



# Genealogy Definitions

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# Interview Questions

## Compiled by Tracey Carrington Converse

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### Yourself

1. What is the name you were given at birth?
2. When were you born? Where? Hospital or at home?
3. Were you named after a relative or family friend? Why was your name chosen?
4. Have you ever had a nickname? Who gave it to you and why?
5. Did your parents or siblings like to tell any funny or embarrassing baby stories about you?
6. What did you want to be when you grew up?

### Family

7. What is your mother's name?
8. When and where was she born?
9. Is she still alive? When did she die?
10. What is your most vivid image of your mother?
11. What is your father's name?
12. When and where was he born?
13. Is he still alive? When did he die?
14. What is your most vivid image of your father?
15. Where did your parents meet?
16. When and where did they get married?
17. What are your brothers and sisters names?
18. What is the most enjoyable memory of time spent with your parents, your family?
19. What are some of the most valuable lessons your parents taught you?

### Grandparents

20. What were the names of your mother's parents?
21. When and where were they born and where did they live?
22. What did they do for a living?

23. Do you have personal memories of them? What were they like?

24. What were the names of your father's parents?

25. When and where were they born and where did they live?

26. What did they do for a living?

27. Do you have personal memories of them? What were they like?

28. What was the most enjoyable time spent with each grandparent?

29. Did they have a favorite story that you remember them telling?

30. What do you know about your grandparent's children, other than your parents?

31. What do you remember hearing about your GREAT-Grandparents?

32. Did you ever meet them?

33. From what part of the world did your family emigrate? Any stories told in your family about the crossing? Did they become U.S. citizens? Do you have any relatives in foreign countries?

34. Where did they settle in this country? Why?

35. Do you have any relatives who were famous? Or who took part in well-known historical events?

36. How far back can you trace your family tree?

### Childhood

*The family house*

37. What type of house did you live in as a child? Other buildings on the same property?

38. If you moved during your childhood, tell where and when and what you can remember of each house and the family circumstances and the reason for the move.

39. In what room did you eat? Kitchen? Dining room?

40. How was your home heated?

## Interview Questions (cont.)

41. Did you have a fireplace?
42. What kind of kitchen stove did your parents cook on? What fuel was used?
43. Did you have to buy the fuel or was this a chore, such as cutting wood, with which you had to help?
44. Did you always have electricity? If not, when did you get it? Was it a big deal?
45. Did you ever use candles or kerosene lamps?
46. Did your family have a cellar? Where did you store food?
47. Where did your family get water? Was it plentiful? What methods were used to conserve water?
- Family relations, responsibilities, conditions*
48. What was your position in the family? Oldest? Youngest?
49. What were your duties as a small child? Did you have chores?
50. Who cooked the meals? Ironing, cleaning, etc.?
51. Did you buy or make your own clothing?
52. When did you learn to cook and who taught you?
53. Did you ever learn to sew? Crochet? Knit? Embroider? And who taught you?
54. Did you ever learn the mechanics of a car and who taught you?
55. Did your family keep in touch with distant family? Do you still keep in touch?
56. Did you visit relatives often?
57. How did you get your mail?
58. What do you remember about family pets?
59. Were you especially close to anyone in the family? Who?
60. How did the family spend its evenings?
61. Did you get an allowance? How much? What did you spend it on?
62. Do you remember your family discussing world events and politics? What were some of the topics?
- Family income and livelihood*
63. What did your father do for a living?
64. Did your mother ever work outside of the home? What did she do?
65. Did you contribute to the family income? How?
66. When did you get your first job outside of the family?
67. Did your family have a garden? Who did the work on the garden? What kinds of vegetables did you grow?
68. Did your family have fruit trees? Who did the canning?
69. Did you raise chickens?
70. What kind of meat did you eat?
71. If you lived on a farm, what crops were planted? Who did the work? Family? Hired hands? Did you keep a cow for milk? Did you make your own butter and cheese? Did anyone in the family sell eggs or butter?
- Days, seasons, and special occasions*
72. What did Sunday mean to you (family dinner, etc.)?
73. Did you attend church on Sunday? Where did you attend church?
74. Were there any other special days of the week?
75. How did you spend Christmas?
76. What kinds of gifts did you receive at Christmas?
77. Did your family observe Easter?
78. How and where did you observe the Fourth of July?
79. Other special holidays?
80. How was your birthday celebrated? What kinds of gifts did you receive?
81. Did your family entertain often? When?
82. Did your family attend picnics? Family reunions? What do you remember about them?
83. How did you keep cool in the summer?
84. What did you wear in the winter to keep warm?
85. Do you remember any particular blizzards or tornadoes or floods?
- Friends and Games*
86. Did you have a favorite toy?
87. What were your favorite foods? What did you hate?

# Interview Questions (cont.)

88. What did you do for recreation?
89. What kind of books did you read?
90. Did you or your brothers or sisters have any hobbies?
91. Who was your best friend?
92. What did you and your friends do when you got together?
93. Did you and your playmates play any organized games?
94. Did you ever learn to swim? Who taught you?
95. Did you participate in youth organizations?
96. What was the most mischievous thing you did as a youngster?
97. Whom did you admire most when you were young?
98. Has there ever been anyone in your life that you considered to be your “soul mate”? Who was it and why did you feel that way?

## **School**

99. Where did you go to school? Did you ever attend a one-room schoolhouse?
100. What were your favorite subjects? Least-favorite?
101. Who was your favorite teacher, and why?
102. Do you still know anyone that you went to school with? In what grade did you meet?
103. How did you get to school? If you walked, how far? What do you remember about these walks? Did you walk alone or with friends? Were these walks a hardship in winter?
104. Did you ever miss a long stretch of school because of illness? If so, what did you do to pass the time?
105. What did you do during summer vacations?
106. In high school, were you involved in sports? What were some of the highlights?
107. Were you in the school band? What instrument(s)? Did you continue to play into adulthood?
108. What songs and dances were popular then?
109. What was some of the slang when you were a teenager?
110. What was your first date like? How old were you? What did you do?
111. What was your proudest achievement in school?

## **Transportation and surroundings**

112. Describe the size of the town where you lived or shopped.
113. Where did your parents shop?
114. How large or small were the stores?
115. If you lived in a small town or on the farm, did you ever go into the city to shop?
116. What was the largest town you remember visiting when you were young?
117. Did you ever travel on a train while you were young?
118. Did you or your family own a horse and buggy?
119. When did your family acquire its first car? What make? How much did it cost?
120. When did you learn to drive a car? Did someone teach you?
121. Where did your family go on vacation?

## **Traditions**

122. What family traditions are still practiced in your family?
123. Can you briefly tell one or more your family’s best stories or “tall tales”?
124. Do you recall any family members that were “characters”? What earned them their reputation?
125. What personal traits or characteristics seemed to “run in the family”?
126. What stories did you share with your children? Which ones didn’t you share?
127. Is there an enduring piece of advice or wisdom that’s been passed down from generation to generation in your family?

## **Higher Education and Career**

128. How old were you when you left home? Where to and why did you leave? How did it feel to be on your own?
129. How many years of school did you attend? Did you study in your adult years?
130. What was your first job? Do you remember how much your pay was?
131. Who influenced you most and helped you to develop your skills?
132. What careers have you had? How long at each?

# Interview Questions (cont.)

133. Would you choose the same career if you had it to do over?

## Marriage and Later Life

134. When and where did you meet your husband or wife?

135. How and when did you get engaged? Who proposed? How long were you engaged?

136. When and where did you marry? How old were you and your spouse?

137. Did you go on a honeymoon? Where?

138. Where was your first home? Did you move around?

139. What is your spouse's occupation?

140. After living together for a time, what surprised you the most about your spouse?

141. How would you describe your spouse? What do you admire most about him/her?

142. What's your favorite story about your spouse?

143. Did you or your spouse go into military service?

144. If your spouse went into service, what did you do while he/she was away?

145. What memories do you have of war years?

146. To what organizations have you belonged?

147. Have you been politically active during your lifetime?

148. Which presidents have you voted for?

149. Where and when were your children born? What are their names?

150. Do any stories come to mind about their births?

151. What were some of the family hardships you faced?

152. What were some of the most enjoyable family activities you shared?

153. What were some of the family rules?

154. What's the most important lesson you hope your children learned from you?

155. What caused you to say "Just wait until you have children of your own!"?

## Philosophy and Outlook

156. Do you have a philosophy of life to share with your descendants? What is it?

157. Do you have a favorite philosopher, teacher, or writer who best expresses your philosophy?

158. Do you have religious leanings or strong religious beliefs?

159. In your opinion, which have been the greatest advances or inventions during your lifetime?

160. What things have given you the most pleasure or satisfaction?

161. Is there anything that has caused you perpetual concern? What events or trends have disturbed you most in your lifetime?

162. What has been your experience in regard to the following? Answers to prayers? Necessity and power of love? Will power as opposed to being ruled by one's feelings?

163. What do you consider to be your most important achievements? What one thing are you most proud of?

164. What would you say is the funniest thing that's ever happened to you?

165. Most embarrassing?

166. What has been your favorite time of life?

167. Which person most influenced your life and why?

168. What kind of music do you like to listen to?

169. Did you travel? Which places were most interesting and why? Where did you never get to visit?

170. Have you ever made a sacrifice that's made a lasting impression on you?

171. What was your wisest decision?

172. What wasn't your wisest decision?

173. What makes your family truly unique?

174. What single piece of advice do you want to leave your children and grandchildren?

175. Any other things that are important to you?

# Glossary of Genealogy Terms

*Compiled by Daniel H. Burrows  
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<http://www.genrecords.com>*

**ABSTRACT** - Summary of important points of a given text, especially deeds and wills.

**ACRE** - See measurements.

**ADMINISTRATION (of estate)** - The collection, management and distribution of an estate by proper legal process.

**ADMINISTRATOR (of estate)** - Person appointed to manage or divide the estate of a deceased person.

**ADMINISTRATRIX** - A female administrator.

**AFFIDAVIT** - A statement in writing, sworn to before proper authority.

**ALIEN** - Foreigner.

**AMERICAN REVOLUTION** - U.S. war for independence from Great Britain 1775 -1783.

**ANCESTOR** - A person from whom you are descended; a forefather.

**ANTE** - Latin prefix meaning before, such as in ante-bellum South, "The South before the war"

**APPRENTICE** - One who is bound by indentures or by legal agreement or by any means to serve another person for a certain time, with a view of learning an art or trade.

**APPURTENANCE** - That which belongs to something else such as a building, orchard, right of way, etc.

**ARCHIVES** - Records of a government, organization, institution; the place where records are stored.

**ATTEST** - To affirm; to certify by signature or oath.

**BANNS** - Public announcement of intended marriage.

**BENEFICIARY** - One who receives benefit of trust or property.

**BEQUEATH** - To give personal property to a person in a will. Noun: bequest.

**BOND** - Written, signed, witnessed agreement requiring payment of a specified amount of money on or before a given date.

**BOUNTY LAND WARRANT** - A right to obtain land, specific number of acres of an allocated public land, granted for military service.

**CENSUS** - Official enumeration, listing or counting of citizens.

**CERTIFIED COPY** - A copy made and attested to by officers having charge of the original and authorized to give copies.

**CHAIN** - See measurements.

**CHATTEL** - Personal property which can include animate as well as inanimate properties.

**CHRISTEN** - To receive or initiate into the visible church by baptism; to name at baptism; to give a name to.

**CIRCA** - About, near, or approximate — usually referring to a date.

**CIVIL WAR** - War between the States; war between North and South, 1861-1865.

**CODICIL** - Addition to a will.

**COLLATERAL ANCESTOR** - Belong to the same ancestral stock but not in direct line of descent; opposed to lineal such as aunts, uncles & cousins.

**COMMON ANCESTOR** - Ancestor shared by any two people.

**CONFEDERATE** - Pertaining to the Southern states which seceded from the U.S. in 1860 - 1, government and citizens.

**CONSANGUINITY** - Blood relationship.

**CONSORT** - Usually, a wife whose husband is living

**CONVEYANCE** - See deed.

**COUSIN** - Relative descended from a common ancestor, but not a brother or sister.

**DAUGHTER-IN-LAW** - Wife of one's son.

**DECEASED** - Dead.

**DECEDENT** - A deceased person.

**DECLARATION OF INTENTION** - First paper, sworn to and filed in court, by an alien stating that he wants to be come a citizen.

**DEED** - A document by which title in real property is transferred from one party to another.

**DEPOSITION** - A testifying or testimony taken down in writing under oath of affirmation in reply to interrogatories, before a competent officer to replace to oral testimony of a witness.

**DEVISE** - Gift of real property by will.

**DEVISEE** - One to whom real property (land) is given in a will.

**DEVISOR** - One who gives real property in a will.

**DISSENER** - One who did not belong to the established church, especially the Church of England in the American colonies.

**DISTRICT LAND OFFICE PLAT BOOK** - Books or rather maps which show the location of the land patentee.

**DISTRICT LAND OFFICE TRACT BOOK** - Books which list individual entries by range and township.

**DOUBLE DATING** - A system of double dating used in England and America from 1582-1752 because it was not clear as to whether the year commenced January 1 or March 25

**DOWER** - Legal right or share which a wife acquired by marriage in the real estate of her husband, allotted to her after his death for her lifetime.

**EMIGRANT** - One leaving a country and moving to another.

**ENUMERATION** - Listing or counting , such as a census.

**EPITAPH** - An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there.

**ESCHEAT** - The reversion of property to the state when there are no qualified heirs.

**ESTATE** - All property and debts belonging to a person.

**ET AL** - Latin for "and others".

**ET UX** - Latin for "and wife".

**ET UXOR** - And his wife. Sometimes written simply Et Ux.

**EXECUTOR** - One appointed in a will to carry out its provisions. Female=Executrix

**FATHER-IN-LAW** - Father of one's spouse.

**FEE** - An estate of inheritance in land, being either fee simple or fee tail. An estate in land held of a feudal lord on condition of the performing of certain services.

**FEE SIMPLE** - An absolute ownership without restriction.

**FEE TAIL** - An estate of inheritance limited to lineal descendant heirs of a person to whom it was granted.

**FRANKLIN, STATE OF** - An area once known but never officially recognized and was under consideration from 1784 - 1788 from the western part of North Carolina.

**FRATERNITY** - Group of men (or women) sharing a common purpose or interest.

**FREE HOLD** - An estate in fee simple, in fee tail, or for life.

**FRIEND** - Member of the Religious Society of Friends; a Quaker.

**FURLONG** - See measurements.

**GAZETTEER** - A geographical dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places usually in alphabetical order.

**GENEALOGY** - Study of family history and descent.

**GENTLEMAN** - A man well born.

**GIVEN NAME** - Name given to a person at birth or baptism, one's first and middle names.

**GLEBE** - Land belonging to a parish church.

**GRANTEE** - One who buys property or receives a grant.

**GRANTOR** - One who sells property or makes a grant.

**GREAT-AUNT** - Sister of one's grandparent

**GREAT-UNCLE** - Brother of one's grandparent.

**GUARDIAN** - Person appointed to care for and manage property of a minor orphan or an adult incompetent of managing his own affairs.

**HALF BROTHER/HALF SISTER** - Child by another marriage of one's mother or father; the relationship of two people who have only one parent in common.

**HEIRS** - Those entitled by law or by the terms of a will to inherit property from another.

**HOLOGRAPHIC WILL** - One written entirely in the testator's own handwriting.

**HOMESTEAD ACT** - Law passed by Congress in 1862 allowing a head of a family to obtain title to 160 acres of public land after clearing and improving it for 5 years.

**HUGUENOT** - A French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries. One of the reformed or calvinistic communion who were driven by the thousands into exile in England, Holland, Germany and America.

**ILLEGITIMATE** - Born to a mother who was not married to the child's father.

**IMMIGRANT** - One moving into a country from another.

**INDENTURE** - Today it means a contract in 2 or more copies. Originally made in 2 parts by cutting or tearing a single sheet across the middle in a jagged line so the two parts may later be matched.

**INDENTURED SERVANT** - One who bound himself into service of another person for a specified number of years, often in return for transportation to this country.

**INFANT** - Any person not of full age; a minor.

**INSTANT** - Of or pertaining to the current month. (Abbreviated inst.)

**INTESTATE** - One who dies without a will or dying without a will.

**INVENTORY** - An account, catalog or schedule, made by an executor or administrator of all the goods and chattels and sometimes of the real estate of a deceased person.

**ISSUE** - Offspring; children; lineal descendants of a common ancestor.

**LATE** - Recently deceased.

**LEASE** - An agreement which creates a landlord - tenant situation.

**LEGACY** - Property or money left to someone in a will

**LEGISLATURE** - Lawmaking branch of state or national government; elected group of lawmakers.

**LIEN** - A claim against property as security for payment of a debt.

**LINEAGE** - Ancestry; direct descent from a specific ancestor.

**LINEAL** - Consisting of or being in as direct line of ancestry or descendants; descended in a direct line.

**LINK** - See measurements.

**LIS PENDENS** - Pending court action; usually applies to land title claims.

**LODGE** - A chapter or meeting hall of a fraternal organization.

**LOYALIST** - Tory, an American colonist who supported the British side during the American Revolution.

**MAIDEN NAME** - A girl's last name or surname before she marries.

**MANUSCRIPT** - A composition written with the hand as an ancient book or an un-printed modern book or music.

**MARRIAGE BOND** - A financial guarantee that no impediment to the marriage existed, furnished by the intended bridegroom or by his friends.

**MATERNAL** - Related through one's mother, such as a Maternal grandmother being the mother's mother.

**MEASUREMENTS** - Link - 7.92 inches; Chain - 100 Links or 66 feet; Furlong - 1000 Links or 660 feet; Rod - 5 1/2 yds or 16 1/2 ft (also called a perch or pole); Rood - From 5 1/2 yards to 8 yards, depending on locality; Acre - 43,560 square ft or 160 square rods.

**MESSUAGE** - A dwelling house.

**METES & BOUNDS** - Property described by natural boundaries, such as 3 notches in a white oak tree, etc.

**MICROFICHE** - Sheet of microfilm with greatly reduced images of pages of documents.

**MICROFILM** - Reproduction of documents on film at reduced size.

**MIGRANT** - Person who moves from place to place, usually in search of work

**MIGRATE** - To move from one country or state or region to another. (Noun: migration)

**MILITIA** - Citizens of a state who are not part of the national military forces but who can be called into military service in an emergency; a citizen army, apart from the regular military forces.

**MINOR** - One who is under legal age; not yet a legal adult.

**MISTER** - In early times, a title of respect given only to those who held important civil officer or who were of gentle blood.

**MOIETY** - A half; an indefinite portion

**MORTALITY** - Death; death rate.

**MORTALITY SCHEDULES** - Enumeration of persons who died during the year prior to June 1 of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 in each state of the United States, conducted by the bureau of census.

**MORTGAGE** - A conditional transfer of title to real property as security for payment of a debt.

**MOTHER-IN-LAW** - Mother of one's spouse.

**NAMESAKE** - Person named after another person.

**NECROLOGY** - Listing or record of persons who have died recently

**NEE** - Used to identify a woman's maiden name; born with the surname of.

**NEPHEW** - Son of one's brother or sister.

**NIECE** - Daughter of one's brother or sister.

**NONCUPATIVE WILL** - One declared or dictated by the testator, usually for persons in last sickness, sudden illness, or military.

**ORPHAN** - Child whose parents are dead; sometimes, a child who has lost one parent by death.

**ORPHAN'S COURT** - Orphans being recognized as wards of the states provisions were made for them in special courts.

**PASSENGER LIST** - A ships list of passengers, usually referring to those ships arriving in the from Europe.

**PATENT** - Grant of land from a government to an individual.

**PATERNAL** - Related to one's father. Paternal grandmother is the father's mother.

**PATRIOT** - One who loves his country and supports its interests.

**PEDIGREE** - Family tree; ancestry.

**PENSION** - Money paid regularly to an individual, especially by a government as reward for military service during wartime or upon retirement from government service.

**PENSIONER** - One who receives a pension.

**PERCH** - See measurements.

**POLE** - See measurements.

**POLL** - List or record of persons, especially for taxing or voting.

**POST** - Latin prefix meaning after, as in post-war economy.

**POSTERITY** - Descendants; those who come after.

**POWER OF ATTORNEY** - When a person in unable to act for himself, he appoints another to act in his behalf.

**PRE** - Latin prefix meaning before, as in pre-war military build-up.

**PRE-EMOTION RIGHTS** - Right given by the federal government to citizens to buy a quarter section of land or less.

**PROBATE** - Having to do with wills and the administration of estates.

**PROGENITOR** - A direct ancestor.

**PROGENY** - Descendants of a common ancestor; issue.

**PROVED WILL** - A will established as genuine by probate court.

**PROVOST** - A person appointed to superintend, or preside over something.

**PROXIMO** - In the following month, in the month after the present one.

**PUBLIC DOMAIN** - Land owned by the government.

**QUAKER** - Member of the Religious Society of Friends.

**QUITCLAIM** - A deed conveying the interest of the party at that time.

**RECTOR** - A clergyman; the ruler or governor of a country.

**RELICT** - Widow; surviving spouse when one has died, husband or wife.

**REPUBLIC** - Government in which supreme authority lies with the people or their elected representatives.

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR** - U.S. war for independence from Great Britain 1775-1783.

**ROD** - See measurements.

**ROOD** - See measurements.

**SHAKER** - Member of a religious group formed in 1747 which practiced communal living and celibacy.

**SIBLING** - Person having one or both parents in common with another; a brother or sister.

**SIC** - Latin meaning thus; copied exactly as the original reads. Often suggests a mistake or surprise in the original.

**SON-IN-LAW** - Husband of one's daughter.

**SPINSTER** - A woman still unmarried; or one who spins.

**SPONSOR** - A bondsman; surety.

**SPOUSE** - Husband or wife.

**STATUTE** - Law.

**STEP-BROTHER / STEP-SISTER** - Child of one's step-father or step-mother.

**STEP-CHILD** - Child of one's husband or wife from a previous marriage.

**STEP-FATHER** - Husband of one's mother by a later marriage.

**STEP-MOTHER** - Wife of one's father by a later marriage.

**SURNAME** - Family name or last name.

**TERRITORY** - Area of land owned by the United States, not a state, but having its own legislature.

**TESTAMENTARY** - Pertaining to a will.

**TESTATE** - A person who dies leaving a valid will.

**TESTATOR** - A person who makes a valid will before his death.

**TITHABLE** - Taxable.

**TITHE** - Formerly, money due as a tax for support of the clergy or church.

**TORY** - Loyalist; one who supported the British side in the American Revolution.

**TOWNSHIP** - A division of U.S. public land that contained 36 sections, or 36 square miles. Also a subdivision of the county in many Northeastern and Midwestern states of the U.S.

**TRADITION** - The handing down of statements, beliefs, legends, customs, genealogies, etc. from generation to generation, especially by word of mouth.

**TRANSCRIBE** - To make a copy in writing.

**ULTIMO** - In the month before this one.

**UNION** - The United States; also the North during the Civil War, the states which did not secede.

**VERBATIM** - Word for word; in the same words, verbally.

**VITAL RECORDS** - Records of birth, death, marriage or divorce.

**VITAL STATISTICS** - Data dealing with birth, death, marriage or divorce.

**WAR BETWEEN THE STATES** - U.S. Civil War, 1861 - 1865.

**WARD** - Chiefly the division of a city for election purposes.

**WILL** - Document declaring how a person wants his property divided after his death.

**WITNESS** - One who is present at a transaction, such as a sale of land or signing of a will, who can testify or affirm that it actually took place.

**WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY** - A program undertaken by the US Government 1935 - 1936 in which inventories were compiled of historical material.

**YEOMAN** - A servant, an attendant or subordinate official in a royal household; a subordinate of a sheriff; an independent farmer.

# Guide to Soundex Abbreviations

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A	Aunt	M	Mother
AdD	Adopted daughter	ML	Mother-in-law
AdS	Adopted son	N	Nephew
At	Attendant	Ni	Niece
B	Brother	Nu	Nurse
BL	Brother-in-law	O	Officer
Bo	Boarder	P	Patient
C	Cousin	Pr	Prisoner
D	Daughter	Pri	Principal
DL	Daughter-in-law	Pu	Pupil
F	Father	R	Roomer
FB	Foster brother	S	Son
FF	Foster father	SB	Stepbrother
FL	Father-in-law	SBL	Stepbrother-in-law
FM	Foster mother	Se	Servant
FSi	Foster sister	SF	Stepfather
GA	Great aunt	SFL	Stepfather-in-law
GD	Granddaughter	Si	Sister
GF	Grandfather	SiL	Sister-in-law
GGF	Great-grandfather	SL	Son-in-law
GGM	Great-grandmother	SM	Stepmother
GGGF	Great-great grandfather	SML	Stepmother-in-law
GGGM	Great-great grandmother	SS	Stepson
GM	Grandmother	SSi	Stepsister
GNi	Grandniece	SSiL	Stepsister-in-law
GS	Grandson	SSL	Stepson-in-law
GU	Great Uncle	Su	Superintendent
Hh	Hired hand	U	Uncle
I	Inmate	W	Wife
L	Lodger	Wa	Warden

# How To Read An 1880 Soundex Card

## Created by Tracey Carrington Converse

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<http://www.genrecords.com>

**Head of Household**      **Description**      **Volume Number-only used when searching a large city**      **Enumeration District-Most important number used to find family in any size county.**

**County**      **City**

**Clark, Joseph Paul**  
 (Head of Family)  
 W      M      40  
 (Color) (Sex) (Age)

**Garland County**  
 (County)  
**Royal**  
 (City)

Vol. 2      E.D. 97  
 Sheet 12      Line 14

**Kentucky**  
 (Birthplace)  
 (M.C.D.)\*

(Street)      (House No.)

**(Other Members of Family)**

Name	Relation	Age	Birthplace
Clark, Clarissa	W	36	Tennessee
Clark, Thomas	S	16	Tennessee
Clark, Clarissa	D	14	Tennessee
Clark, John	S	9	Arkansas
Anderson, Priscilla	ML	62	North Carolina

**Sheet Number-Used to locate correct page of census after finding the ED.**

**Line Number-Once the correct sheet is found, use the line number to locate the family.**

**Birthplace of Head of Family.**

**If the family lives inside the city limits, you will find the street address listed here.**

### How Do I Read This Card?

So many people only look at the Soundex Card but miss the extra information found on the census. Always look at the actual census record. To locate the record, think of the Soundex information like a book. The Enumeration District or ED is similar to chapter numbers in a book. You need this number to narrow your search. The sheet number is the page that the record is found on and the line number is just that, the line the family is located. I suggest copying both the Soundex card and the census record for future reference.

### What Does This Card Say About the Family?

This is the fictitious card of the Joseph P. Clark family. First, it lists some important family information. All of the children are listed, as well as, J.P. Clark's mother in law. You see the ages and the birthplaces of all family members but there is additional information that you may have missed. For instance, from the above information we can speculate that the Joseph and Clarissa were married in Tennessee. Because, Clarissa and Thomas were born there. And, because of the 20 year age difference in Clarissa and her son Thomas, remember there maybe an older sibling who is already out of the house. We also know that the Clark's moved to Arkansas sometime between 1866 and 1874 from the ages and birthplaces of the younger children. You will also note that Priscilla Anderson is listed as Joseph's mother in law. This does not mean that Clarissa's maiden name was Anderson. Remember, Priscilla may have been a widow and remarried.

### What's the Next Step?

After pulling the 1880 Arkansas Census record on this family, track the family back to the 1870 Tennessee Census. Remember, only the older two children will show up. The others have not been born. Also, keep in mind, that there maybe a third child who had already moved out of the home by 1880. While you are searching look for an Anderson family with Priscilla. You may find her as head of household if she were widowed during the Civil War. Another tip is to look for a naming pattern! There is a good chance that the male children were named for both Joseph and Clarissa's fathers.

# How To Read An 1900 Soundex Card

## Created by Tracey Carrington Converse

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<http://www.genrecords.com>*

Head of Household      Description      Volume Number-only used when searching a large city      Enumeration District-Most important number used to find family in any size county.

Clark, J. P.  
(Head of Family)

W    Feb    1840    60    Kentucky    12  
(Color) (Month) (Year) (Age)    (Birthplace)    (Citizenship)

Garland  
(County)

(City)    (Street)    (House No.)

(Other Members of Family)

ARKANSAS  
Vol. 10 E.D. 103  
Sheet 15 Line 3

Sheet Number-Used to locate correct page of census after finding the ED.  
Line Number-Once the correct sheet is found, use the line number to locate the family.  
Birthplace of Head of Family.  
If the family lives inside the city limits, you will find the street address listed here.

Name	Relation	Month <sup>Birth</sup>	Year	Age	Birthplace	Citizenship
Clark, Clarissa	W	Aug	1843	56	TN	
Clark, Amy	D	Jul	1880	19	AR	
Clark, Sarah	DL	Feb	1864	36	LA	
Clark, Thomas	GS	Nov	1883	17	AR	
James, Clarissa	D	Mar	1866	34	TN	

### What Does This Card Say About the Family?

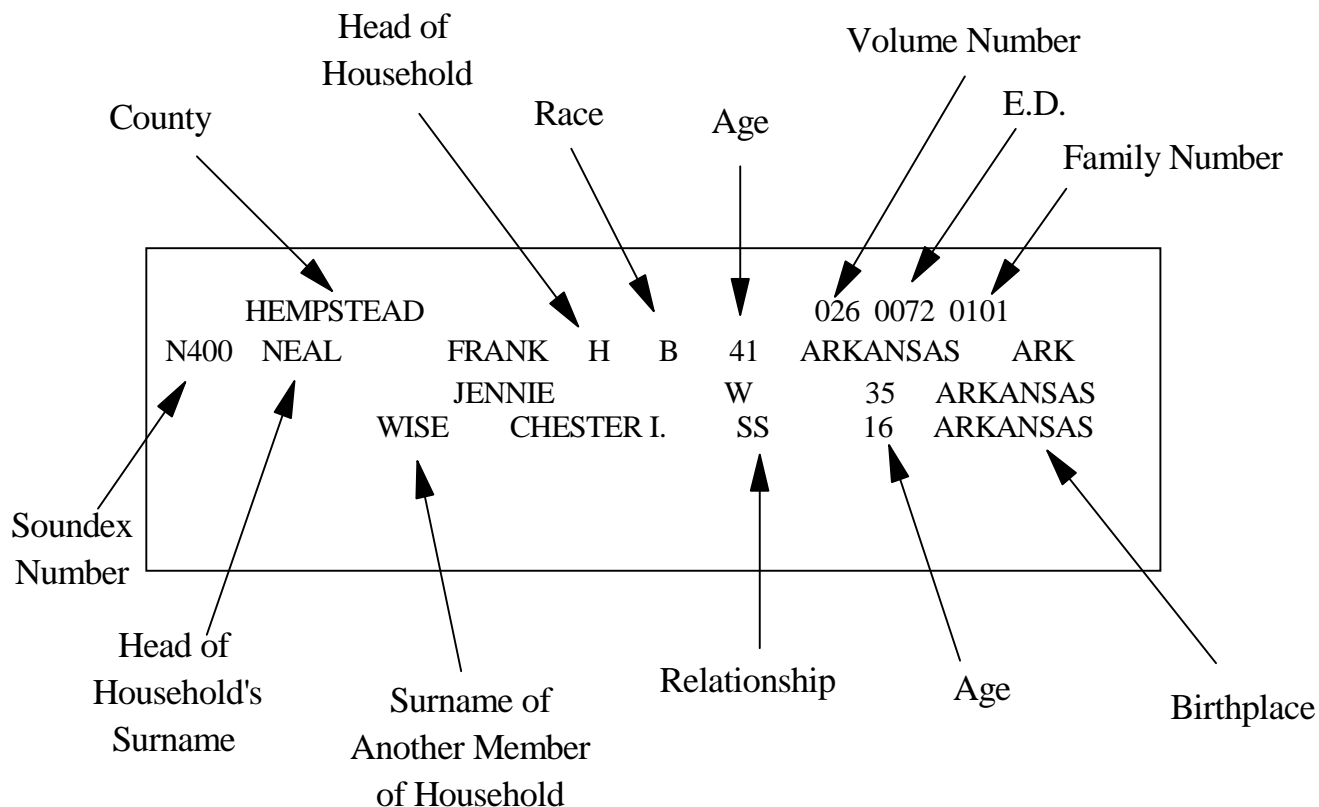
In the 1900 Census, we find the Clark family still living in Garland County. But, in the household, we find more information. Joseph and Clarissa had another child, Amy, in July of 1880. Clarissa must have been pregnant when the census taker came. Remember, the only people counted on the 1880 census were those born before June 1880. Also, Priscilla Anderson is missing. She either died in the past 20 years or is living in another household. You should check the Garland County Cemetery Records or other forms of death records for a date of death. One of the Clark sons married Sarah and had a son named Thomas. By checking the census you will discover whether Sarah's husband is dead or living elsewhere. Most likely she will be listed as a widow. And finally, living in the same household is Clarissa James. This is a daughter of J.P. and Clarissa. She must have married into the James family. Her husband is also not listed.

### What's the Next Step?

Remember, county records are the most important documents in your research. From the county records you should find all kinds of information. I've found that folks did a lot more suing back before the turn of the century and you find more details about the people not just the names. Also, judging by Joseph's age, I would also suggest checking the Tennessee Civil War Service records, both CSA and Union, and the ARKANSAS pension records, if he was a Confederate.

# 1910 Miracode Soundex

Just when you thought you had all the terms and strange forms memorized, the U. S. Government added yet another strange puzzle. On a few states during the 1910 Soundex, the Miracode was attempted. It stumps even the best researchers from time to time. Below you will find a research aid to help you interpret the Miracode Soundex.



From this information, you know know that the Frank Neal household was located in Hempstead County, Arkansas on the 1910 census. You will also find the family in Enumeration District 72. They are listed as family number 101. Also listed in the household is Frank's wife, Jennie and his step son, Chester I. Wise. From this information you should be able to identify the family and locate the record in the census which will provide you with more information on the family.

# Names of Old Time Illnesses

*Compiled by Daniel H. Burrows*

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Ablepsy	Blindness	Canine madness	Rabies, hydrophobia
Ague	Malarial Fever	Canker	Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex
American plague	Yellow fever	Catalepsy	Seizures/trances
Anasarca	Generalized massive edema	Catarrhal	Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy
Aphonia	Laryngitis	Cerebritis	Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning
Aphtha	The infant disease "thrush"	Chilblain	Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold
Apoplexy	Paralysis due to stroke	Child bed fever	Infection following birth of a child
Asphyxia/Asphixia	Cyanotic and lack of oxygen	Chin cough	Whooping cough
Atrophy	Wasting away or diminishing in size.	Chlorosis	Iron deficiency anemia
Bad Blood	Syphilis	Cholera	Acute severe contagious diarrhea with intestinal lining sloughing
Bilious fever	Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis or elevated temperature and bile emesis	Cholera morbus	Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated temperature, etc.
Biliousness	Jaundice associated with liver disease	Cholecystitis	Could be appendicitis
Black plague	Bubonic plague	Cholelithiasis	Inflammation of the gall bladder
Black fever	Acute infection with high temperature and dark red skin lesions and high mortality rate	Chorea	Gall stones
Black pox	Black Small pox	Cold plague	Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
Black vomit	Vomiting old black blood due to ulcers or yellow fever	Colic	Ague which is characterized by chills
Blackwater fever	Dark urine associated with high temperature	Congestive chills	An abdominal cramping
Bladder in throat	Diphtheria (Seen on death certificates)	Consumption	Malaria
Blood poisoning	Bacterial infection; septicemia	Congestion	Tuberculosis
Bloody flux	Bloody stools	Congestive chills	Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs
Bloody sweat	Sweating sickness	Congestive fever	Malaria with diarrhea
Bone shave	Sciatica	Corruption	Malaria
Brain fever	Meningitis	Coryza	Infection
Breakbone	Dengue fever	Costiveness	A cold
Bright's disease	Chronic inflammatory disease of kidneys	Cramp colic	Constipation
Bronze John	Yellow fever	Crop sickness	Appendicitis
Bule	Boil, tumor or swelling	Croup	Overextended stomach
Cachexy	Malnutrition		Laryngitis, diphtheria, or strep throat
Cacogastric	Upset stomach		
Cacospysy	Irregular pulse		
Caduceus	Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy		
Camp fever	Typhus; aka Camp diarrhea		

Cyanosis	Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood	Extravasted blood	bulbous lesions
Cynanche	Diseases of throat	Falling sickness	Rupture of a blood vessel
Cystitis	Inflammation of the bladder	Fatty Liver	Epilepsy
Day fever	Fever lasting one day; sweating sickness	Fits	Cirrhosis of liver
Debility	Lack of movement or staying in bed	Flux	Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity
Decrepitude	Feebleness due to old age	Flux of humour	An excessive flow or discharge of fluid like hemorrhage or diarrhea
Delirium tremens	Hallucination due to alcoholism	French pox	Circulation
Dengue	Infectious fever endemic to East Africa	Gathering	Syphilis
Dentition	Cutting of teeth	Glandular fever	A collection of pus
Deplumation	Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss	Great pox	Mononucleosis
Diary fever	A fever that lasts one day	Green fever/sickness	Syphilis
Diphtheria	Contagious disease of the throat	Grippe/grip	Anemia
Distemper	Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia	Grocer's itch	Influenza like symptoms
Dock fever	Yellow fever	Heart sickness	Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour
Dropsy	Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease	Heat stroke	Condition caused by loss of salt from body
Dropsy of the Brain	Encephalitis		Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature and body does not perspire to reduce temperature. Coma and death result if not reversed
Dry Bellyache	Lead poisoning	Hectical complaint	Recurrent fever
Dyscrasy	An abnormal body condition	Hematemesis	Vomiting blood
Dysentery	Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucous and blood	Hematuria	Bloody urine
Dysorexy	Reduced appetite	Hemiplegy	Paralysis of one side of body
Dyspepsia	Indigestion and heartburn. Heart attack symptoms	Hip gout	Osteomyelitis
Dysury	Difficulty in urination	Horrors	Delirium tremens
Eclampsy	Symptoms of epilepsy or convulsions during labor	Hydrocephalus	Enlarged head, water on the brain
Ecstasy	A form of catalepsy	Hydropericardium	Heart dropsy
Edema	Nephrosis; swelling of tissues	Hydrophobia	Rabies
Edema of lungs	Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy	Hydrothroax	Dropsy in chest
Eel thing	Erysipelas	Hypertrophic	Enlargement of organ, like the heart
Elephantiasis	A form of leprosy	Impetigo	Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules
Encephalitis	Swelling of brain; aka sleeping sickness	Inanition	Physical condition resulting from lack of food
Enteric fever	Typhoid fever	Infantile paralysis	Polio
Enterocolitis	Inflammation of the intestines	Intestinal colic	Abdominal pain due to bad diet
Enteritis	Inflations of the bowels	Jail fever	Typhus
Epitaxis	Nose bleed	Jaundice	Condition caused by blockage of intestines
Erysipelas	Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesicular	King's evil	Tuberculosis of neck and lymph

Kruchhusten	glands Whooping cough	Pemphigus	Skin disease of watery blisters
Lagrippe	Influenza	Pericarditis	Inflammation of heart
Lockjaw	Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the muscles of the neck and jaw. Untreated, it is fatal in 8 days	Peripneumonia	Inflammation of lungs
		Peritonitis	Inflammation of abdominal area
Long sickness	Tuberculosis	Petechial Fever	Fever characterized by skin spotting
Lues disease	Syphilis	Phthiriasis	Lice infestation
Lues venera	Venereal disease	Phthisis	Chronic wasting away or a name for tuberculosis
Lumbago	Back pain	Plague	An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high fatality rate
Lung fever	Pneumonia		
Lung sickness	Tuberculosis	Pleurisy	Any pain in the chest area with each breath
Lying in	Time of delivery of infant		
Malignant sore throat	Diphtheria	Podagra	Gout
Mania	Insanity	PolioPotter's asthma	Fibroid pthisis
Marasmus	Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition	Pott's disease	Tuberculosis of spine
Membranous Croup	Diphtheria	Puerperal exhaustion	Death due to child birth
Meningitis	Inflations of brain or spinal cord	Puerperal fever	Elevated temperature after giving birth to an infant
Metritis	Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge		
Miasma	Poisonous vapors thought to infect the air	Puking fever	Milk sickness
Milk fever	Disease from drinking contaminated milk	Putrid fever	Diphtheria.
Milk leg	Post partum thrombophlebitis	Quinsy	Tonsillitis.
Milk sickness	Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds	Remitting fever	Malaria
		Rheumatism	Any disorder associated with pain in joints
Mormal	Gangrene	Rickets	Disease of skeletal system
Morphew	Scurvy blisters on the body	Rose cold	Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy
Mortification	Gangrene of necrotic tissue	Rotanny fever	(Child's disease) ???
Myelitis	Inflammation of the spine	Rubeola	German measles
Myocarditis	Inflammation of heart muscles	Sanguineous crust	Scab
Necrosis	Mortification of bones or tissue	Scarlatina	Scarlet fever
Nephrosis	Kidney degeneration	Scarlet fever	A disease characterized by red rash
Nepritis	Inflammation of kidneys	Scarlet rash	Roseola
Nervous prostration	Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities	Sciatica	Rheumatism in the hips
Neuralgia	Described as discomfort, such as "Headache" was neuralgia in head	Scirrhus	Cancerous tumors
		Scotomy	Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight
Nostalgia	Homesickness	Scrivener's palsy	Writer's cramp
Palsy	Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles. It was listed as "Cause of death"	Screws	Rheumatism
		Scrofula	Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands.
Paroxysm	Convulsion		Progresses slowly with abscesses and pistulas

Scruppox	develop. Young person's disease		
Scurvy	Skin disease, impetigo	Thrombosis	by high fever, headache and dizziness
	Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums and hemorrhages under skin	Thrush	Blood clot inside blood vessel
Septicemia	Blood poisoning		Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips and throat
Shakes	Delirium tremens	Tick fever	Rocky mountain spotted fever
Shaking	Chills, ague	Toxemia	Eclampsia
Shingles	Viral disease with skin blisters	Trench mouth	Painful ulcers found along gum line, Caused by poor nutrition and poor hygiene
Ship fever	Typhus		Whooping cough
Siriasis	Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure	Tussis convulsiva	Infectious fever characterized high fever, headache, and dizziness
Sloes	Milk sickness	Typhus	Smallpox
Small pox	Contagious disease with fever and blisters		Bleeding
Softening of brain	Result of stroke or hemorrhage in the brain, with an end result of the tissue softening in that area	Variola	St. Vitus Dance
		Venesection	Enlarged head
Sore throat distemper	Diphtheria or quinsy	Viper's dance	Tuberculosis of the bone
Spanish influenza	Epidemic influenza	Water on brain	Pneumonia
Spasms	Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or group of muscles, like a convulsion	White swelling	Infection of the uterus.
		Winter fever	Convulsions associated with teething, worms, elevated temperature or diarrhea
Spina bifida	Deformity of spine	Womb fever	
Spotted fever	Either typhus or meningitis	Worm fit	
Sprue	Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorders and sore throat		Yellow fever.
St. Anthony's fire	Also erysipelas, but named so because of affected skin areas are bright red in appearance	Yellowjacket	
St. Vitas dance	Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntary		
Stomatitis	Inflammation of the mouth		
Stranger's fever	Yellow fever		
Strangery	Rupture		
Sudor anglicus	Sweating sickness		
Summer complaint	Diarrhea, usually in infants caused by spoiled milk		
Sunstroke	Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause		
Swamp sickness	Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis		
Sweating sickness	Infectious and fatal disease common to UK in 15th century		
Tetanus	Infectious fever characterized		

# Names of Old Time Occupations

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Accomptant	Accountant	Dresser	A surgeon's assistant in a hospital
Almoner	Giver of charity to the needy		
Amanuensis	Secretary or stenographer	Drover	One who drives cattle, sheep, etc. to market
Artificer	A soldier mechanic who does repairs		
Bailie	Bailiff	Duffer	Peddler
Boniface	Keeper of an inn	Factor	Agent, commission merchant; one who acts or transacts business for another; Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate
Brazier	One who works with brass		
Brewster	Beer manufacturer		
Brightsmith	Metal Worker		
Caulker	One who filled up cracks (in ships or windows)	Farrier	A blacksmith, one who shoes horses
Chaisemaker	Carriage maker	Faulkner	Falconer
Chandler	Dealer or trader; one who makes or sells candles; retailer of groceries	Fell monger	One who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making
Chiffonnier	Wig maker	Fletcher	One who made bows and arrows
Clark	Clerk		
Clerk	Clergyman, cleric	Fuller	One who fulls cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing; one who cleans and finishes cloth
Cohen	Priest		
Collier	Coal miner		
Colporteur	Peddler of books		
Cooper	One who makes or repairs vessels made of staves & hoops, such as casks, barrels, tubs, etc.	Gaoler	A keeper of the goal, a jailer
		Glazier	Window glassman
		Hacker	Maker of hoes
Cordwainer	Shoemaker, originally any leather worker using leather from Cordova/Cordoba in Spain	Hatcheler	One who combed out flax
		Haymonger	Dealer in hay
		Hayward	Keeper of fences
Costermonger	Peddler of fruits and vegetables	Higgler	Itinerant peddler
Crocker	Potter	Hillier	Roof tiler
Crowner	Coroner	Hind	A farm laborer
Currier	One who dresses the coat of a horse with a curry comb	Holster	A groomer of horses
		Hooker	Reaper
Docker	Stevedore, dock worker who loads and unloads cargo	Hooper	One who made hoops for casks and barrels
Dowser	One who finds water using a rod or witching stick	Huckster	Sells small wares
		Husbandman	A farmer who cultivated the land
Draper	A dealer in dry goods		
Drayman	One who drives a long strong cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads	Journeyman	One who had served his apprenticeship and mastered his craft
		Joyner/Joiner	A skilled carpenter

Keeler	Bargeman	Snobscat/Snob	One who repaired shoes
Kempster	Wool comber	Sorter	Tailor
Lardner	Keeper of the cupboard	Spinster	A woman who spins or an unmarried woman
Lavender	Washer woman	Spurrer	Maker of spurs
Lederer	Leather maker	Squire	Country gentleman; farm owner; justice of peace
Leech	Physician	Stuff gown	Junior barrister
Longshoreman	Stevedore	Stuff gownsman	Junior barrister
Lormer	Maker of horse gear	Supercargo	Officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship
Malender	Farmer	Tanner	One who tans (cures) animal hides into leather
Maltster	Brewer	Tapley	One who puts the tap in an ale cask
Manciple	A steward	Tasker	Reaper
Mason	Bricklayer	Teamster	One who drives a team for hauling
Mintmaster	One who issued local currency	Thatcher	Roofer
Monger	Seller of goods (ale, fish)	Tide waiter	Customs inspector
Muleskinner	Teamster	Tinker	An itinerant tin pot and pan seller and repairman
Neatherder	Herds cows	Tipstaff	Policeman
Ordinary Keeper	Innkeeper with fixed prices	Travers	Toll bridge collector
Pattern Maker	A maker of a clog shod with an iron ring. A clog was a wooden pole with a pattern cut into the end	Tucker	Cleaner of cloth goods
Peregrinator	Itinerant wanderer	Turner	A person who turns wood on a lathe into spindles
Peruker	A wig maker	Victualer	A tavern keeper, or one who provides an army, navy, or ship with food supplies
Pettifogger	A shyster lawyer	Vulcan	Blacksmith
Pigman	Crockery dealer	Wagoner	Teamster not for hire
Plumber	One who applied sheet lead for roofing and set lead frames for plain or stained glass windows.	Wainwright	Wagon maker
Porter	Door keeper	Waiter	Customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide to collect duty on goods brought in
Puddler	Wrought iron worker	Webster	Operator of looms
Quarrier	Quarry worker	Wharfinger	Owner of a wharf
Rigger	Hoist tackle worker	Wheelwright	One who made or repaired wheels; wheeled carriages, etc.
Ripper	Seller of fish	Whitesmith	Tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
Roper	Maker of rope or nets	Wright	Workman, especially a construction worker
Saddler	One who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses	Yeoman	Farmer who owns his own land
Sawbones	Physician		
Sawyer	One who saws; carpenter		
Schumacker	Shoemaker		
Scribler	A minor or worthless author		
Scrivener	Professional or public copyist or writer; notary public		
Scrutiner	Election judge		
Shrieve	Sheriff		
Slater	Roofer		
Slopseller	Seller of ready-made clothes in a slop shop		

# Wars, Battle and Other North American Skirmishes

*Compiled by Daniel H. Burrows*  
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<b>WAR</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>AREA</b>
French-Spanish	1565-67	Florida
English-French	1613-1629	Canada
Anglo-French	1629	St.Lawrence River
Pequot War	1636-37	New England
???	1640-45	New Netherland
Iroquois	1642-53	New England; Acadia
Anglo-Dutch	July 1653	New Netherland
Bacon's Rebellion	1675-76	Virginia
King Philip's	1675-76	New England
War In North	1676-78	Maine
Culpepper's Rebellion	1677-80	Carolinas
Leisler's Rebellion	1688-91	New England
Revolution in Maryland	1689	Maryland
Glorious Revolution	1689	New England
King Willliam's War	1689-97	Canada
Queen Anne's	1702-13	New England
Tuscarora	1711-12	Virginia
Jenkin's Ear	1739-42	Florida
King George's	1740	Georgia and Virginia
Louisbourg	1745	New England
Fort Necessity	1754	Ohio
Anglo-French	1755-58	Canada
French & Indian	1754-63	New Eng;Virginia
Siege of Quebec	1759	Canada
American Revolution	1775-83	United States
Wyoming Valley	1782-87	Pennsylvania
Shay's Rebellion	12/1786-1/1787	Massachusetts
Whiskey Insurrection	1794	Pennsylvania
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	Ohio
War with France	1798-1800	Naval
War with Tripoli(Naval)	1801-05	North Coast Africa
Burr's Insurrection	1806-1807	South Mississippi Valley
Chesapeake (Naval)	1807	Virginia
Northwestern Indian	1811	Indiana
Florida Seminole Indian	1812	Florida (Georgia Volunteers)
War of 1812	1812-15	General
Peoria Indian	1813	Illinois
Creek Indian	1813-14	South
Lafitte's Pirates	1814	Local
Barbary Pirates	1815	North Coast Africa
Seminole Indian	1817-18	Florida and Georgia

Lafitte's Pirates	1821	Galveston
Arickaree Indian	1823	Missouri River; Dakota Territory
Fever River Indian	1827	Illinois
Winnebago Indian	1827	Wisconsin
Sac & Fox Indian	1831	Illinois
Black Hawk	1832	Illinois and Wisconsin
Toledo	1835-36	Ohio and Michigan
Texan	1835-36	Texas
Indian Stream	1835-36	New Hampshire
Creek Indian	1836-37	Georgia and Alabama
Florida (Seminole)	1835-42	Florida, Georgia, and Alabama
Sabine/Southwestern	1836-37	Louisiana
Indian Cherokee	1836-38	
Osage Indian	1837	Missouri
Heatherly Disturbance	1836	Missouri
Mormon	1838	Missouri
Aroostook	1839	Maine
Dorr's Rebellion	1842	Rhode Island
Mormon	1844	Illinois
Mexican	1846-1848	Mexico
Cayuse Indian	1847-48	Oregon
Texas & New Mexico Indian	1849-55	
California Indian	1851-52	
Utah Indian	1850-53	
Rogue River Indian	1851, 1853, 1856	Oregon
Oregon Indian	1854	Oregon
Nicaraguan	1854-58	Naval
Kansas Troubles	1854-59	Kansas
Yakima Indian	1855	Local
Klamath & Salmon	1855	Oregon & Idaho
Florida Indian	1855-58	Florida
John Brown's Raid	1859	Virginia
War of Rebellion	1860-65	General
Cheyenne	1861-64	Local
Sioux	1862-63	Minnesota
Indian Campaign	1865-68	Oregon, Idaho, California
Fenian Invasion	1866	New England
Indian Campaign	1867-69	Kansas, Colorado and Indian Territory
Modac Indian	1872-73	Oregon
Apaches	1873	Arizona
Indian Campaigns	1874-75	KS, CO, TX, NM, and Indian Territory
Cheyenne & Sioux	1876-77	Dakota
Nez Perce	1877	Idaho
Bannock	1878	Idaho, Washington and Wyoming Territory
White River (Ute Indian)	1879	Utah and Colorado
Cheyenne	1878-79	Dakota & Montana
Spanish-American	1898-99	Cuba
Phillippine Insurrection	1899-1902	Philippine Islands

# What's on Each US Federal Census From 1790-1940?

## Compiled by Tracey Carrington Converse

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**1790** Name of family head, free white males of 16 years and up; free white males, under 16; free white females; slaves.

**1800 & 1810** Names of family head; if white, age and sex; race; slaves.

**1820** Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry (agriculture, commerce, and manufactures).

**1830** Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; deaf and dumb; blind; foreigners not naturalized.

**1840** Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic and whether in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of six classes of industry and one of occupation; literacy; pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.

**1850** Name; age; sex; race; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; value of real estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether a pauper or convict. Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

**1860** Name; age; sex; race; value of real estate; value of personal estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict; number of slave houses. Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

**1870** Name; age; race; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; birthplaces; whether parents were foreign born; month of birth if born within the year; month of marriage if married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; male citizens 21 and over, and number of such persons denied the right to vote for other than rebellion. Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year.

**1880** Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; month of birth if born within the census year; occupation; months unemployed during the year; sickness or temporary disability; whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents. Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year.

**1890** General schedules most destroyed. Supplemental sched-

ules for Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows.

**1900** Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration and whether naturalized; occupation; months not employed; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; whether on a farm; home owned or rented and if owned, whether mortgaged.

**1910** Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years of present marriage; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace and mother tongue of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration, whether naturalized, and whether able to speak English, or if not, language spoken; occupation, industry, and class of worker; if an employee, whether out of work during year; literacy; school attendance; home owned or rented; if owned, whether mortgaged; whether farm or house; whether a survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy; whether blind, deaf and dumb.

**1920** Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; if foreign born, year of immigration to the U.S., whether naturalized, and year of naturalization; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents mother tongue of foreign born; ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; home owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgaged,

**1930\*** Address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, language spoken in home before coming to U.S., year of immigration, whether naturalized, and ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Indian; whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation.

**1940\*** Address; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; whether on a farm; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status; school attendance; educational attainment; birthplace; citizenship of foreign born; location of residence a years ago and whether on a farm; employment status; if at work, whether in private or nonemergency government work, or in public emergency work (WPA, CCC, NYA, etc.); if in private or nonemergency government work, hours worked in week; if seeking work or on public emergency work, duration of unemployment; occupation, industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year; income last year.

*\*These census records are not currently available for viewing by the public. The US Government has mandated that the records be closed for 72 years after the census was taken. The 1930 census will be open after 2002.*