of the United States - **1890 Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans**

General Information: **Over 99 percent of the 1890 census was destroyed as a result of a fire which took place in January 1921 in Washington, DC.** A special census listing was extracted from the 1890 population schedules for surviving Union soldiers, sailors, and marines (or their widows), and a portion of that special census survives. Content of **1890 Union Veterans Census:** The schedules listed the name of each soldier, sailor, marine, or widow of a veteran in a household; the veteran's rank; company; regiment or vessel; dates of enlistment and discharge; length of service in years, months, and days; post office address; nature of disability, if any; and remarks. **Census losses:** Of the **forty-nine states and territories enumerated in 1890, sixteen of the states' Union Veterans' schedules (alphabetically from Alabama through Kansas) were apparently lost in the fire, as were about half of the names for Kentucky.** State listings begin with the partial list for **Kentucky** and are complete from **Louisiana through Wyoming.** Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the fragments of the 1890 census is contained on 3 rolls of 35mm film, series M407. An index to the surviving names of the 1890 census was compiled and microfilmed on 2 rolls of 16mm film, series M496. The 1890 Special Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War were microfilmed on 118 rolls of 35mm film, series M123.

1890 – Union Veterans/Widows		
-------------------------------------	--	--

Twelfth Census of the United States – 1900

General Information: **Utah** was added to the Union in 1896 bringing the **total number of states to forty-five. Oklahoma Territory, Arizona Territory, Hawaii Territory, “Unorganized (Indian) Territory,” New Mexico Territory, and Alaska were also included.** Hawaii was annexed to the U.S. in 1898 and became a territory in 1900. Unorganized Alaska was enumerated, but did not become a territory until 1912. Content: The 1900 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name of each person; relationship to the head of house; name of street and number of house; sex; color; the person’s age, plus the exact month and year of birth; birthplace; if female, number of children, and number of children still living in 1900; occupation; marital status, and if married, number of years; number of years in the U.S.; birthplace of father and mother; whether parents were of foreign birth; whether able to read or write; whether a person could speak English; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1900 census is contained on 1,854 rolls of 35mm film, series T623. The original census schedules, after microfilming in the early 1940s, were destroyed.

1900		
------	--	--

1900 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index

Clerical workers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were called upon to create a comprehensive index to the 1900 census. Unlike the 1880 Soundex Index, the **1900 index was completed for every household in America.** The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household and included any other person living in the household with the person’s relationship to the head of household. Persons in a household with a different surname than the head of household were given another separate card and included in Soundex code sequence. A citation to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. Each head of household’s surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household. After the 1900 census and 1900 Soundex cards were microfilmed in the 1940s, the need for knowing the volume was eliminated, since the census schedules were microfilmed in numerical order by Enumeration District. Therefore, **the pertinent information one needs from the 1900 Soundex Index is the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules.** Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1900 Soundex Index is contained on 7,846 rolls of 16mm film. **Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (T1030) through Wyoming (T1080), plus U.S. Military and Naval (T1081), Indian Territory (T1082), and U.S. Institutions and U.S. military and naval facilities worldwide (T1083).**

1900 – Soundex Index		
----------------------	--	--

Thirteenth Census of the United States – 1910

General Information: **Oklahoma** was admitted to the Union in 1907 bringing the **total number of states to forty-six. Arizona, Hawaii, and New Mexico Territories** were also enumerated. **Unorganized Alaska** was enumerated, but did not become a territory until 1912. Also included in the census was the U.S. possession of **Puerto Rico.** Content: The 1910 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name of a street and house number; the name and age of each person; relationship to the head of house; sex; color; if female, the number of children, and number of children still living in 1910; marital status, and if married, number of years; year of immigration to the U.S.; whether a naturalized citizen, alien, or papers pending; language spoken; trade or profession, type of business, and whether an employee, employer, or working on one’s own account; whether out of work, and if so, the number weeks out; birthplace of father and mother; whether able to read or write; whether the person attended school within the previous year; whether a person own or rented a house; whether the house was mortgaged or mortgage free; whether a farm or a home; whether the person was a veteran; and whether the person was blind or deaf. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1910 census is contained on 1,784 rolls of 35mm film, series T624. The original census schedules, after microfilming in the early 1940s, were destroyed.

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

The **1910 Soundex/Miracode Index was completed for twenty-one states only**. This was the only census index prepared (in 1962) by the Age Search Group of the Bureau of the Census. For the fifteen states indexed using the Miracode system, it was **the first census index in which electronic computers were employed**.

The original input data forms were entered on IBM punch cards and were not preserved. Only the computer printout data survives and was later microfilmed for public use. Each head of household and family members taken from the computer printouts were printed on a 1" x 4" strip of paper and later microfilmed in alphabetical order by Soundex code. Six more states were indexed using the Soundex system, on handwritten cards similar to other census indexes. The only difference between the two systems was in the citation to the page on the original census schedules. For each indexed head of household, the Soundex index cards cite the state, county, enumeration district, page number (within an E.D.), and a line number; while the Miracode index cites the state, county, enumeration district, visitation number (within an E.D.), and line number. The visitation number indicates the order in which the families were visited by the census enumerator, numbered in the particular order the enumerator followed door-to-door. In both systems, each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number, and after that by the first name of the head of the household. **1910 Soundex states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana (except Shreveport and New Orleans), Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. 1910 Miracode states: Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana (Shreveport and New Orleans only), Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.** Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1910 Soundex/Miracode Index is contained on 7,846 rolls of 16mm film. **Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (T1030) through Wyoming (T1080), plus U.S. Military and Naval (T1081), Indian Territory (T1082), and U.S. Institutions, and military and naval facilities worldwide (T1083).**

1910 – Soundex/Miracode Index**Fourteenth Census of the United States – 1920**

General Information: **Arizona and New Mexico** both became states in 1912 bringing **the total number of states to forty-eight**. **Hawaii Territory and Alaska Territory** were enumerated along with the U.S. possessions of **Guam, Midway, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Wake Island**. Content: The 1920 census schedules listed the name of every person in a household and included the name of a street and house number; the name, age, and birthplace of each person; relationship to the head of house; sex; color; if female, the number of children, and number of children still living in 1920; marital status, and if married, number of years; year of immigration to the U.S.; whether a naturalized citizen, alien, or papers pending; language spoken; trade or profession, type of business, and whether an employee, employer, or self employed; whether out of work, and if so, the number of weeks out; birthplace of father and mother; whether able to read or write; whether the person attended school during the previous year; whether a person own or rented a house; whether the house was mortgaged or mortgage free; **whether a farm or a home; whether the person was a veteran; and whether the person was blind or deaf**. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1920 census is contained on 2,076 rolls of 35mm film, series T625. The original census schedules, after microfilming in the early 1940s, were destroyed.

1920 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index

The 1920 Soundex Index was completed for every household in America. The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household and included any other person living in the household, with the person's relationship to the head of household. Persons in a household with a different surname than the head of household were given another separate card and included in Soundex code sequence. A citation to the original

census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names were extracted. Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household. After the 1920 census and 1920 Soundex cards were microfilmed in the 1940s, the need for knowing the volume was eliminated, since the census schedules were microfilmed in numerical order by enumeration district. Therefore, the pertinent information one needs from the 1920 Soundex Index is the state, county, E.D. number, and page number to find a family in the census schedules. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1920 Soundex Index is contained on 8,586 rolls of 16mm film. **Each state has a separate microfilm series, beginning with Alabama (M1548) through Wyoming (M1596), plus Alaska (M1597), through Hawaii, Canal Zone, Military-Naval, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Institutions (M1605).**

1920 – Soundex Index	
-----------------------------	--

Fifteenth Census of the United States – **1930**

General Information: The National Archives and Records Administration is expected to release the population schedules of the 1930 census to the public in the year 2002. **Forty-eight states were enumerated along with Hawaii Territory and Alaska Territory, plus the U.S. possessions of Guam, Midway, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.** Content: The 1930 population census schedule has the categories of Place of Abode: listing the street number, avenue, or road, and family numbers in order of visitation; Name: listing the surname, first name and middle initial of each person as of 1 April 1930; Relation: listing the relationship of each person to the homemaker (indicated with "H"); Home Data: listing whether the home was owned or rented, the value of the home or monthly rental, whether the home had a radio set, and whether the family lived on a farm; Personal Description: listing the person's sex, **color or race, coded to indicate White (W), Negro (Neg), Mexican (Mex), Indian (In), Chinese (Ch), or Japanese (Jp),** age at last birthday, marital status, and the **person's age at first marriage**; Education: listing whether the person attended school or college any time since 1 September 1929; Place of birth: listing the place of birth (without abbreviating) of each person enumerated and of his or her parents, **distinguishing Canada-French from Canada English, and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland; Mother Tongue (or Native Language) of Foreign Birth:** listing the language spoken in the person's home before coming to the United States and codes to indicate the mother tongue, country, and nativity; **Citizenship, Etc.:** listing the person's year of immigration to the U.S., indicating whether naturalized (Na), alien (Al), or first papers filed (Pa), and whether able to speak English; Occupation and Industry: listing the person's trade or profession or particular kind of work; industry or business, and whether an employer (E), wage or salary worker (W), working on own account (O), or an unpaid worker, as a member of the family (NP); Employment: listing whether the person was actually at work 31 March 1930, and if not, the line number on the unemployment schedule; **Veterans: listing whether the person was a veteran of U.S. military or naval forces, and codes to indicate a war in which the person served: World War (WW), Spanish-American War (Sp), Civil War (Civ), Philippine Insurrection (Phil), Boxer Rebellion (Box), or Mexican Expedition (Mex);** and finally, if the person lived on a farm, the number on the farm schedule. Microfilm: Researchers are awaiting the 2002 release of the 1930 census on microfilm. Microfilmed in the early 1940s, the quantity and quality of the film is unknown to the public yet. The original census schedules, after microfilming, were destroyed.

1930	
-------------	--

1930 U.S. Federal Census - Soundex Index

The 1930 Soundex index was completed for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, plus seven counties in Kentucky and seven more in West Virginia. The information on the Soundex index cards was extracted from the full census schedules and included the full name, age, and birthplace for a head of household and included any other person living in the household, with the person's relationship to the head of household. Persons in a household with a different surname than the head of household were given another separate card and included in Soundex code sequence. A citation to the original census schedules—which were bound into large books—indicated a state, county, volume, enumeration district, page, and line from which the family names

were extracted. Each head of household's surname was given a Soundex code, and the cards were then arranged in alphabetical order by the Soundex code number and after that by the first name of the head of the household. Microfilm: The National Archives and Records Administration microfilm for the 1930 Soundex Index is scheduled for release to the public in the year 2002.

1930 – Soundex Index		
1940		
1950		

YEAR	STATE CENSUS	INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL DATA

YEAR	AMERICAN WARS	INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL DATA
1775-1783	American Revolutionary War	
1776 - 1795	Chickamunga War	
1785 - 1793	Northwest Indian War	
1791 - 1794	Whiskey Rebellion	
1798 - 1800	Quasi-War	
1801 - 1805	First Barbary War	
1811	Tecumseh's War	
1812 - 1815	War of 1812	
1813 - 1814	Creek War	
1815	Second Barbary War	
1817 - 1818	First Seminole War	
1820 - 1875	Texas-Indian Wars	
1823	Arikara War	
1827	Winnebago War	
1832	First Sumatran Expedition	
1832	Black Hawk War	

1835 - 1842	Second Seminole War	
1838	Second Sumatran Expedition	
1846 - 1848	Mexican-American War	
1847-1855	Cayuse War	
1851 - 1900	Apache Wars	
1855 - 1856	Puget Sound War	
1855	First Fiji Expedition	
1855 - 1856	Rogue River Wars	
1855 - 1858	Third Seminole War	
1855 - 1858	Yakima War	
1856 - 1859	Second Opium War	
1857 - 1858	Utah War	
1858 - 1866	Navajo Wars	

1859	Second Fiji Expedition	
1859 - 1861	First & Second Cortina War	
YEAR	AMERICAN WARS	INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL DATA
1860	Paiute War	
1860	Reform War	
1861 - 1865	American CIVIL WAR	
1861	Bombardment of Qui Nho'n	
1861 - 1875	Yavapai Wars	
1862	Dakota War of 1862	
1863 - 1865	Colorado War	
1863 - 1864	Shimonoseki War	
1864 - 1868	Snake War	
1865	Powder River War	
1866 - 1868	Red Cloud's War	
1867	Siege of Mexico City	
1867	Formosa Expedition	
1867 - 1875	Comanche Campaign	
1871	United States Expedition to Korea	
1872 - 1873	Modoc War	
1874 - 1875	Red River War	
1875	Las Cuevas War	
1876 - 1877	Great Sioux War of 1876	
1876 - 1877	Buffalo Hunters' War	
1877	Nez Perce War	
1877 - 1878	San Elizario Salt War	
1878	Bannock War	
1878 - 1879	Cheyenne War	
1879	Sheepeater Indian War	
1879 - 1881	Victorio's War	
1879 - 1880	White River War	
1890 - 1891	Pine Ridge Campaign	
1891 - 1893	Garza Revolution	
1893 - 1894	Revolta da Armada	
1896 - 1918	Yaqui Wars	
1898 - 1899	Second Samoan Civil War	
1898	Spanish-American War	
1899 - 1902	Philippine-American War	
1899 - 1913	Moro Rebellion	
1899 - 1901	Boxer Rebellion	
1909	Crazy Snake Rebellion	
1910 - 1919	Border War	
1912	Negro Rebellion	
1912 - 1933	Occupation of Nicaragua	
1914 - 1915	Bluff War	
1915 - 1934	Occupation of Haiti	
1916 - 1918	Sugar Intervention	
1916 - 1924	Occupation of the Dominican Republic	

1917 - 1918	World War I	
1918 - 1920	Russian Civil War	
1923	Posey War	
YEAR	AMERICAN WARS	INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL DATA
1941 - 1945	World War II	
1950 - 1953	Korean War	
1958	Lebanon Crisis	
1961	Bay of Pigs Invasion	
1964	Simba Rebellion	
1965 - 1966	Dominican Civil War	
1965 – 1973 & 1975	Vietnam War	
1965 - 1983	Communist Insurgency in Thailand	
1978	Shaba II	
1982 - 1984	Multinational Force in Lebanon	
1983	Invasion of Grenada	
1987 - 1988	Tanker War	
1989 - 1990	Invasion of Panama	
1990 - 1991	Gulf War	
1992 - 1995	Somali Civil War	
1994 - 1995	Intervention in Haiti	
1994 - 1995	Bosnian War	
1998 - 1999	Kosovo War	
2001 – 2014 & Present	War in Afghanistan	
2003 – 2011 & Present	Iraq War	
2004 - Present	War in North-West Pakistan	
2011	Military Intervention in Libya	
2014 - Present	War on ISIL (Operation Inherent Resolve)	
2015 - Present	War in Afghanistan	