



2014 Census Toolkit

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Finding, Capturing and Sourcing the Census

Where to find blank forms

- www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Census_Forms
- www.familytreemagazine.com/info/censusforms
- <http://www.ancestry.com/download/forms#uscensus>

Where to find census records

- www.familysearch.org
- HeritageQuestOnline (through Lincoln Library)
- www.censusfinder.com
- www.usgenweb.com
- www.ancestry.com (paid site but available in OC computer room for members)

Familysearch.org

- Contains images of all censuses 1790-1940, except 1860 and 1880, for signed-in users. The 1860 census can be accessed by following the link to Ancestry.com or Fold3.com if the user has access to those sites
- Contains every name index with significant search engine
- Exact name search and wildcard searches possible
- Search with age ranges
- Links on site to allow for viewing and printing of original images

HeritageQuestOnline

- Contains all US Censuses from 1790-1930 but does not have comprehensive indexes
- 1790-1820, 1860-1870, 1890-1920 all fully indexed
- 1880 is partially indexed (23 states) and 1900 is partially indexed (5 states)
- No Soundex searches
- Results sorted by state or county
- Allows viewing of original images and features for printing

Ancestry.com

- Contains all US Censuses from 1790-1940
- Soundex search, exact name search, or wildcard (*) search
- In 1850-1940 Census you can search a year range of +/- 0, 1, 5, 10, 20

- Retrieved results organized by state A-Z
- Allows viewing of original images and advanced features for printing

SEARCH TIP CHECKLIST

- Start with minimum amount of info
- Add one more item at time
- Try Different Spellings
- Try Middle names, nicknames and initials
- Use Filters
- Wildcard search – three letters, e.g. Fra* Hau*
- Name of Location may have changes
- Jurisdictions may change
- Collateral Lines
- “Snipping tool”
- “Split screen” for retrieving info
- Print Record, Blank Census Form and Source Information
- Transcribe Info

Search www.FamilySearch.org

- Example: Joseph Vater, 1900 census, Pennsylvania, Potter County, Eulalia Twsp
- Check out “Learn” area of homepage

Searching for Census Records Using Heritage Quest

- Go To: www.libraryatlincoln.org
- Select databases on left sidebar
- Select "Heritage Quest" from list of databases
- Enter bar code from back of your library card
- Select "census" from list
- Class demo: Vater, 1900, PA
- Select "Potter" county from list of records found

Search www.Ancestry.com

- Select from Search Menu “Census and Voter Lists”
- Select US Federal Census or years from right sidebar
- Select year census to search
- Printing Blank form
- View info before going to full record
- Example: Joseph Vater, 1900 census, Pennsylvania, Potter County, Eulalia Twsp
- Check out Webinars and articles in “Learning Center” (Some free)

Be sure to Capture and Source Record

- When you find a document, don't assume you will be able to find it again.
- Make a printed copy, capture it onto a flash drive, email it to yourself or enter it directly into your family genealogy software.
- Always copy the source information and keep with your document.

1790 Census—United States

Page	Head of family	Free white males 16 and up including head	Free white females including head	All other persons	Slaves	County	City
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1800/1810 Census—United States

Page	Head of family	Free white males		Free white females		Remarks	
		Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	All other Slaves

1820 Census—United States

Page	Head of family	Free white males				Free white females				Remarks			
		Under 10	10-16	16-18	18-26	26-45	45 and over	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	All other Slaves

1830/1840 Census—United States

Page	Head of family	Free white males										Free white females										Remarks							
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Foreigners not naturalized	Slaves

1850 Census—United States

Page	Dwelling number	Family number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value—real estate	Value—personal property	Birthplace	Enumeration date	Remarks
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1860 Census—United States

Page	Dwelling number	Family number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value—real estate	Value—personal property	Birthplace	Enumeration date	Remarks
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1870 Census—United States

Page	Dwelling number	Family number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value—Real estate	Value—Personal property	Birthplace	Enumeration date	Remarks
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1880 Census—United States

Street	Dwelling number	House number	Family number	Names	Color	Sex	Age prior to June 1	Month of birth	Year of birth	Age in census year	Relationship to head of house	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Married in census year	Occupation	Other information	Can't read or write	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Enumerated alone date
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1900 Census—United States

Street	House number	Dwelling number	Family number	Name of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family	Relation to head of family	Color	Sex	Month of birth	Year of birth	Age	Marital status	Number of years married	No. of these children living	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Years of immigration to US	Number of years in US	Naturalization	Occupation	No. of months not employed	Attended sch. (months)	Can read	Can write	Can speak English	Home owned free or mortgaged	Farm or house
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1910 Census—United States

Street	House number	Dwelling number	Family visit number	Name of each person whose place of abode on April 15, 1910, was in this family	Relation to head of family	Sex	Age	Marital status	Number of years married	No. of these children living	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Year of immigration to US	Naturalized or alien	Language spoken	Occupation	Trade or profession	Nature of work or own account	No. of months not employed	Can read and write	Can read	Can write	Owned free or mortgaged	Farm or house	Property	Veteran of Civil War	Blind or deaf-mute
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1920 Census—United States

Street	House number	Dwelling number	Family visit number	Name of each person whose place of abode on January 1, 1920, was in this family	Relation to head of family	Sex	Age	Color or race	Marital status	Year of immigration to US	Naturalized or alien	Year of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Year of immigration to US	Naturalized or alien	Language spoken	Occupation	Trade or profession	Nature of work or own account	No. of months not employed	Can read and write	Can read	Can write	Owned free or mortgaged	Farm or house	Property	Veteran of Civil War	Blind or deaf-mute
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1930 Census—United States Side A (continued on Side B)

Street	House number	Dwelling number	Family visit number	Name of each person whose place of abode on April 1, 1930, was in this family	Relation to head of family	Sex	Age	Color or race	Marital status	Year of immigration to US	Naturalized or alien	Year of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Year of immigration to US	Naturalized or alien	Language spoken	Occupation	Trade or profession	Nature of work or own account	No. of months not employed	Can read and write	Can read	Can write	Owned free or mortgaged	Farm or house	Property	Veteran of Civil War	Blind or deaf-mute
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1930 Census—United States Side B (continued from Side A)

(Name)	Language	21	Year of immigration to United States	22	Naturalization	23	Speaks English?	24	Occupation	25	Industry	26	Class of worker	27	At work?	28	Unemployment schedule line	29	Veteran?	30	Which war?	31	Number of farm schedule	32
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FEDERAL CENSUS SCHEDULE

STATE	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Alabama				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Some	•	•	•
Alaska										•		•	•	•
Arizona							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Arkansas					•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
California							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Colorado							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Connecticut	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Delaware		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Florida					•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Georgia		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Hawaii												•	•	•
Idaho									•	•		•	•	•
Illinois			•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•
Indiana				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Iowa						•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Kansas					•			•	•	•		•	•	•
Kentucky		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Louisiana		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Maine	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Maryland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Massachusetts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Michigan				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Minnesota					•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Mississippi				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Missouri					•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Montana						•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Nebraska								•	•	•		•	•	•
Nevada								•	•	•		•	•	•
New Hampshire	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
New Jersey		•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
New Mexico							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
New York		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
North Carolina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
North Dakota								•	•	•		•	•	•
Ohio			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Oklahoma								•	•	•		•	•	•
Oregon							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Pennsylvania	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Rhode Island	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
South Carolina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
South Dakota								•	•	•		•	•	•
Tennessee			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Texas							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Utah							•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Vermont	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Virginia		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Washington								•	•	•		•	•	•
Washington D.C.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
West Virginia								•	•	•		•	•	•
Wisconsin						•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Wyoming								•	•	•		•	•	•

Where Are My Ancestors In the Census?

Bob Ringo (2008)

- 1790—Washington D.C. is with the Montgomery & Prince George Counties in Maryland.
- 1820 and 1830—Wisconsin is with the Michigan Census.
- 1840—Montana is with the 1840 Clayton County, Iowa Census.
- 1836—Iowa Territory Census includes Minnesota.
- 1860-Colorado is in the 1860 Kansas Census.
- 1860—Montana is found in the 1860 Nebraska Census under “unorganized territory.”
- 1860—Nevada is included in the 1860 Utah Census.
- 1860—Oklahoma is with the 1860 Arkansas Census which was then Indian Land.
- 1860—Wyoming is included with the 1860 Nebraska Census.
- Prior to 1880 “IA” did not mean Iowa but meant Indiana.
- Virginia once covered many thousands of square miles more than it now does. A reference made to a person having been born in Virginia could mean that the person really was born in part of:
 - Illinois from 1781 to 1818
 - Indiana from 1778 to 1816
 - Kentucky from 1775 to 1792
 - Missouri from 1775 to 1792
 - North Carolina from 1728 to 1803
 - Ohio from 1728 to 1803
 - Pennsylvania from 1752 to 1786
 - Tennessee from 1760 to 1803
 - West Virginia from 1769 to 1863

Census 1790 – 1930

Glenda Lloyd

Population Census Items 1790-1930

age, sex, race of each person in Household	1850 forward
agriculture schedule	1850-1880
attendance in school	1850 forward
-months attending school	1900
birth month/year of each person	1900
-birth month if born in census year	1870-1880
-birth state or country	1850 forward
deaf, dumb, or blind	1850-1890, 1910
defective, dependant, delinquent schedules	1880
-pauper or convict	1850-1860
-prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper	1890
disabled, crippled, maimed, bedridden, or other disability	1880
-deformed	1890
employer, self-employed, or wage earner	1910-1930
-months unemployed	1880-1900
-whether person worked yesterday or number on unemployment schedule	1930
home or farm as residence	1890-1910, 1930
-home owned or rented	1890-1930
-home free of mortgage	1890-1920
-value of home or monthly rent	1930
-farm owned or rented	1890
-farm free of mortgage	1890
illness, current or temporary disability	1880
-chronic or acute illness	1890
-length of time afflicted	1890
immigration year	1900-1930
-number of years in US	1890-1900
industry/manufacturing schedules	1820, 1850-1880
insane, idiot	1850-1880
-defective in mind	1890
language, native	1890, 1910-1930
-native language of parents	1920
-speaks English	1890-1930
male, eligible/not eligible to vote	1870
marital status	1880 forward
-age at first marriage	1930
-married within the census year	1850-1890
-month of marriage within the census year	1870
-number of years present marriage	1900-1910
mortality schedules	1850-1880
mother of how many children	1890-1910
-number living	1890-1910
name of each person in household	1850 forward
name of head of household only	1790-1840
naturalized citizen or first papers	1890-1930
-year of naturalization	1920
occupation	1850 forward
parents whether foreign born or not	1870
-birthplace of parents	1880 forward
radio set in home	1930
reading and writing, whether able to do so	1890-1930
-persons unable to read and/or write	1850-1880
relationship to head of household	1880 forward
slaves by age, sex, color	1850-1860
-number and age groups of slaves owned	1790-1860
social statistics schedule	1850-1880
street address of family	1880 forward
value of real estate owned -value of personal estate	1850-1870
	1860-1870
veterans, pensioners	1840
-Union Vets and widows special schedule	1890
-Civil War Veteran, Union or Confederate, or widow	1890
-Civil War Veteran, Union or Confederate	1910
-veteran of US military or naval forces, which war	1930

PRE-1850 CENSUS

Census prior to 1850 listed by name only the head of the house and then listed the rest of the household by age. This limited information can still be useful to calculate the size of the rest of the family. Below is a pre-calculated chart for the years needed. Remember that these early census help you establish the locality of families and then other records may be searched for additional data.

<u>1790</u>	<u>Males of 16 and up</u> b. 1774 or earlier	<u>Males under 16 years</u> b. 1774 to 1790	<u>Free White Females</u> b. 1790 or earlier				
<u>1800</u>	<u>Under 10</u> b. 1790 to 1800	<u>10 and under 16</u> b. 1784 to 1790	<u>16 and under 26</u> b. 1774 to 1784	<u>26 and under 45</u> b. 1755 to 1774	<u>45 and upward</u> b. 1755 or earlier		
<u>1810</u>	<u>Under 10</u> b. 1800 to 1810	<u>10 and under 16</u> b. 1794 to 1800	<u>16 and under 26</u> b. 1784 to 1794	<u>26 and under 45</u> b. 1765 to 1784	<u>45 and upward</u> b. 1765 or earlier		
<u>1820</u>	<u>Under 10</u> b. 1810 to 1820	<u>10 and under 16</u> b. 1804 to 1810	<u>Males 16 to 18</u> b. 1801 to 1804	<u>16 and under 26</u> b. 1794 to 1804	<u>26 and under 45</u> b. 1775 to 1794	<u>45 and upwards</u> b. 1775 or earlier	
<u>1830</u>	<u>Under 5</u> b. 1825 to 1830	<u>5 to 10</u> b. 1820 to 1825	<u>10 to 15</u> b. 1815 to 1820	<u>15 to 20</u> b. 1810 to 1815	<u>20 to 30</u> b. 1800 to 1810	<u>30 to 40</u> b. 1790 to 1800	<u>40 to 50</u> b. 1780 to 1790
		<u>50 to 60</u> b. 1770 to 1780	<u>60 to 70</u> b. 1760 to 1770	<u>70 to 80</u> b. 1750 to 1760	<u>80 to 90</u> b. 1740 to 1750	<u>90 to 100</u> b. 1730 to 1740	<u>over 100</u> b. 1730 or earlier
<u>1840</u>	<u>Under 5</u> b. 1835 to 1840	<u>5 to 10</u> b. 1830 to 1835	<u>10 to 15</u> b. 1825 to 1830	<u>15 to 20</u> b. 1820 to 1825	<u>20 to 30</u> b. 1810 to 1820	<u>30 to 40</u> b. 1800 to 1810	<u>40 to 50</u> b. 1790 to 1800
		<u>50 to 60</u> b. 1780 to 1790	<u>60 to 70</u> b. 1770 to 1780	<u>70 to 80</u> b. 1760 to 1770	<u>80 to 90</u> b. 1750 to 1760	<u>90 to 100</u> b. 1740 to 1750	<u>over 100</u> b. 1740 or before

Census Abbreviations

No matter where in the world they are taken, census schedules usually offer very little room. Therefore, census takers often found it necessary to use abbreviations to get all of the required information onto the census form. These abbreviations - ranging from Na for naturalized to AdD for adopted daughter -- can provide important information that you should not overlook!

Citizenship Status Codes:

- AI - Alien (not naturalized)
- Pa - First papers filed (declaration of intent)
- Na - Naturalized
- NR - Not recorded or not reported

Household & Soundex Abbreviations:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ◦ Ad - Adopted Ad | ◦ Dom - Domestic |
| ◦ AdCl - Adopted Child | ◦ Emp - Employee |
| ◦ AdD - Adopted Daughter | ◦ En - Engineer |
| ◦ AdGcl - Adopted Grandchild | ◦ FaH - Farm Hand |
| ◦ AdM - Adopted Mother | ◦ FaL - Farm Laborer |
| ◦ AdS - Adopted Son | ◦ FaW - Farm Worker |
| ◦ Ap - Apprentice | ◦ F - Father |
| ◦ At - Attendant | ◦ FI - Father-In-Law |
| ◦ Asst - Assistant | ◦ Fi - Fireman |
| ◦ A - Aunt | ◦ First C - First Cousin |
| ◦ AI - Aunt-In-Law | ◦ FoB - Foster Brother |
| ◦ Bar - Bartender | ◦ FB - Foster Brother |
| ◦ Bo - Boarder | ◦ FoSi - Foster Sister |
| ◦ B Boy - Bound Boy | ◦ FS - Foster Sister |
| ◦ B Girl - Bound Girl | ◦ FoS - Foster Son |
| ◦ B - Brother | ◦ God Child God |
| ◦ BI - Brother-In-Law | ◦ Go - Governess |
| ◦ Bu - Butler | ◦ Gcl - Grandchild |
| ◦ Cap - Captain | ◦ Gd - Granddaughter |
| ◦ Cha - Chambermaid | ◦ Gf - Grandfather |
| ◦ Cl - Child | ◦ GM - Grandmother |
| ◦ Coa - Coachman | ◦ Gml - Grandmother-In-Law |
| ◦ Com - Companion | ◦ Gs - Grand Son |
| ◦ C - Cousin | ◦ Gsl - Grand Son-In-Law |
| ◦ Cil - Cousin-In-Law | ◦ GGF - Great Grandfather |
| ◦ D - Daughter | ◦ GGM - Great Grandmother |
| ◦ DI - Daughter-In-Law | ◦ GGGF - Great Great Grandfather |
| ◦ Dia - Day Laborer | ◦ GGGM - Great Great Grandmother |
| ◦ Dw - Dish Washer | ◦ Gni - Great- or Grandniece |

Old Handwriting and Symbols

Reading old handwriting can be a real problem when it's in a foreign language, but it can be just as much a problem in English, especially if you're not aware of changes in handwriting and styles over the years. Many words, for instance, were abbreviated by deleting a letter or all

but the first and last letters of a word; even names were shortened this way. In Colonial America this deletion was common in letters and documents and was usually indicated by a horizontal line written above or through the word. Some of your handwriting problems may require

you to find some old penmanship manuals in the library (interesting browsing, actually, whether you need them or not), but here are examples of a few of the more common abbreviations and symbols.

Ab: = ABRAHAM

Abra: = ABRAHAM

Anth: = ANTHONY

Benj: = BENJAMIN

Cha: = CHARLES

Ch: = CHARLES

Xpth: = CHRISTOPHER

Cath^{ne}: = CATHERINE

Kath: = KATHERINE

Ed: = EDMUND

Edw: = EDWARD

Eug^{ne}: = EUGENE

Ezry: = EZRA

Elizth: = ELIZABETH

Eliz: = ELIZABETH

Em^l: = EMILY

Fra: = FRANCIS

Fran: = FRANCIS

Hen: = HENRY

H^y: = HENRY

Ja: = JAMES

Jos: = JOSEPH

Jere: = JEREMIAH

Jo: = JOHN

Je: = JEROME

Matt^u: = MATTHEW

N: = NICHOLAS

Nich: = NICHOLAS

Nich^o: = NICHOLAS

Pamel^u: = PAMELIA

Reb^a: = REBECCA

Robt: = ROBERT

Sam^b: = SAMUEL

Tim: = TIMOTHY

Tho: = THOMAS

Tris^m: = TRISTRAM

J. d: // = DITTO MARKS

f. H = FEMALE

P = PER

Person = PERSON

Pish = PARISH

Inf = INFANT

Sam Smith = SAM SMITH

Atto = ATTORNEY

afsd = AFDRESAID

Ch = CHURCH

W^r Rec^t = PER RECEIPT

cs = CONTINUED

ff = "SUPRA SCRIPTUM"
(as written above)

Vide = "VIDE LICET"
(namely-to-wit)

Test = "TESTE" (witness)

L.S. Seal

"LOCUS SIGILLI" (place of the seal)

Common Nicknames and Their Given Name Equivalents

It is common in many genealogical records, especially more informal records such as census records and obituaries, to find your ancestors listed under names you might not expect. In many cases these names may have been the nicknames that they were known by to their family and friends. Learn which nicknames may have been used by your ancestors in this list of common nicknames in genealogy.

Nicknames	Given Names
Bell, Bella, Belle	Arabelle, Anabelle, Belinda, Elizabeth, Isabel, Isabella, Mirabel, Rosabel
Belle	Mabel, Sybil
Bess, Bessie, Bessy, Beth, Bette, Bettie, Bettie, Betsy, Betsey, Bitsy	Elizabeth, Elisabeth
Bob, Bobby	Robert
Bobbi, Bobbie	Roberta
Boots	Bertha
Bridey, Brie	Bridget
Carrie, Carry	Caroline, Charlotte
Cindy	Cynthia, Cinthia, Lucinda
Daisy	Margaret
Delia	Adelia, Adele, Cordelia
Dick	Richard
Dobbin	Robert
Dode, Dody	Dorothy, Theodore
Dora	Dorothy, Eudora, Theodora
Ed, Eddie, Eddy	Edgar, Edmund, Edward, Edwin, Edwina
Effie, Effy	Euphemia, Evelyn
Eliza	Elizabeth, Elisabeth
Greta	Margaret, Margaretha
Ella, Ellie	Eleanor, Elenora
Fannie, Fanny	Frances
Frankie	Frances (female), Francis (male), Franklin
Genie	Eugenia
Ginger, Ginny	Virginia
Hal	Harold, Henry
Hank, Harry	Henry
Hattie	Harriet, Harriett
Hettie	Esther, Henrietta, Hester
Jack	John
Jamie	James, Jameson
Jenny	Jane, Janet, Jeanette, Jennett, Virginia
Jim, Jimmy	James

Jock, Johnnie, Johnny	John
Kate, Katie, Katy, Kay, Kit, Kitty	Katherine
Lena	Angelina, Helena, Magdalena, Paulina, Selena, etc.
Lisa, Lise, Liz, Lizzie	Elizabeth, Elisabeth
Lucy	Lucinda
Madge, Maggie, Midge	Margaret
Mamie	Mary
Marty, Martie, Mattie	Martha
May	Mary
Meg, Megan	Margaret
Millie, Milly	Amelia, Mildred
Moll, Mollie, Molly	Mary
Nell, Nellie, Nelly	Eleanor, Elenora, Ellen, Helen
Nora	Elenore, Elenora, Honora, Honoria
Ollie	Olive, Olivia, Oliver
Pat, Patsy, Patty, Pattie	Martha, Matilda, Patricia, Patience
Peg, Peggy	Margaret
Penny	Penelope
Polly, Pollie	Mary, Paula
Rich, Richy, Rick	Richard
Rob, Robbie, Robby	Robert
Robin	Robert, Roberta
Sadie, Sally, Sallie	Sarah
Sam, Sammy, Sammie	Samuel, Samson, Samantha
Sukie, Suchie, Suchy	Susan, Susanna, Susannah
Tad	Theodore
Ted, Teddy	Edward, Theodore
Theo	Theodore
Tilly	Temperance
Tillie	Matilda, Mathilda
Tina	Christina
Trina	Catherine, Katherine
Winnie	Winefred, Winifred

NAMING PATTERNS

1ST SON-named after the fraternal grandfather

2ND SON-named after the maternal grandfather

3RD SON-named after the fraternal Uncle

1ST DAUGHTER-named after the maternal grandmother

2ND DAUGHTER-named after the fraternal grandmother

3RD DAUGHTER-named after the maternal Aunt

Tips for Finding Alternate Surname Spellings and Variations:

Having trouble finding your relatives? Don't get hung up on a "correct" way to spell a name, because in your research, you will most likely find your surname spelled several different ways and sometimes all on the same record. Try thinking "out of the box" when searching genealogical indexes and records. These tips can help you be creative in your search for alternative surname spellings.

1. Say the Surname Out Loud

Sound out the surname and then try to spell it phonetically. Ask friends and relatives to do the same, as different people may come up with different possibilities. Children are especially good at providing you with unbiased opinions since they tend to spell phonetically anyway. Example: BEHLE, BAILEY

2. Add a Silent 'H'

Surnames that begin with a vowel may be found with a silent 'H' added to the front. The silent 'H' also can often be found hiding after the initial consonant. Example: AYRE, HEYR or CRISP, CHRISP

3. Look for Silent Letters

Other silent letters such as 'E' and 'Y' may also come and go from the spelling of a particular surname. Example: MARK, MARKE

4. Try Different Vowels

Search for the name spelled with different vowels, especially when the surname begins with a vowel. This happens most often when the substitute vowel will yield a similar pronunciation. Example: INGALLS, ENGELS

5. Add or Remove an Ending 'S'

Even if your family usually spells your surname with an ending 'S', you should always look under the singular version, and vice-versa. Surnames with and without an ending 'S' often have different Soundex codes, so it is important to try both names or use a wildcard in place of the ending 'S', where allowed, even when using Soundex Search. Example: OWENS, OWEN

6. Watch for Letter Transpositions

Letter transpositions, especially common in transcribed records and compiled indexes, are another spelling error which may make it hard to find your ancestors. Look for transpositions that still create a recognizable surname. Example: CRISP, CRIPS

7. Consider Possible Typing Errors

Search for the name with double letters added or deleted. Example: FULLER, FULER Try the name with dropped letters. Example: KOTH, KOT. Consider adjacent letters on the keyboard. Example: FIRTH, GIRTH

8. Add or Remove Suffixes or Superlatives

Try adding or removing prefixes, suffixes and superlatives to the base surname to come up with new surname possibilities. Try wildcard searches for the root name followed by the wildcard character. Example: GOLD, GOLDSMIDT, GOLDSMITH, GOLDSTEIN

9. Look for Commonly Misread Letters

Old handwriting is often a challenge to read. Use the Commonly Misread Letters Table at FamilySearch.org to find letters which were possibly substituted in spelling of the name. Example: CARTER, GARTER, EARTER, CAETER, CASTER

10. Did Your Ancestor Change His Name?

Think of ways your ancestor's name may have changed, and then look for his name under those spellings. If you suspect the name was anglicized, try using a dictionary to translate the surname back into the native language of your ancestor and vice versa by using a foreign dictionary.

Adapted from an article by Kimberly Powell, About.com, Top 10 Tips For Finding Alternate Surname Spellings & Variations

FAMILYSEARCH™

GUIDE

Spelling Substitution Tables for the United States and Canada

Two kinds of spelling errors are found in records and indexes. One kind of error is made when the transcriber or indexer misreads the original or mistypes the index entry. The other kind of error is made when the creator of the records misspells the name in the original record.

Commonly Misread Letters Table

The following table shows how indexers and transcribers sometimes misread handwriting. The column on the left shows the actual spelling. The column on the right shows what the indexer or transcriber sometimes thought he or she saw.

Intended	Common Mistakes	Intended	Common Mistakes
A	H, C, O	a	o, u, ei, ie, n, w
B	R, P, S	b	li, le, t, h, l
C	G, E, O, Ce	c	e, i, o, u
D	G, S, I, J, T, Ir	d	u, a, n, ie, ei, ee, ct, o
E	C, G, Ee	e	i, c
		ee	u, n, ll, a o, ie, ei, w
F	T, S, G, Ti, L	f	s, j, g, q, t
G	S, Q, Z, Ci, L, Se, Is	g	y, z, q, f
H	N, W, He, Sl, St, A, F	h	K, li, lc, le
I	J, L, S, Q, F, T	i	e, c, l
		ie	ei, u, ee, n, a, o, w, ll
J	I, L, S, Q, F, T, P, Jno, Mr, Mo	j	y, g, f, q, z
K	H, R, B, tr, te	k	h, le, lr, te, R, B, H
L	S, T, F	l	e, i, t
		ll	tt, ee, u, a, o, ie, ei
M	W, H, N, A, Al, Me	m	w, rr, ni, in, iv, ev, ai, ui, iu
N	H, W, V, St, Ne	n	u, a, o, ee, ie, ei, w, m
O	C, U, V, D	o	a, u, n, ee, ll, ie, ei, tt
P	R, B, I, J, S, L	p	ss, g, js, k, f, fs, fa, fi, fr
Q	Z, D, I, J, G, C	q	g, y, z, f, ej, ij, j
R	Pi, B, S, Pe, Pr, Re	r	e, s, i, ei, a
S	L, I, J, St, Se, F, G, R, T	s	r, i, e, c
		sc	x
		ss	fs, p, rr, w, m, n
T	F, S, L, D, Q	t	l, f, lr, i
		te; k	k; ll
U	V, A, O, N, H	u	ee, a, o, n, ie, ei, ll, w
V	N, W, Ir, Jr, B	v	u, n, b, rr, s, r, o, ee, ei
W	M, N, U, H, St	w	m, rr, ur, nr, ui, ni, eu, en
X	H, Z, N, J	x	sc, c, r
Y	T, F, Z, Q	y	g, q, j, z, p, ej, ij, if
Z	G, Q, Y	z	g, q, y, j, p

Phonetic Substitutes Table

The creator of the record sometimes misspelled the name in the original record because he or she misunderstood what the informant said. This happened very often when the informant came from another country. Also, many people were illiterate and did not know how to spell their names. The creator of the record spelled the name the way he or she thought it should be spelled.

Original	Letters Which Might Be Substituted for the Original
a	e, i, o, u, y, ey, eh
au	ow, ou
o	p, v, bb, pp
ob	b, p, pp
c (catch)	k, g, gh, q, cc, ck
c (chin)	ch, cz, s, sh, tch, tsh, z, dg
ch	c, k, g, gh, sh, h (Chanukah), ju (San Juan)
chr	kr, gr, cr
ck	k, c, g, q
cr	kr, chr, gr
cz	c, ch, ts, tz, s, sh, tch, tsh
d	dd, t, dt
dd	d, t, tt
dg (dodge)	g, j, ch, gg, tj
ds (bends)	z, ts
dt	d, t, tt
e	a, ee, i, o, u, y, ie, ea
ea	e, i, y, ie, ei
eau (beau)	o, aw, ow, au, ou
ee	ie, e, i, y, ea, ei
ew	u, oo, ou
f	v, ph, pf, gh, lf (calf), ff
ff	f, ph, gh, v, lf (calf)
g	c, ch, gg, gh, j, k, q, dg, h (Gila monster)
gg	g, ch, k, q, j
gh (ghost)	c, ch, g, gg, k, q
gh (laugh)	f, ph, pf, v, lf
gn (gnat)	n, kn
gr	chr, kr
h	("h" is sometimes omitted), ch, wh, w, g (Gila monster), ju (San Juan)
i	a, e, o, u, y, ei, uy, aye
ie	e, i, y, ee, ea, ei
ij	y, i, ei, ii
ij	ch, g, dg, gg
ju (San Juan)	h, wh, ch
k	c, ch, g, gh, q, nk, cc, ck
kn (knot)	n, gn
kr	chr, cr, gr
ks	x
l	ll

Research Guidance

Version of Data: 03/02/01

lf (calf)	f, v, ph, pf, gh
li	i, th
lm (calm)	m, mm, mb, mn
m	mm, lm, mb, mn, n
mb (comb)	mm, lm, mn
n	nn, ng, gn (gnat), kn, m
ng	n, nk, ch, k, q
nk	ng, ch, k, q
nn	n
o	a, e, i, u, aw, ow, eau (beau)
oey	oy, oe, oi
oi	oy, oe, oey
oo	u, ow, ew
ou	u, au, ow, ew, oo
ow	au, ou, eau (beau)
oy	oi, oe, oey
p	b, pp, ph, bb
pf	f, p, ph, gh, v, lf
ph	f, gh (laugh), pf, lf, p
ps (psalm)	s
q	c, ch, g, k, gh, cc, ck, ng, nk
r	rr, wr, rh
rh	r, rr, wr
rr	r, rh, wr
s	c, sh, tch, z, cz, ss, x
sch (school)	sh, s, sc, sk, sq
sch (Schwarz)	s, sh
sch (Tisch)	sh, tsh, tch, ch, cz, ti (nation), ss
sh	s, c, ch, cz, sch, ti (nation), ss
sk	sch, sh, s, sc, sq
sq	sc, sk, sch, sh
ss	s, c, ch, ci, sh, sc, z
t	d, dd, tt, th
tch	s, sh, c, ch, cz, s, tsh
th	t, tt, d
ti (nation)	sh, si, tsh, tch, ch
tj	j, g, ch, dj, dg, tch, tsch, s
tt	d, dd, t, th, dt
ts	tz, cz, z
tz	ts, cz, z
u	a, e, i, o, ou, ew, oo
v	b, f, if, w
w	wh, v, au, oa, h, ju (San Juan)
wh	w, h, ju (San Juan), oa
wr	r, rh, rr
x	s, z, ks, chs
y	i, e, ij
z	s, c, sh, sch, x, ds

Retrieved from: "https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Spelling_Substitution_Tables_for_the_United

Research Guidance

Version of Data: 03/02/01

CENSUS TIP SHEET

Where to search for Census records:

1. Free online sites would include Heritage Quest which you can find online with a library card, and Family Search.org.
2. Paid online sites would include Ancestry.com and Fold3.com (formally Footnote).
3. If you can't find your relative in an index, you may need to use a microfilm source. Two possible places to find the census on microfilm are: Family History Library in Salt Lake with the ability to order the film to come to your local Family History Center; or your regional office of the NARA (National Archives and Retrieval Administration).

How to search the records:

1. Look at original records versus transcribed. Usually the document created closest to the event has the most accurate data.
 - There can still be inaccuracies on an original document. Enumerators write what they "hear" and write phonetically. Enumerators might have guessed, had bias, or assumed when filling in the information.
 - What is the reliability of the informant? Someone other than head of household such as a minor or even a neighbor could be supplying the information, not knowing or purposely withholding or embellishing the facts.
 - The **index** is a **transcription** and if you cannot find your relative it could be a transcription error, misread or misspelled or missed entirely by the indexer.
2. Start with the most recent census and work backward systematically locating your family and extracting the census information for **every year** your person appears.
3. Look at *State* census for years in-between the Federal Census.
4. Be creative in searching spellings, birthdates, and location.
5. Wild Card Search: allows you to enter a character (usually *) to search for plurals of a word or variations in spelling. e.g. PETER* will find PETERSON, PETERS. PET* will find PETERSON. To limit the hits include a location.
6. Search using various methods:
 - By middle name, by initials, by nickname, by abbreviated name such as JAS for JAMES
 - Try searching by first name and county only, or first name and names of parents or surname and location, by leaving the name out entirely but putting in location and age. Try including different combinations of information.
 - Start with a broad search and get more specific or vice versa
7. Look at the last page of each enumeration district, people may have been added out of order or there may be corrections listed.
8. Sometimes a source directs you to the wrong page, so explore the pages before and after.
9. Search for other family members, (your collateral line).
10. Try looking at neighbors on previous census records and search for them. Often people migrated in groups of family, friends and neighbors. Search a few pages before and after the neighbor's name.

11. If having trouble reading the penmanship of the enumerator, analyze the enumerator's handwriting by scanning the rest of the page and the pages before and after. Look for easily recognized names to learn how the enumerator wrote certain letters and letter combinations especially "A", "F", "H", "I", "J", "P" and "S".
12. Use the children's place of birth to follow the parent's migration route.
13. Don't limit yourself to where you assumed they lived. They were a quite mobile population. Try nearby counties.
14. When you do find your ancestors be certain to search nearby pages for any other relatives or people with the same surname. You might find relatives you didn't know about.

Still can't find them:

1. Did county boundaries change?
2. If you can't find them at one site, try another. Each site creates its own index and there could be an error in transcribed indexes. Some sites have clearer images than others.
3. Try alternate census schedules.
4. Not using the index but searching the census for that area line by line, page by page.
5. Search under another family name as they could be living with in-laws or other relatives and have been indexed with the head of household's surname which could be different from the surname of the person you are searching for.
6. Go back and check your source again, perhaps a few month later.
7. Leave out the name entirely and search by only one criteria such as date of birth (or location etc.).
8. They just may not be there, the enumerator missed the house or no one was home.

Recording and organizing your findings:

1. Print a copy of the original census record or save it digitally.
2. Using a blank census form, transcribe the information found exactly as it appears on the census record even if you suspect that the information may not be accurate. You can include notes depicting your concerns. The blank form also helps in reading the headings of the columns.
3. Include all source information, the date and place of viewing, film number, roll number, page number, enumeration district, condition, date the census was taken and readability of the census. A source citation includes all information needed to enable someone else to find that same document.
4. Keep a record of censuses searched for each individual.
5. Enter transcribed census information into your software program along with source information.
6. File your census record either in paper form or in digital form so that it is easily accesible.

Reading Old Handwriting

1. Reading handwriting is a challenge
2. Changing styles over time – work backwards
3. Best way to learn is writing - practice
4. Learn to recognize confusing letter formations
5. Look for other words on the page for an example of letter (i.e. names, months, states, occupations)
6. Use your first impression – what is the most likely word? Read for content
7. Look at letter sequence
8. Transcribe backwards
9. Trace over the letter or word to copy
10. Know abbreviations for names
11. Isolate the letter with your finger, paper or on computer
12. Magnify the letter or reduce the letter or word
13. Image on microfilm is unclear – yellow paper, sideways, tilt image
14. Ask a fellow researcher what they see
15. Transcribe backwards

Confusing Letters

Similar Letters

F J L S T
Double s Double p
a, e, o
e, l, m, n, u, w

Interchangeable Letters I and J U and V

Confusing numbers 1 and 7 6 and 8 Lazy 8

Other Confusing Formations:

- Drop r
- S on end – looks like a z
- Loop on end of capital letters
- Tail of word above or top of one letter looking like a tail of one above
- - over an m or n indicates a double letter

Months

January Jan^e Jan:
 February Feb^{ry} Feb:
 March Mar^{ch} March
 April Aprill Apr^{il}:
 Maye May May
 June June June
 July July July
 August Augst Aug:
 September Sept^e Sept
 October Octob^r Octob^r
 November Novemb^r Nov.
 December Decemb^r Decemb^r

A a A a A a H a a
 B b B b B b
 C c C c C c t t t
 D d D d D d o o o
 E e E e E e o o
 F f F f F f
 G g G g G g
 H h H h H h
 I and J i and j
 K k K k K k k k k
 L l L l L l l l l
 M m M m M m m

N n N n N n n
 O o O o O o o
 P p P p P p p p p
 Q q Q q Q q q
 R r R r R r r r r
 S s S s S s s s s
 T t T t T t t t t
 U u U u U u u
 V v V v V v v
 W w W w W w w w w
 X x X x X x x
 Y y Y y Y y y
 Z z Z z Z z z

Special Federal Census Schedules:

Agriculture & Manufacturing

- Arranged by State & County .
- Typically not indexed.
- Ag schedules taken 1840-1910 but 1890 was destroyed by fire and 1900 and 1910 destroyed by act of Congress.
- Manufacture Schedules 1810 & 1820 and 1840-1880.
- Can provide insight into their lives and Ag schedules can complement probate information by identifying property and assist in distinguishing between individuals of same name.

Mortality Schedules

- A list of residents of a county that had died during the 12 months prior to the date of the taking of the census.
- 1850-1880 and 1885.
- Some are indexed in book form or on microfiche .
- Information included name, age, sex, birthplace, occupation, and cause of death.

Social Statistics Schedules

- Compiled 1850-1880.
- List of cemeteries within city boundaries.
- List of churches, organizations, societies and groups.

Slave Schedules

- Lists slaves for Southern States.
- 1850 & 1860.
- Arranged by state and county.
- Some states have indexes.
- Contains owner's name, sexes and ages of slave.

1890 Special Census of Union Civil War Veterans and their Widows

- Occasional Confederate veteran included.
- Only available for states from second alphabetical half of Kentucky to the end of the alphabet .
- Alabama through the first half of Kentucky were destroyed.
- Some schedules are indexed either in book form or on microfiche.
- Additional veteran schedules 1849, 1885, 1900.

Compiled from an article by Curt B. Witcher, MLS, FUGA, Using Census [Records for Genealogical Research](#), About.com

Finding State & Local Census Records

State censuses are almost as important as the federal census to family historians, but their random availability makes them an often under-utilized resource by American genealogists. State censuses not only stand as substitutes for some of the missing federal census schedules (most notably the 1890 federal census), but also as valuable resources in their own right. Many state censuses, for example, asked different questions than the federal census, so they record information that cannot be found elsewhere in federal schedules.

While not all states took their own censuses, and some have not survived, state and local census records can be found in many locations. Most states which took censuses usually did so every ten years, on the five year mark (1855, 1865, etc.), to complement the US Federal census, and these records are most often found at the state archives or state library. Many of these state census records are also available on microfilm through a local Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Existing Colonial, Territorial and State Census Records

Alabama - 1818 (partial), 1820 (partial), 1821 (partial), 1823, 1850, 1855, 1866, 1907

Alaska - 1870, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1890-95, 1904, 1905, 1906-07, 1914, 1917 (all very partial)

Arizona - 1866, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880 and 1882 (all partial)

Arkansas - 1823, 1829, 1865 and 1911 (all partial)

California - 1788, 1790, 1796, 1797-98, 1816, 1836 and 1844 (all partial), plus 1852 (complete).

Colorado - 1861, 1866 (partial) and 1885

Connecticut - No state census records are known to exist.

Delaware - 1782 (partial)

District of Columbia - 1803, 1867, 1878

Florida - 1825, 1885 and 1895 (entire state), plus 1855, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1875, 1935 and 1945 (all partial)

Georgia - 1859 (entire state), plus 1798, 1800, 1810, 1827, 1834, 1838, 1845, 1852, 1853, 1865 and 1879 (all partial)

Hawaii - 1878 (partial), 1890, and 1896 (partial)

Idaho - No state census records are known to exist.

Illinois - 1810, 1818, 1825, 1830, 1835 and 1845 (each missing all but a few counties), 1840 (missing about half of the counties), and 1820, 1855, and 1865 (partial, but reasonably intact).

Indiana - 1807, 1853, 1857, 1871, 1877, 1883, 1889, 1901, 1913, 1919 and 1931 (all partial)

Iowa - 1836, 1838, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1852 and 1854 (all partial), plus 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915 and 1925.

Kansas - 1855 (partial), 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915 and 1925

Kentucky - No state census records are known to exist.

Louisiana - 1853 (partial), 1858 (partial)

Maine - 1837 (partial)

Maryland - 1776 and 1778 (both partial)

Massachusetts - 1855, 1865

Michigan - 1854, 1864, 1874, 1884, 1894 and 1904 (entire state), plus 1837, 1845 and 1888 (all partial)

Minnesota - 1849, 1853, 1855, 1857 and 1865 (all partial), plus 1875, 1885, 1895 and 1905

Mississippi - 1801, 1805, 1808, 1810, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1830, 1833, 1837, 1840, 1841, 1845, 1850, 1853, 1860 and 1866 (all partial)

Missouri - 1797, 1803, 1817, 1819, 1840, 1844, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1876 and 1880 (all partial)

Montana - No state census records are known to exist.

Nebraska - 1854, 1855, 1856, 1865, 1869 (all partial, plus 1885.

Nevada - 1862-63 (partial) and 1875

New Hampshire - No state census records are known to exist.

New Jersey - 1855, 1865 and 1875 (all partial), plus 1885, 1895, 1905 and 1915

New Mexico - 1790, 1823, 1845 and 1885 (all partial)

New York - 1790 and 1825 (both partial), plus 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915 and 1925.

North Carolina - 1786 (partial)

North Dakota - 1885 (partial), 1915, 1925

Ohio - No state census records are known to exist.

Oklahoma - 1890 and 1907 (both partial)

Oregon - 1875, 1895 and 1905 (entire state), plus 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1865, 1870 and 1885 (all partial).

Pennsylvania - No state census records are known to exist.

Rhode Island - 1774, 1777 and 1782 (partial), plus 1865, 1875, 1885, 1905, 1915, 1925 and 1935

South Carolina - 1825, 1839, 1869 and 1875 (all partial)

South Dakota - 1885 and 1895 (both partial), plus 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935 and 1945

Tennessee - 1891 (partial)

Texas - 1829-1836

Utah - 1856

Vermont - No state census records are known to exist.

Virginia - 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786 (all partial)

Washington - 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1871, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1892 and 1898 (all partial)

West Virginia - No state census records are known to exist.

Wisconsin - 1836, 1842, 1875, 1885, 1895 and 1905 (entire state), plus 1838, 1846, 1847, 1855 and 1865 (all partial)

Wyoming - 1875 and 1878 (both partial)

Compiled from: Lainhart, Ann S. "State Census Records". Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1992

Using Census Records for Genealogical Research

By Carl B. Wiggler, M.A., FGA

Census Substitutes

If one is having a challenging time finding individuals on actual census schedules (federal, state, or local), remembering the other record groups which also tend systematically list individuals for particular geographic areas during specific time periods could prove quite useful. Some of those record groups are listed in the following (from *The Source* by Ancestry, Inc.):

Tax Rolls

- Poll tax
- Personal property
- Real estate
- Assessors' lists

Land Records

- Entries plats
- Plat maps
- Lotteries
- Processions lists
- Perambulations
- Ground rents
- Quitrents
- Debt books
- Permits to settle
- Land grant lists
- Suspended land grants
- Headright claims
- Lists of indentured servants
- Immigrant land allowances
- Inquisitions Devises' lists
- Heir lists

Court Records

- Oaths of allegiance
- Lists of attorneys
- Lists of constables
- Lists of jurors
- Jury pay lists
- Jury attendance lists
- Commissions of officials
- Appointments of Justices of the peace
- Lists of gamekeepers

Voters' Records

- Voters' register
- Voters' lists
- Poll books
- Register of intended voters
- Register of freemen
- Lists of freeholders
- Lists of rejected voters
- Oaths of office
- Loyalty oaths
- Freemen admissions

Militia Records

- Militia lists
- Muster rolls
- Muster-in rolls
- Muster-out rolls
- Payrolls
- Lists of males over age 16
- Troop returns
- Enlistments
- Enrollments
- Lists of recruits
- Substitutes
- Lists of rejected men
- Wagoners' rolls
- Casualty lists

Church Records

- Pew rents
- Membership lists
- Rate rolls
- Collection lists
- Subscription lists
- Lists of paupers

School Lists

- Matriculation lists
- Attendance lists
- Examination lists
- Tuition lists
- Subscription Lists
- Pupil lists
- Teacher lists

Legislative Records

- Petitions
- Memorials

Miscellaneous Records

- Register of prisoners
- Register of slaves
- Register of free Negroes
- Prisoners of war
- Manumission lists
- Register of unmarried persons
- Orphans' register
- Lists of physicians
- Lists of midwives
- Lists of strangers

1940 Census - United States (Supplementary Questions)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS		FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES				FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER				FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED									
Line number	Name	PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER		MOTHER TONGUE	VETERANS		SOCIAL SECURITY		USUAL OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER	USUAL OCCUPATION	USUAL INDUSTRY	CODE (leave blank)	Has this woman been married more than once? (Yes or No)	Age at first marriage	Number of children ever born (Do not include stillbirths)				
		Father	Mother		Is this person a veteran of the war, a widow, or under 18-year-old child of a veteran?	Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No)	Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this person's wages or salary in 1937?	Enter occupation, industry, and usual class of worker during the past 10 years and at which he is physically able to work. Enter also usual industry and usual class of worker.											
35		36	37	G	38	H	39	41	41	I	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

SYMBOLS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Col. 5 VALUE OF HOME, IF OWNED:

Where owner's household occupies only a part of a structure, estimate value of portion occupied by owners' household. Thus the value of the unit occupied by the family in a two-family house might be approximately one-half the total value of the structure.

Col. 21 WAS THIS PERSON AT WORK?

Enter "Yes" for persons at work for pay or profit in private or non-emergency Government work. Include unpaid family workers - that is, related members of the family working without money wages or salary on work (other than household or incidental chores) which contributed to the family income.

Col. 10 COLOR OR RACE:

- White
- Negro
- Indian
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Filipino
- Hindu
- Korean
- Other races, spell out in full.

Col. 24 DID THIS PERSON HAVE A JOB?

Enter "Yes" for a person (not seeking work) who had a job, business, or professional enterprise, but did not work during week of March 24-30 for any of the following reasons: Vacation; temporary illness; industrial dispute; layoff not exceeding 4 weeks with intention to return to work at a similar position; or layoff due to temporarily bad weather conditions.

Col. 11 AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY:

- Enter age of children born on or after April 1, 1939, as follows. Born in:
 - April 1939 11/12
 - May 1939 10/12
 - June 1939 9/12
 - July 1939 8/12
 - August 1939 7/12
 - September 1939 6/12
 - October 1939 5/12
 - November 1939 4/12
 - December 1939 3/12
 - January 1940 2/12
 - February 1940 1/12
 - March 1940 0/12
- (Do not include children born on or after April 1, 1940)

Col. 14 HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:

- None
- Elementary school, 1st - 8th
- High School, 1st - 4th year
- College, 1st - 4th year
- College, 5th or subsequent year

Cols. 30 and 47 CLASS OF WORKER:

- Wages or salary worker in private work
- Employer
- Working on own account
- Unpaid family worker

Col. 16 CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN BORN:

- Naturalized
- Having first papers
- Other
- American citizen born abroad

Col. 41 WAR OR MILITARY SERVICE:

- World War
- Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection or Boxer Rebellion
- Spanish-American War & World War
- Regular establishment (Army, Navy or Marine Corps)
- Merchant Marine Service only
- Other war or expedition

1940 U.S. Federal

Who Gets Enumerated?

- Persons alive at 12:01 am, April 1, 1940
- Persons temporarily absent.
- Persons who move into the district after enumeration begins and who have not previously been enumerated.
- All inmates of jails and prisons, homes for orphans and such where persons remain for long periods of time.
- Members of households: in a hospital or sanitarium, attending schools or colleges, (but not students at West Point or Annapolis).
- Servants or other employees that live with the household.
- Members of the household enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).
- Persons living in tourist or trailer camps, missions, and "cheap one-night houses (flophouses)" counted on the evening of April 9th
- Persons living in hotels counted on April 9th.
- The previous two groups are listed on a new sheet **after** the last of the other schedules and numbered 81+.
- A "T" (transient) will be entered for household visitation number for the first person enumerated in each hotel, mission, etc.

Who Answered the Questions?

"...a household no member of which is at home on your first visit, and none is expected to return during the period of the canvas and for which you **cannot obtain the required information from a neighbor or some other source**" fill out the *Report Card for Absent Households (Form P-9)*

When enumerated, these families will either appear in the correct sequence of household visitation numbers OR on lines 61,62, 63... and placed following regular order of sheets but before April 9th schedule. *Schedule for households enumerated out of order.* (Look for a break in visitation #'s)

Individuals that were missed go on the same "*Schedule for Households Enumerated Out of Order*" but along with the household visitation number of his household, followed by "cont'd."

Rogues?

Persons who object to being enumerated claiming that they usually reside elsewhere, are to be placed on the *Nonresident Schedule*.

"THE" 1940 Census

- April 1, 1940
- 3 diff types of census for that year: Population, Housing, Agriculture The actual census forms for the Housing and Agriculture were destroyed after data compilation.
- The population schedule had 40 entries on each side plus 2 additional lines for supplemental questions.
- Sampling first time, supplemental questions, 5% of entries.
- Digital only

Instructions for Enumerators

- Black ink.
- No ditto marks.
- Write legibly.
- Keep schedules neat and clean.
- NEVER crowd an additional name between lines or at the bottom of the sheet.
- Names: last, given, then initial, making sure that the spelling is correct.
- *"Do not abbreviate the name of the country, state, Territory, or possession ."*for place of birth. Write an X with a circle around it after the name of the person who furnishes the information. "Ab" after names temporarily absent from household.
- "Infant" for children under one year of age and have not been given a name.
- If informant is not a member of the household, write the name of this person in the left-hand margin, "Information from John Brown, neighbor."
- Copying schedules is discouraged, be accurate to begin with, but if needed, "take great pains to see that the copy is exactly like the original."
- Number the sheets of the Population Schedules used for persons enumerated out of regular order serially beginning with 61 and those used for persons as of the night of April 9th beginning with 81.
- Prisoners in penal institutions will have their prison numbers entered.
- "Any mixtures of white and nonwhite blood should be recorded according to the race of the nonwhite parent"
- "A person of mixed Negro and Indian blood should be reported as Negro unless the Indian blood greatly predominates
- "Mexicans are to be returned as white unless definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race."

Family Order:

- Head of Household
- His wife
- Children in order of ages
- Any children married and still living with parents and their children come after the other children
- Other relatives followed by lodgers, servants etc.

"Infant Card" filled out for every infant born 12:01 am December 1, 1939 to 12:01 am April 1, 1940.

The Infant Card indicates if the mother or father is not a member of the same household as the infant.

"...weeks of public emergency work (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc) are to be counted as weeks of unemployment ..."

If two occupations, list only the one which he spent the most time.

Citizenship of foreign born:

- "Na"- American citizen or has taken out second naturalization papers or through naturalization of either parent.
- "Pa"- taken out first papers.
- "Al"- not naturalized or taken out first papers.
- "Am Cit"- if person born abroad or at sea was an American citizen at birth. (Prior to 1922, an alien woman became an American citizen when her husband was naturalized or if she married an American citizen.)

What's New in the 1940 census?

Name of informant

Middle initial in names

Residence:

- On April 1 1935, I lived in a city, town or village of 2,500 or more. (Others were considered rural.)
- List county and state, territory or foreign country of residence on April 1, 1935
- If April 1 1940, in "Same house" or "Same place" for a person who lived in same city or town.

Education:

- Highest grade of school attended.
- Attended school or college any time since March

Birth:

- State, Territory or Possession
- Distinguish Canada French from Canada English Distinguish Irish Free from Northern Ireland
- If foreign born, birthplace situated Jan 1, 1937
- Citizenship of foreign born instead of asking if naturalized

Employment:

- 13 questions for persons 14 and over
- If not employed: engaged in housework (H), school(S), unable to work(U) or other(Ot) Hours of work in week before census
- Duration of unemployment in weeks up to March 30
Income in 1939 in wages
- Income in 1939 in wages
- Income over \$50 from other than work

Supplemental Questions

At the bottom of each side of schedule, 2 lines provided for questions 35-50 for the 5% asked the supplemental questions.

Lines 14 and 29 answered the supplemental questions

Questions asked:

- Place of birth of mother and father.
- Mother tongue: Language spoken in home in earliest childhood even if speaks English now
- Veterans: Is this person a veteran of the U.S. military forces: or the wife, widow, or under 18 year-old child of a veteran? Do not include men now in the active forces or persons whose only service has been the National Guard or Reserves.
 - If child, is the veteran father dead?
 - War or Military Service?
- Social Security: Have a SS number?
- Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this persons' wages or salary in 1939?
 - If so, were deductions made from all, Yi or more, part but less than Yi of wages or salary?
- Usual Occupation
- Usual Industry
- Usual Class of Worker (Wage or salary worker in private work or government work or an employer or working on own account or unpaid family worker)

- Questions asked of all women who have been married: Has this woman been married more than once?
 - Age at first marriage?
 - Number of children ever born. (Do not include stillbirth.)

What's Missing?

- Year naturalized
- Birthplace of parents (unless on supplemental questions lines).

What's Going to Happen?

- April 2, 2012, 9:00 am Eastern time, (72 years and 1day after the 1940 census was taken), digital records will be released to 4 organizations: Family Search, Ancestry, Heritage and the National Archives.
- The digital records will be searchable but not indexed for several months.
- To search the census, you will have to know the Enumeration District and to find that, you need the addresses of your relatives.

ED/Enumeration District

- ED districts divided an area into a manageable portion for an enumerator to cover.
- ED's are numbered within each state.
- ED's have a unique two part number.
 - The first specifies region within a state, usually a county.
 - The second specifies a district within that region
- The ED number will get you to the image of the 1st census page for that ED.
- Once there, you scroll through images for that ED looking for the family you're interested in.

1940 U. S. Federal Census

Codes, Symbols and Explanatory Notes

Column Number and Heading	Codes Used	Code Meaning
<i>Column 10:</i> Color or Race	W Neg In Chi Jp Fil Hin Kor	White Negro Indian Chinese Japanese Filipino Hindu Korean
<i>Column 11:</i> Age at Last Birthday	11/12 10/12 9/12 8/12 7/12 6/12 5/12 4/12 3/12 2/12 1/12	April 1939 May 1939 June 1939 July 1939 August 1939 September 1939 October 1939 November 1939 December 1939 January 1940 February 1940
<i>Column 14:</i> Highest Grade of School Completed	0 1 to 8 H-1 to H-4 C1 to C4 C-5	None Elementary School, 1st to 8th High School, 1st to 4th year College, 1st to 4th year College, 5th year or more
<i>Column 16:</i> Citizenship of the Foreign Born	Na Pa Al Am Cit	Naturalized Having First Papers Alien American Citizen Born Abroad
<i>Columns 30 and 47:</i> Class of Worker	PW GW E OA NP	Wage/Salary Worker in Private Work Wage/Salary Worker in Gov't Work Employer Working on Own Account Unpaid Family Worker
<i>Column 41:</i> War or Military Service	W S SW R	World War Spanish-American War; Philippine Insurrection or Boxer Rebellion Spanish-American War & World War Regular Establishment or

Census Tracker

Census Data for:

Date of birth:	Place of birth:
Date of death:	Place of death:
Married to:	Marriage date:

1880 State: _____ County: _____ Township: _____

Name of person	Sex	Age	Relation to head	Marital status	Occupation	Birthplace		
						Person	Father	Mother

1900 State: _____ County: _____ Township: _____

Name of person	Relation to head	Sex	Date of birth		Marital status	Birthplace			Year nat.	Years in U.S.
			Month	Year		Person	Father	Mother		

1910 State: _____ County: _____ Township: _____

Name of person	Relation to head	Sex	Age	Marriage		Children		Birthplace			Year of immig.	Nat.
				Status	Years	Born	Living	Person	Father	Mother		

1920 State: _____ County: _____ Township: _____

Name of person	Relation to head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Year of immig.	Year nat.	Birthplace		
							Person	Father	Mother

Notes:

Answer the following questions on family #266:

1. What is the address?
2. What are Line Numbers for this family?
3. List all the possible surnames spellings for each Surname. Underline in Your List the most likely.
4. What are the first names?
5. Who is the head of household?
6. What is the relationship of each person to that person?
7. Race of all the household?
8. What is the date of birth and age of the youngest child?
9. What is the date of the census?
10. How many years have the son-in-law and daughter been married? Approximate their year of marriage?
11. Column 8: How many children did the youngest woman have? How many are living?
12. Can you see a migration pattern with this family?
13. What is the marital status of "head of household"?
14. Where was "head of household" born? Where were her parents' born?
15. What year did "head of household" come to the U.S.?
16. What is the son-in-law's occupation?
17. Does this family live on a farm?
18. Does this family own their own home?

Internet Sites

Ancestry (paid site)	www.ancestry.com
BYU Family History Library Census Finder	sites.lib.byu.edu/familyhistory
Census Online	www.censusfinder.com
Census Tutorial - BYU	www.census-online.com
Cyndi's List - U.S. Census	http://census.byu.edu
FamilySearch	www .cyndislist.com
	www.familysearch.org
	familysearch.org/learningcenter/home.html
Google	google.com
HeritageQuestOnline	www.libraryatlincoln.com
Morse, Stephen P.	www.stevemorse.org
National Archives - Census	www.archives.gov/research/census/
Rootsweb.com	www.rootsweb.ancestry.com
U. S. Census Bureau	www.census.gov
USGenWeb Project	www.usgenweb.org
World Vital Records (paid site)	www.worldvitalrecords.com

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Nickname Resources

<http://www.tntcarden.com/tree/ensor/nicknamemale.htm>

<http://usefulenglish.ru/vocabulary/mens-names>

<http://familytreemagazine.com/ArticlePrint/Your-Female-Ancestors-Nicknames>

Handwriting Resources

"Handwriting and Script" www.cyndislist.com

"Handwriting" Class

<https://familysearch.org/learningcenter/home.html>

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