

BOUSE GENIES

CENSUS SCHEDULES ARE A GENEALOGIST'S FIRST LOVE

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

Censuses provide a framework for our genealogical research. They are one of the first documents we use as we begin our research, and ones we return to periodically as new names are added to our family tree. Schedules pinpoint where our ancestor resided during specific years; provide clues for locating primary source documents; and supply leads for finding our collateral lines. What's not to love!



Every ten years the USA conducts a nationwide census. In spite of the belief of many genealogists that censuses were made for family history research, the primary purpose of the census is to collect data for the apportionment of Congressional seats. Our Constitution stipulates an *"Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct"*. Statutes are then enacted specifying the date a census is to be taken and the data to be collected. On page 4 is a chart summarizing the information on the 16 population schedules available for viewing by the public.

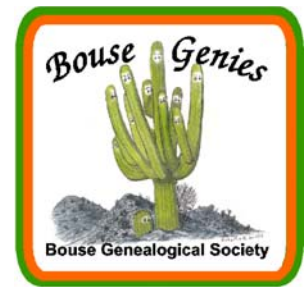
OUR LOVE HAS GROWN

Back in the "Dark Ages" of the last century family researchers spent hours upon hours cranking through rolls and rolls of microfilm looking for their ancestors on census schedules. Except for a few, they were not surname-indexed until the 1970s when published indexes started to hit the shelves. In the 1990s Heritage Quest digitized the censuses and sold them on CDs.

Then—along with the new millennium—came Ancestry. Not only did the company digitize the records, they published them on the Internet. To date, this has been the single most significant advancement in researching genealogical records. Currently, Family Search is working on a project of creating more accurate online indexes for every available US census. This will improve our searching capabilities which were previously imperfect due to companies outsourcing the indexing to foreign countries. What's not to love!

And now there is even more to love. On the 2nd of April the 1940 census will be released for our viewing pleasure. NARA will have images on line immediately; and Ancestry states they will make both the images and the indexes to the 1940 census free through the end of 2013. Love it! However, the population on the 1st of April 1940 was 131,669,275; so it may be many months before the population schedules are fully indexed.

Since there is so much to love, we will be delving into census research methods in both this and the next Bouse Genies Newsletter. ♥



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Bouse Genealogical Society

Electronic Newsletter

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The Bouse Genies meet every other Friday at the Bouse Community Building next to the Library. The schedule of meeting is posted in this newsletter.

The Bouse Genies Website is:
<http://bousegenies.weebly.com>

FROM THE COMPUTER DESK

DIGITAL 1940 ED MAPS ARE ONLINE

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]



Enumeration District (ED) maps for the 1940 census are part of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication A3378, "Enumeration District Maps for the Twelfth through Sixteenth Censuses of the United States, 1900-1940." However, you don't have to go to a regional facility and wade through rolls and rolls of film to view the ones for your ancestor's community in 1940.

Digital maps of the 1940 census EDs can be downloaded for free from NARA's Archival Research Catalog (ARC) at <www.archives.gov/research/arc/>. In the search box enter: 1940 Census maps + the county + the state (i.e., 1940 Census maps Cook Illinois).

The resulting page will list the ED maps for the communities in the county. Click on the one you want.

On the next web page two of the four tabs are best for our needs. The DETAILS tab will give you what you need to know to cite your source. The DIGITAL COPIES tab will show thumbnail(s) and size of the actual image. Left click on the thumbnail and the full image will open. When the entire sheet is visible, right click on it and select SAVE TARGET AS (Internet Explorer) or SAVE IMAGE AS (Firefox). The default name will mean nothing to you, so give it an appropriate file name and select the folder you want to save it in. It will be saved as a JPG. These maps are rather large and the resolution in most cases is good. But still, these are digital images of a microfilm image, so "impurities" do exist. ♥



Websites come, move, and go on a regular basis. These URLs were current at the time of publication and are subject to unannounced changes.

WEBSITES FOR WORKING WITH CENSUSES & MORE

Blank Census Forms in PDF

www.ancestry.com/charts/census.aspx

Free downloadable PDFs of US census forms. Use for extracting data or just to see the entire format and the hard to read column headings for various census years.

Blank Census Templates in Three Formats

www.allcensus.com/blkcenpgs.html

Free downloads of census forms in MS Excel 2000; MS Word 2000; or as a GIF Image.

Census Links

www.censuslinks.com

Helps to eliminate the problem of finding the census records abstracted or transcribed and posted on various websites by many volunteers and genealogical groups.

MagiCensus Software Program

www.themagikey.com

A Windows-based software program with census extraction forms of several countries. The program converts the data into a table or timeline you can use as a research tool. Endorsement not implied.

NoteFuser

<http://notefuser.herokuapp.com>

First place winner of the Developer Challenge at the RootsTech Conference in February 2012. Program is built on the Evernote® platform, so you must have Evernote® installed on your computer. NoteFuse lets you link your Evernote® notes to the FamilySearch.org and Geni.com person records. Endorsement not implied.

LeafSeek

www.leafseek.com

Second place winner of the Developer Challenge at the RootsTech Conference in February 2012. The program turns your genealogical records into searchable online databases. Endorsement not implied. ♥

WORDS YOU CAN COUNT ON

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]



POPULATION SCHEDULE is the census sheet listing detailed personal information about each individual.

NONPOPULATION SCHEDULES or **SUPPLEMENTARY FORMS** were used to collect a variety of data about specific individuals or activities/enterprises. The type and scope varied by census year. See the list on page 9.

SEVENTY-TWO is the number of years that must elapse before the federal government can release the census schedules containing personal information about an individual to any other individual or agency. This “72-Year Rule” was enacted on 5 October 1978 and overrules the Freedom of Information Act in regard to the census.

ENUMERATOR is just another word for census taker.

ED, a common abbreviation for **ENUMERATION DISTRICT**, is a specific geographical area assigned to a census taker. The practice of using EDs began with the 1850 census. This was the first time enumerators were given a map and instructions on the order in which to take the census. However, it wasn't until the 1880 census that schedules began listing the ED number on the top of each page. EDs varied in size from several city blocks in dense urban areas to an entire county in sparsely populated rural areas. The boundaries and ED numbers changed with each census. ED maps, showing boundaries and ED numbers, may help you find your ancestors not found on an index—if you know their address or the general location of their neighborhood.

ENUMERATION DATE is the official “as of date” set by the federal government for data reported on the census forms—regardless of the date the enumerator collected the information. Starting with the 1850 census there was a line on the top of the population schedule for the census taker to record the actual date of his/her visit to the household listed on the sheet. Since 1930 the Enumeration Date has been the 1st of April. The Enumeration Date varied on previous censuses. On page 4 is a list of Enumeration Dates.

HOUSEHOLD, used in regard to the census, is a group of people living together with common housekeeping arrangements, in the same living quarters. Typically a household is a family consisting of a “head,” his wife, and their children. Other individuals in a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage (i.e., a cousin, a parent-in-law, a boarder/lodger or live-in household staff employee). A single person living in an apartment by him/herself is also considered a household. An example of two other living arrangements considered a household are: permanent occupants and employees who live in a hotel or boarding house; and officials, employees, and inmates/patients/students of an institution who live full-time in their facilities.

SOUNDEX SYSTEM was devised by the US government in the late 1930s as a way to index previous censuses. The Soundex is based on phonetic sounds, and consists of one alpha character (the first letter of the surname), and three numeric characters grouping like-sounding consonants. Before PCs and online databases these cards were great finding aids for the 1880 (only with children under 10 years old), 1900, 1910 (only 21 states) and 1920 censuses. Names from the population schedules were extracted, coded, written on a card, and sorted by Soundex. In some cases, the system was used to index passenger ships lists, and even today, “Soundex” is sometimes found as a search parameter on databases and search engines. A surname to Soundex translator is at <<http://resources.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/soundexconverter>>.

DAITCH-MOKOTOFF SOUNDEX SYSTEM is a modification of the Soundex system for Eastern European names and Jewish names. For a detailed explanation go to <www.avotaynu.com/soundex.htm>.

BC-600 is the Census Bureau form number of the application for applying for an official transcript of the data on the population schedules less than 72 years old. There is a fee of \$65.00 per census per person. Only the named persons, their heirs, or legal representatives may request this information. Details for applying for the data and a link to download Form BC-600 is at <www.census.gov/genealogy/www/data/agesearch>.

SMSA, a Census Bureau acronym meaning **STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA**, is used for large urban areas crossing state and/or county lines. For instance, Cincinnati metropolitan area encompasses Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, and Brown counties in Ohio; six counties in Kentucky; two counties in Indiana.

DECENNIAL is an adjective used to describe events that happen every ten years, such as the federal census. ♥

THE US FEDERAL CENSUSES AND THE CLUES THEY PROVIDE GENEALOGISTS

By **Barbara A. H. Nuehring** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

	1790-1840	Name of the head of household with a count of:
First	2 August 1790	free white males over & under 16; free white females over & under 16; other free persons; slaves.
Second	4 August 1800	free white males & females by age bracket; other free persons; slaves.
Third	6 August 1810	free white males & females by age bracket; other free persons; slaves.
Fourth	7 August 1820	males & females by age bracket of free whites, free colored, & slaves; a count of foreigners not naturalized; and a count of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufacturing.
Fifth	1 June 1830	males & females by age bracket of free whites, free colored, & slaves; number who are deaf and dumb and/or blind by age and race; and number of free white foreigners not naturalized.
Sixth	1 June 1840	same as in 1830; plus number employed in mining, agriculture, commerce, manufacturing & trade, navigation, or professional engineers; educational level; and the names & ages of military pensioners.
	1850-1870	Name of everyone in the dwelling, plus:
Seventh	1 June 1850	age; sex; color; occupation of males over 15; value of real estate; years married; if attended school within the year; those over 20 who cannot read & write; if deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.
Eight	1 June 1860	age; sex; color; occupation of males over 15; value of real estate; value of personal estate; place of birth; if married within the year; if attended school within the year; those over 20 who cannot read & write; if deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.
Ninth	1 June 1870	age; sex; color; occupation of males over 15; value of real estate; value of personal estate; place of birth; whether parents were foreign born; month if born or married within the year; if attended school within the year; if deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict; male citizenship; if voting rights are denied.
	1880-1940	Name of everyone living in the dwelling and the relationship to the head of house, plus:
Tenth	1 June 1880	color; sex; age; month if born in the year; single/married/widowed/divorced; if married during year; health; education; place of birth of individual, father & mother.
Eleventh	1 June 1890	(Format was one sheet for one household and the data was detailed and extensive. However, 99% of the enumeration schedules were destroyed in a 1921 fire. Veteran's Schedules have survived.)
Twelfth	1 June 1900	color/race; sex; month & year of birth; age; marital status; years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; place of birth of individual & parents; year of immigration; whether naturalized;; occupation; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; home ownership.
Thirteenth	15 April 1910	much the same as 1900; additionally, language spoken if not English; occupation and if out of work and number of weeks out of work; survivor of the Union or Confederate military; blind; deaf and dumb.
Fourteenth	1 January 1920	sex, race, age, marital status; immigration year; naturalization year; education; place of birth and mother tongue of individual and parents; occupation, business establishment & type of wages; home ownership; farm schedule number. (Note: Farm Schedules no longer exist for this census.)
Fifteenth	1 April 1930	sex, race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; education; birth place of individual and parents; native language; citizenship; able to speak English; type & value of home; did the abode have a radio set; occupation; employment status; if veteran, what war or expedition; farm schedule number; for Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation.
Sixteenth	1 April 1940	sex; race; age; marital status; education; birthplace; citizenship; residence 5 years ago; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; type of work—private, government or in public emergency work (WPA, CCC); if in private work, hours worked in week; duration of unemployment; occupation, industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year, income last year.

THE GOOD CENSUSES—1790 THROUGH 1840

By **Barbara A.H. Nuehring and Carolyn H. Brown**

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

The “genealogical way” to research census records is to begin with the most current census, find and record the information about your people, then move back in time to the previous census. Just as we don’t skip generations when following a particular ancestral line, we should not skip a census.

Record the details of each family member, for when you have traced your family back to the 1840 census you will find only the name of the head of the household with all the other data being statistical. However, it is still possible to track your family back in time—it just takes a little more effort, and good, old-fashioned detective work.

Each census had rules as to who and what was to be recorded. These first six censuses were merely a “head count”, but with each successive one more details were recorded. It is important to know the “rules” for each census. The two most important rules for the censuses taken from 1790 through 1840 are:

- 1) The information recorded was to be as of the date of the census, regardless of the date the enumerator actually collected the data. In theory, people who died after the enumeration date will be counted and those born after that date won't be counted—no matter when the census taker appeared on the household's doorstep.
- 2) In these six censuses the enumerators were to list all persons in the household on the official enumeration date. There was no distinction between family, friends, visitors, boarders, employees, or white free servants. Since the actual taking of the censuses took nine months to a year, it was entirely possible people could not remember who was in their residence on that one particular day. The Census Birth Year Reference Chart on page 8 provides a concise overview of the age categories in the six censuses before population schedules listed everyone in the household by name.

The first full nationwide census began on 2 August 1790 and continued for many months. It was narrowest in scope, recording only county, city, head of household, free white males 16 years old and up (including head of family), males under 16, all free white females (including head of family), slaves and all other free persons. Both the 1800 and 1810 censuses were much like the one taken in 1790 with two exceptions: the census was by county; and the age groupings were expanded. Refer to the Census Birth Year Reference Chart on page 8.

In the 1820 census, the columns listing the age categories were a bit quirky, and the text descriptions verses the numeric descriptions can cause us some confusion. Researchers take note: there was an overlap in ages in two of the columns for males which may play havoc with your calculations since some of your ancestors may appear in two columns.

THE TEXT DESCRIPTION OF THE COLUMNS:	NUMERIC DESCRIPTION:
Free white males under ten years	to 10
Free white males of ten and under sixteen	10 to 16
Free white males between sixteen and eighteen	16 to 18
Free white males of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families	16 to 26
Free white males of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families	26 to 45
Free white males of forty five and upwards, including heads of families	45 or older

This extra age category of “between sixteen and eighteen” does not appear in the columns reporting the ages of white females. The other age breakdowns, text description and numeric description are the same.



Some great new statistical data was added to the 1820 census: foreigners not naturalized; male and female slaves under 14, under 26, under 45, 45 and over; free colored persons under 14, under 26, under 45, 45 and over; all other free persons except Indians not taxed; and the number of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacture.

The amount of data expanded significantly in the 1830 census. The number of columns of information took two pages. (Caution: digital images or microfilm may have only one page per frame.) The first page records the name of the head of household and counts the number free white males and free white females broken down into 13 age brackets. The second page counted the slaves and free colored persons broken down into six age brackets; white persons who were deaf and dumb, who were blind and who were not naturalized; slaves and colored persons who were deaf and dumb and who were blind. Removed were columns reporting the number of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacture.

The 1840 census collected the same data as the 1830, plus lots more! Columns were added to collect statistics on the number of insane at public charge and insane at private charge. New with this census was the number of people in each family employed in mining, agriculture, commerce, manufacture/trade, navigation of the ocean, navigation of inland waterways, and professional engineers, as well as the educational level and literacy of those over 20 years old. And exciting additions were the columns for the name and age of pensioners for military services—which will lead us to search for pension records of those who fought in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

CALCULATING AN INDIVIDUAL'S BIRTH YEAR

When you have an 1850 census to work back from you may find your family is similar to the Freeman WALKER family. By recording the family in each of the censuses in which Freeman WALKER appears, we can see that in 1840 his son, John WALKER, would have been 8 yrs, not under age 5. We can now see that Freeman and Caroline had a daughter older than Catherine who was not with the family in 1850 and was probably married. Using the Census Birth Year Reference Chart, this daughter would have been born between June 1815 and June 1820. They also had a daughter born between 1835 and 1840 who would have been between 10 yrs and 15 yrs in 1850. It is possible that she had married, but it is more likely that she had died young. There is another possibility that the older daughter missing from the 1850 census was the mother of the younger child who is also missing, and they had left the family home before the 1850 census. If the researcher had recorded only the children with this family found in the 1850 census, then the two additional possible children would have been missed. Following are the records for Freeman WALKER:

1850 census	1840 census	1830 census
Freeman WALKER male 55 yrs	1 male 40-50 yrs	1 male 30-40 yrs
John WALKER male 18 yrs	1 male under 5 yrs	1 male under 5 yrs
William WALKER male 16	1 male under 5 yrs	
Caroline WALKER female 50 yrs (not in 1850 census with family)	1 female 30-40 yrs 1 female 20-30 yrs	1 female 30-40 yrs 1 female 10-15 yrs
Catherine WALKER female 30 yrs	1 female 20-30 yrs	1 female 5-10 yrs
Martha WALKER female 20 yrs	1 females 10-15 yrs	1 females under 5 yrs
Rebecca WALKER female 19 yrs	1 females 10-15 yrs	1 females under 5 yrs
Lucy WALKER female 10 yrs (not in 1850 census with family)	1 females under 5 yrs 1 females under 5 yrs	

However, when working with a family which has not been located in the 1850 census, each individual needs to be analyzed closely.

To determine the approximate birth year of a person who was living after 1789 and died before the 1850 census, use a combination of the 1790 to 1840 censuses in which they may possibly have appeared. Since these censuses only identify the head of household, it may be difficult to identify the family in every census year. The use of nicknames and initials, along with the many possible spellings of the names, may prove to be a real challenge.

Begin by copying the census information every year for every family with the surname of interest, in the county of interest. The next step is to record each family as shown on the following page.

1820 census	1810 census	1800 census
1 male 45+ yrs (missing from 1820 census) (missing from 1820 census)	1 male 45 + yrs (missing from 1810 census) 1 male 16-26 yrs (missing from 1810 census)	1 male 26-45 yrs 1 males 10-16 yrs 1 males 10-16 yrs 1 males 0-10 yrs 1 males 0-10 yrs
1 male 10-16 yrs 1 female 45+ yrs (missing from 1820 census) 1 female 10-16 yrs	1 male 10-16 yrs 1 male 0-10 yrs 1 female 26-45 1 female 10-16 yrs 1 female 0-10 yrs	1 female 26-45 yrs 1 female 0-10 yrs

Using the list above, in conjunction with the Census Birth Year Reference Chart, we can determine that the individuals in the household in question were born within the birth date range shown below. The first Monday in August was the enumeration date of all three censuses in this example. Starting with the oldest male who was probably the father, the calculated possible birth dates are determined.

Probable Father

In 1800, he was between 26 and 45, therefore his earliest possible birth date was August 1755, and his latest possible birth date was August 1774.

In 1810, he was over 45, therefore the latest possible birth date was before August 1765.

In 1820, he was over 45, therefore the latest possible birth date was before August 1775.

Based on this information we can determine that the probable father was born between August 1755 and August 1765.

Oldest Male Child

In 1800, he was between 10 and 16, therefore his earliest possible birth date was August 1784, and his latest possible birth date was August 1790.

He does not appear in the 1810 census in this family. He would have been between 20 and 26. He probably had moved out of the home.

Continue this method of analyzing every individual counted in a category column. Much care needs to be taken to determine a good window of a possible birth date. But it is doable. ♥

RESOURCES TO HELP WITH CENSUS RESEARCH

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

Bohme, Frederick G., *200 Years of U.S. Census Taking: Population and Housing Questions, 1790-1990*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

Dollarhide, William. *The Census Book: A Genealogist's Guide to Federal Census Facts, Schedules and Indexes*. Bountiful, UT: Heritage Quest, 1999.

Szucs, Loretto Dennis and Matthew Wright. *Finding Answers in U.S. Census Records*. Orem, UT: MyFamily.com, Inc., 2001.

Szucs, Loretto Dennis and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking. *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Revised Edition. Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1997. ♥



OFFICIAL CENSUS DATE

The official census date, i.e., Enumeration Date, is not necessarily the date the census taker interviewed your ancestor. It could have happened a few days before the "official date" up to weeks later. If a child is listed at 5 months old, don't assume he/she was still 5 months old by the official census date. ♥

CENSUS BIRTH YEAR REFERENCE CHART

How to use the Census Birth Year Reference Chart

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

- 1) Find the census year.
- 2) Find the person's sex & age as shown in the census record.
- 3) Reference corresponding birth year spread.

CENSUS YEAR	SEX	AGE ON CENSUS	BIRTH YEAR
1790 - 2 AUG	Males	16 and Over	Before 1774
		Under 16	1774 - 1790
	Females	All ages	Before 1790
1800 - 4 AUG	Males & Females	Under 10	1790 - 1800
		10 thru 15	1785 - 1790
		16 thru 25	1775 - 1784
		26 thru 45	1755 - 1774
		45 and over	Before 1755
1810 - 6 AUG	Males & Females	Under 10	1800 - 1810
		10 thru 15	1795 - 1800
		16 thru 25	1785 - 1794
		26 thru 45	1765 - 1784
		45 and over	Before 1765
1820 - 7 AUG	Males & Females	Under 10	1810 - 1820
		10 and under 16	1805 - 1810
	Males only	between 16 and 18	1802 - 1804
	Males & Females	16 and under 26	1795 - 1804
		26 and under 45	1775 - 1795
		45 and over	Before 1775

CENSUS YEAR	SEX	AGE ON CENSUS	BIRTH YEAR
1830 - 1 JUN	Males & Females	Under 5	1825 - 1830
		5 under 10	1820 - 1825
		10 under 15	1815 - 1820
		15 under 20	1810 - 1815
		20 under 30	1800 - 1810
		30 under 40	1790 - 1800
		40 under 50	1780 - 1790
		50 under 60	1770 - 1780
		60 under 70	1760 - 1770
		70 under 80	1750 - 1760
		80 under 90	1740 - 1750
		90 under 100	1730 - 1740
		100 and up	Before 1730
1840 - 1 JUN	Males & Females	Under 5	1835 - 1840
		5 under 10	1830 - 1835
		10 under 15	1825 - 1830
		15 under 20	1820 - 1825
		20 under 30	1810 - 1820
		30 under 40	1800 - 1810
		40 under 50	1790 - 1800
		50 under 60	1780 - 1790
		60 under 70	1770 - 1780
		70 under 80	1760 - 1770
		80 under 90	1750 - 1760
		90 under 100	1740 - 1750
		100 and up	Before 1740

SUPPLEMENTAL AND NONPOPULATION SCHEDULES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

1850 1860 1870 1880	Mortality Schedules	These schedules list those who died in the 12 months preceding the census by name with age; sex; color; marital status; place of birth; occupation; month of death; cause; and number of sick days. In 1870 and 1880 it also included whether the deceased's parents were foreign born.
1810 1820 1850 1860 1870 1880	Manufacturing Schedules or Industrial Schedules	Businesses with more than \$500 worth of product were listed with manufacturer's name; the type of business or product; capital invested; raw materials used; the quantities and value of product produced annually; the kind of power or machinery used; the number of male and female employees and each's average monthly cost. In 1880, supplemental schedules were also used for specific industries (i.e., saw mills and shoemaking). Note: most of the 1810 schedules are "lost." Tip: Some business owners lived in a different community than where the business was located, so if your ancestor was a manufacturer, check nearby counties or states.
1850 1860 1870 1880	Agricultural Schedules	Except for very small farms with low productivity these detailed schedules listed the farm's owner/manager; acreage; cash value of the farm; type/number of livestock; and type/amount of crop grown or item produced during the preceding year. More data was added in 1880 about acreage used for each crop; number of poultry and number of eggs produced. Tip: Some farmers had a "sideline" business (such as milling or harness making) and will also appear on a Manufacturing Schedule.
1850 1860 1870	Social Statistics Schedules	As the name implies these schedules reported "numbers" about the community's infrastructure—schools, churches, libraries, newspapers—and statistics about such elements as the average wages for farm hands, day laborers, carpenters, and female domestics; annual taxes; cost of supporting paupers; and number in prison.
1850 1860	Slave Schedules	Very little information was recorded about the individual slaves—age, sex, color and if they were deaf, blind, insane or "idiotic." There were columns to state the number of fugitive slaves and manumitted slaves. The slaves' names were not listed, but the slave holder's name was.
1840 1890	Veterans Schedules	The 1840 census listed living pensioners of the Revolutionary War with their names, ages and who they were living with. The 1890 schedule enumerated Civil War Union veterans who were heads of households or their widows. Recorded was the individual's name; rank; name of regiment or vessel; date of enlistment; date of discharge; length of service; post office address; and disability incurred. Note: Not all survived the fire that destroyed the 1890 population schedules. The ones that did are for Louisiana and the states alphabetically following it; half of Kentucky; and one or two counties in a few other states. ♥

When someone says census records, in most cases we immediately visualize the schedules documenting the people living in a particular residence. Those forms are called Population Schedules. However, during certain censuses there were other forms used to capture additional data to provide various government agencies with information relevant to their areas of oversight. These are called Nonpopulation or Supplemental Schedules, and should not be overlooked for they provide us with interesting details about our ancestors' lives.



Want to know the top 1000 surnames in the 2000 census. Check it out at:
<http://www.census.gov/genealogy/www/data/2000surnames/index.html> ♥

THE BETTER CENSUSES — 1850 THRU 1870

By Carolyn H. Brown

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]



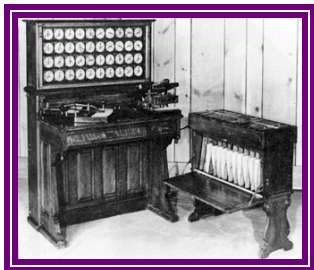
The 1850 thru 1870 censuses are a great set of population schedules in that they list everyone in the household, with their age, sex and color. The 1850 census was the first US Census to do so. Also listed is the place of birth of the individual, their occupation and value of real property owned. If the dwelling was divided into multiple residences, such as an apartment building, those divisions are identified. For establishments such as hotels, rooming houses, hospitals and jails there is no division of residence. Sometimes, if you are lucky, you may come across a census where the census taker identified the dwelling type.

Depending on the state and county, identification of individuals by color can be problematic at best. In Virginia in 1850 there was a distinction between white, black and mulatto (anyone not white or black was mulatto). In 1860, there were only whites and blacks, everyone not white was black. In 1870, the designation again included white, black and mulatto. This means that for all American Indians and middle and far eastern persons or Africans, if they did not look white they would have been listed a black or mulatto. There is no way to distinguish between them. In these cases, surnames may help to determine race.

The 1850, 1860 and 1870 censuses identified if the person was married within the year, and if they could read and/or write. The 1870 census also identified if the person's parents were foreign born, their eligibility to vote (meaning they were citizens, either native born or naturalized), and for children born within the census year, the month they were born.

Don't let this group of censuses fool you! Just because a child is listed with an adult, it does not mean he/she is the child of that adult. If the surnames are different, it gives you a clue that they are not parent and child, or it may mean that the child was from a previous marriage of the mother. However, if the surname of the child matches that of the first listed adult, it could mean the child had a different relationship with the adult—for example a niece, nephew or grandchild.

Though the quantity of information provided in this time period is much less than collected in later censuses, it is so much more detailed than that previously recorded. No matter which census is being reviewed, all information available will be helpful to your research. ♥



THE BEST CENSUSES—1880 THROUGH 1930

By Carolyn H. Brown

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

Thankfully, the 1880-1930 population schedule group asks many more questions than the 1850 through 1870 group. Although the questions vary by census year, the information requested can lead us as researchers to many more records.

In 1880, columns were added which identified where the parents of the individual were born, the individual's marital status, and relationship to the head of the household. No longer will a person be assumed to be a child of the head of the household, when they were in fact a niece, nephew, or some other relation.

The 1890 census was taken 2 June 1890. The data was tabulated by machine for the first time. The data reported that the distribution of the population had resulted in the disappearance of the American frontier and that the Census Bureau would no longer track the westward migration of the US population. Up to and including the 1880 census, the country had a frontier of settlement. By 1890, isolated bodies of settlement had broken into the unsettled area to the extent that there was hardly a frontier line. This prompted Frederick Jackson Turner to develop his Frontier Thesis. The original data for the 1890 Census is no longer available. Almost all the population schedules were damaged in a fire in 1921 in the basement of the Commerce Building in Washington, D.C. Approximately 25% of the materials were destroyed and another 50% damaged by smoke and water.

By 1900, the month of birth, number of years married, number of children born to the women and the number of children who were still living at the time of the census were added; thus helping us to identify missing children in a household, or children previously identified with a woman who was not their mother. The status of the property was also identified. Was the home rented or did they own their residence? Was the property free of mortgage, and was it a house or farm?

The 1910 census expanded the information provided for each individual. The list of questions included citizenship status, occupation, education, deaf and dumb, and military status. The street address was also included identifying exactly where they lived. However, many streets and roads have been renamed since these records were created.

The early part of the 19th century saw an influx of immigration into America. In 1920, the census list of questions was shortened considerably, however it now included the mother tongue of the individual and their parents. It was important at that time to determine if the person being recorded could read English.

In 1930, the questions were expanded again, this time to include more information concerning home ownership and personal description. The question, "age at 1st marriage" was added and can help determine whether the individual had been married more than once, if the husband and wife gave different answers to this question. Questions concerning citizenship, employment and veterans status were added to the list. ♥

1940 - THE SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

It is almost here! I have been waiting for this day for a very long time. Not exactly 72 years, but for a long time. On the 2nd of April—at 9:00AM Eastern Daylight Time to be exact—we will finally have access to the US Federal Census that was taken on the 1st of April 1940. And what a great census this is for genealogists. Actually, don't they just keep getting better and better?



Since the first census, the questions on census forms have reflected contemporary societal issues and national concerns facing government agencies. The 1940 census was no different. The decade preceding the census saw high poverty and unemployment rates during the worst years of the Great Depression; and to help combat it the creation of Social Security and Emergency Work Programs—the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the National Youth Administration (NYA). The Fair Labor Standards Act—providing for a minimum wage, requiring payment of overtime and regulating child labor—was also enacted.

There was a significant decrease in immigration numbers, but there were internal migrations by those whose homes were repossessed or who needed more affordable housing, those searching for jobs and those affected by the Dust Bowl in the plains states. Thus, some questions on previous censuses disappeared to make space for the collection of pertinent data on the Sixteenth Census.

In addition to the 48 states, enumerations were taken in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, American Samoa, Guam, the US Virgin Islands, and military and diplomatic corps personnel stationed overseas. Military personnel stationed in the USA were counted in the community where their duty station was located and American merchant marine crew members living on ship were recorded in the vessel's port city. However, their family members were enumerated where they resided.

POPULATION SCHEDULE

Thousands of enumerators went door-to-door and recorded information on sheets of paper 23.75 inches wide by 18.5 inches high and printed on both sides. Each side had rows to list 40 individuals and recorded 20 items of information with an additional 14 questions for those over 14 years of age. On the bottom of each side were supplemental questions to be asked of two of the 40 people listed on the form, and an explanation of codes and abbreviations used by the enumerators. The top of each page looks much like previous ones, identifying the geographical location being enumerated. The left columns provide the exact address of the households and the number in order of the visit.

Most of our favorite questions about individuals remained—name, relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, education, occupation and information about the value and ownership of the residence. However, questions about the year of immigration and ability to speak English were dropped, and questions about parents' birth location and mother tongue were asked of only five-percent of the population.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1940

Everyone whose usual place of residence was within the household was to be listed. If a member of the household was absent on 1 April, (i.e., away on business, hospitalized) then an AB was annotated after the name. The enumerators were given special instructions on how to record those living in non-traditional residences (i.e., trailer parks, hotels, institutions and "flophouses").

The person who supplied the information to the enumerator was identified by a circled "X" next to their name. If information was provided by a person who was not a member of the household, the name of the person was to be written in the left-hand margin opposite the entries for the household, (i.e., Information from Carol Brown, neighbor). This will certainly help us in evaluating the validity of the data about each person.

A new description code was added to designate type of citizenship. Added to NA (naturalized), PA (filed first papers), and AL (alien), was the abbreviation AM CIT (American citizen born abroad). This clarified the person's citizenship if the individual was born outside the US.

Columns were added to report where the person lived on 1 April 1935. According to the enumerators' instructions handbook, if the person lived in the same house, the enumerator was to state "Same House"; if they were at a different address but in the same city, "Same Place" was to be noted. If the person lived in a completely different place, the town, county and state were to be entered, and a yes or no answer to "On a Farm?" was required.

Occupation/employment questions were expanded and were to be answered by everyone 14 years old and over. The first two questions wanted to know if the person was working for pay/profit or for a public emergency work program during the week preceding the census. Depending on the answers to those questions, additional ones were asked about job seeking, hours of work, and duration of employment prior to 30 March; the person's occupation, industry and class of work; the number of weeks worked in 1939; and the previous year's income.

THE SPECIAL FIVE-PERCENT

There is a section at the bottom of each population schedule for supplemental questions to be asked of the individual on the 14th line and the individual on the 29th line. This random sampling of two people in 40 provided statisticians with information about the general population.

The first section asked for the name; place of birth of father and mother; language spoken in the home in earliest childhood; and a section for veterans and/or family member with questions about military service and, if a child, was his/her veteran father dead.

There was a section for persons 14 years or older that asked: if the person had a social security number and about deductions taken; and his/her usual occupation, industry and worker class.

The third section was for women only. It asked: if she had been married more than once; age at first marriage; and number of children ever born, not including stillborn children.

SUPPLEMENTAL FORMS IN 1940

To gauge the effect the depression had on the housing situation, a "census" of occupied dwellings was taken in conjunction with the Population Schedule. And as in previous censuses, an Agriculture non-population form was used. However, it is my understanding both were destroyed after the statistical data was compiled.

New in 1940 were Infant Cards, also called P-4 Cards. Enumerators were required to fill out these cards with information about children born between 1 December 1939 and 1 April 1940. It was a joint effort with the Bureau of Vital Statistics to test the completeness of birth registrations. Since the cards were not considered permanent records, they no longer exist. Bummer!

PREPARE FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CENSUS

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the agency in charge of past censuses, will be providing us free online access to the digital images of the 1940 Census Population Schedule in just a few

weeks. Be prepared. There are several actions you can take right now so you are primed and ready to look for your family on the census.

You can download a blank Population Schedule from <www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/1940.pdf> so you can become familiar with the type of data in each of the columns.

You can download the scanned copy of the original booklet of instructions that was given to each enumerator. It is at <www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/complete-instructions.pdf>. However, an easier-to-read abstract of the instructions is at <www.usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1940.shtml>. And watch the enumerator training films created by the US Census Bureau at <www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/videos.html>. Not only is it important to know the enumerators' instructions, they are also quite enlightening. The specific guidelines about the recording of each question's answers will certainly improve our understanding of the abbreviations, codes and answers we find on the census forms. It also gives us insight into the social norms and issues of the day, which in turn gives us an appreciation of our parents' and grandparents' lives and the world they lived in.

You can create a list of all those people you want to find in the census along with your best-guess as to where they were living in April 1940 based on the addresses you have found on other source documents. Read the articles "You Don't Have to Wait for an Index to Find Your Ancestors on the 1940 Census" below, and "Digital 1940 ED Maps are Online" on page 2. Determine what enumeration district your family lived in, and add the number to your list of people. Sort the list by state, county and community.

Then on the 2nd of April, flex your fingers, check the batteries in your mouse, boot up your computer and do your searching. You may also want to prepare your non-genealogist significant other that they are in charge of all cooking, household duties and outside chores until further notice.

Good luck on your search for your family on the Sixteenth Census. Here's hoping many of your ancestors were part of the special five percent listed on lines requesting supplemental information at the bottom of the Population Schedule. ♥



YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT FOR AN INDEX TO FIND YOUR ANCESTORS IN THE 1940 CENSUS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2012]

Indexes of individuals in the US Federal Censuses are a boon for genealogists. First there were Soundex cards for a few of the censuses. Then along came searchable databases on CDs for many of the censuses, and now we've become dependent on the online indexes for most of the censuses. Although Family Search volunteers and commercial enterprises are working feverishly to get a full name index completed as soon as possible, it may be as long as six months before we will have an online index.

But what if you can't wait to search for your ancestors, parents, maybe even yourself on the 1940 census? You really don't have to. In the interim, if you know where they lived on 1 April 1940 you can go right to the Population Schedule Sheets of the Enumeration District (ED) on which your people are listed. All you need is their address. You can find it in a circa 1940 city directory, telephone book, or tax records; it may be the same as on the 1930 census; it may be listed on birth, marriage or death records of a family member; or it may be the one on his or her Social Security Application.

In the rural areas it is not difficult to select the ED where our ancestors lived. In most cases there was one ED for the county or township. However, for those of us searching our urbanite ancestors we will find a formidable number of EDs in the metropolitan area. Never fear—Steve Morse to the rescue!

Well known for his great free One-Step website at <www.stevemorse.org>, Steve has already added loads of tools to aid us in determining the ED where our ancestors lived—Large City ED Finder; ED Street Finder; 1930/1940 ED converter; ED Map tool; the Census Tracts tool; and the Unified ED Finder. Use the latter at <www.stevemorse.org/census/unified.html> if you are unsure which tool is best for you. Enter as much of your

ancestor's location as you know, then this "super tool" makes the decision and takes you directly to the best tool for you. The desired ED, or maybe a small number of possible EDs, will be displayed.

Because I had my grandfather's Chicago address from his World War II Draft Card I used the Large City ED Finder at <www.stevemorse.org/census>. From drop down menus, I selected the state, city and street name. It gave me several EDs—too many! So I clicked on the option to see the current location of the address on Google maps. It showed me the two cross streets on either end of the block his home was on. (Bonus: It also gave me the street view of the front of the building as it appears today.)

Back on One-Step, I entered each cross street from the Select Street drop down menu. This gave me the ED number common to the three street names, plus the NARA film series and roll number containing the images of the Population Schedule sheets of that ED.

Then I saw this wonderful word—VIEW. After the 2nd of April that hotlink will take me to the digital images of all the pages of that ED. There may be well over a dozen pages, but at least I have it narrowed down to a "small" area of Chicago. All I'll have to do is scroll through pages until I find "my" Nickolas SCHOBER, his second wife and any children I know nothing about. Plus, no telling who I'll find living in the neighborhood. I can hardly wait. And I don't have to wait for a surname index! ♥

ABCs

THE A-B-Cs OF GENEALOGY

by Maryalice Gordon [From May-Jun 2009 SKP Genies Newsletter]

M - N - O - P

M is for **MANAGE**. It is very important to manage your research. Keep a list of what information you have and another list for what you still want or need to make your genealogy in usable shape.

N is for **NEAT** and . . .

O is for **ORGANIZED**. Having neatly organized records will give you assurance of a job well done.

P is for **PAPERWORK**. Filing paperwork can be a challenge. Should "Sarah Murray Jones" be filed under "S" or "M" or "J"? Regardless of which one works best for you, make an additional page with a reference to the main file. ♥

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

By Carolyn H. Brown

As those of you know who have been attending our recent meetings, the Bouse Genealogical Society has been very busy this winter season. We started off with several new members following our 2011 Genealogy Technology Conference in December. We held two Skill Building Workshops this year, one in January and one in February, both of which had very good attendance. I also gave a Beginning Genealogy Class at the Parker Library in January which showed there are a lot of new people becoming interested in genealogy.

The meetings held on the 24th of February and 9th of March were all day computer sessions held in the library. Everyone seemed to have had a great time doing online research. Special thanks to all of you who helped your fellow members during these sessions.

In February, we changed banks from Horizon Community Bank to the AEA Credit Union to allow us full access to our finances without paying a service charge. We also received our non-profit status from the State of Arizona. We are still waiting to hear about our non-profit status from the Federal Government. Thank you Brenda Dixon, for all of your hard work to get this problem settled for us.

We elected officers in December. Our officers for 2012 are:

Chairman - Carol Brown	Assistant Treasurer - Brenda Dixon
Vice-Chairman - Harry Jensen	Librarian - Nikki Mackey
Secretary - Gloria Freemon	Webmaster - Dennis Chapman
Corresponding Secretary - Nikki Mackey	Newsletter Editor - Carol Brown
Treasurer - Donna Potter	Bouse Project Coordinator - Janet Williams

Thanks to each of you for assuming a position of responsibility.

1940 US FEDERAL CENSUS TO BE RELEASED 2 APRIL 2012

On 2 April 2012, the 1940 Census will be released, and we will be taking part in the effort to index the part of Yuma County that is now La Paz County. Several of our members have signed-up to help. We are hoping that others of you will also take part as well. You do not have to work on Yuma County, Arizona. You can work on any area you wish. It is important that we get as many people as possible indexing this census. The more people who are involved, the sooner the index will be made available to the public through Family Search and Ancestry. I have been taking the webinars, and working on indexing other documents from areas of interest to me in my research, and it really is not hard. The webinars are available at: <www.the1940census.com/start>. You will need a Family Search account, which is free, and you will need to download the software to your computer to take part in this effort. There will be at least one indexing work session at the library in April. That way we can all get together for a few hours to work together. Those of us who have been working on the project will be there to help those of you new to indexing.

2012 GENEALOGY TECHNOLOGY SEMINAR

Plans are getting underway for the 2012 Genealogy Technology Seminar in Parker to be held on 7 December 2012. Geoff Rasmussen will again be our speaker with four new topics. Based on the response last December, we should do very well this year. Make your plans now to be here for this great event. ♥

From the Editor's Desk

By Carolyn H. Brown

You have probably already noticed that we have not addressed any of the censuses other than the Federal Censuses. That is because there is so much information on special censuses that we are forced to continue the census topic to one more issue.

If you have a story to share on any of the upcoming topics, please let me hear from you. Send your story or article to: GenieCarol@gmail.com.

JUL-AUG-SEP 2012: Special Censuses. Censuses other than Federal Population Censuses such as State Censuses, Special Tax Lists, Overseas Censuses. (Deadline is 1 June 2012.)

OCT-NOV-DEC 2012: Genealogy Tools - Part 1. Lineage databases, Search Engine searches, foreign word translators, etc. (Deadline is 1 September 2012.) ♥



TIP: Copy census data exactly as you find it—even though you know it to be incorrect. Copy everyone listed in the household where you find your ancestor (unless it is a rooming house or hotel), because there is a chance those people may be related—somehow. Minor children found in a family unit with a different surname almost invariably are related to someone in the household. ♥



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

When planning your itinerary for the rest of 2012 you may want to include an educational experience.

National Archives Genealogy Fair

18–19 April in Washington, DC

Info at: www.archives.gov/dc-metro/know-your-records/genealogy-fair/

NGS National Conference

The Ohio River: Gateway to the Western Frontier

9–12 May in Cincinnati, Ohio

Info at: www.ngsgenealogy.org

Genealogy Jamboree 2012

Lectures, Exhibitors and Re-Enactments

Family Oriented—Free to the Public

7–9 June in Cumberland Gap, Tennessee

Info at: <http://genealogyjamboree.us>

Southern California Genealogical Jamboree

Lights, Camera, Ancestors!

8–10 June in Burbank, California

Info at: www.scsgenealogy.com

Angelina College Genealogy Conference

19–21 July in Lufkin, Texas

Info at:

www.angelina.edu/genealogy/genealogy.html

FGS 2012 Conference

Indians, Squatters, Settlers and Soldiers
in the "Old Southwest"

29 August–1 September in Birmingham, Alabama

Info at: www.fgs.org/2012conference ♥

Bouse Genies Meeting Schedule

All meetings are held in the Bouse Community Building from 10 AM-12 PM unless other wise specified.

6 April 2012 - 9 AM-2 PM - in library- bring sack lunch

20 April 2012

4 & 18 May 2012

Summer schedule to be determined. ♥

THE CENSUS TAKER

By Darlene Caryl-Stevens

[First published in the Genealogy Bulletin May/June 1997]

It was the first day of census and all through the land
each pollster was ready, a black book in hand.
He mounted his horse for a long dusty ride,
his books and his quills were tucked close by his side.
A long dusty ride down a road barely there,
toward the smell of fresh bread wafting up through the air.
The woman was tired, with lines on her face
and wisps of brown hair she tucked back into place.
She gave him some water as they sat at the table,
and she answered his questions the best she was able.
He asked her of children. Yes, she had quite a few.
The oldest was twenty, the youngest not two.
She held up a toddler with cheeks round and red.
His sister, she whispered, was napping in bed.
She noted each person who lived there with pride,
and she felt the faint stirrings of the wee one inside.
He noted the sex, the color, the age,
the marks from the quill soon filled up the page.
At the number of children, she nodded her head,
and he saw her lips quiver for the ones that were dead.
The places of birth she "never forgot"..
Was it Carolina, or Tennessee, or Georgia or not?
They came from Scotland, on that she was clear,
But she wasn't quite sure just how long they'd been here.
They spoke of employment, of schooling and such.
They could read some and write some...though really not much.
When the questions were answered, his job there was done,
so he mounted his horse and he rode toward the sun.
We can almost imagine his voice loud and clear,
"May God bless you all for another ten years."
Now picture a time warp...it's now you and me
as we search for the people on our family tree.
We squint at the census, and scroll down so slow,
as we search for that entry from long, long ago.
Could they only imagine on that long ago day
that the entries they made would affect us this way.
If they knew, would they wonder at the yearning we feel
and the searching that makes them so increasingly real?
We can hear if we listen, the words they impart
through their blood in our veins and their voice in our heart. ♥