

Census Fact Sheet

Year:	Census Day:	Mos Allowed:	Relationships + Marital Status:	Birth:	Military:	Economic:
Governing Body:			Occupation + Education:	Immigration + Naturalization:	Citizenship, Ethnicity + Religion:	Medical + Disability:
1790	8/2/1790	9	None.	Wide division of age for free white males (under 16, 16 and older). No age divisions for other.	None	None
United States, Federal			None	None	Enumerations divided between free whites, other free persons (ethnicity not specified) and slaves.	None

Only HOH was listed by name. The jurisdiction of the original thirteen states canvassed an area of seventeen present states. Schedules survive for eleven of the thirteen original states: Connecticut, Maine (part of Massachusetts at the time), Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont. (Vermont became the fourteenth state early in 1791 and was included in the census schedules).

Enumerators were only required to make one copy of the census schedules to be held by the clerk of the district court in their respective area. In 1830, Congress passed a law requiring the return of all decennial censuses from 1790-1830. At this point it was discovered that many of the 1790 schedules had been lost or destroyed. Thus, we have about two-thirds of the original census from the time period. The 1790 census suffered district losses of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Virginia. However, some of the schedules for these states have been re-created using tax lists and other records. Virginia was eventually reconstructed from tax lists as well as some counties from North Carolina and Maryland.

Census losses included Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey and Virginia. Since Virginia had extant tax lists covering all of its counties for the years immediately preceding 1790, the Census Office used these tax lists to reconstruct the 1790 name lists for the state. A few 1790 counties of other states were also reconstructed from tax lists, including certain counties in North Carolina and Maryland. The Census Office's 1790 volumes are limited to the federal court districts of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont, and the reconstructed Virginia lists.

In 1908, the Census Office undertook a project to index the 1790 census name lists, a publication now commonly known as the 1790 Heads of Families. It includes the name lists for 12 of the 16 federal court districts that were originally enumerated in the 1790 census. Vermont entered the Union as the 14th state in early 1791, its census taken as of 1 April 1791. Also in 1790, Maine was still part of Massachusetts, but had its own census because it was a separate federal court district. The same was true of Kentucky, which was still part of Virginia.

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1800	8/4/1800	9	None is reported directly, though some may be concluded from the age and gender distribution in the household.	Free white males and females were divided into 5 age divisions.	None	None
United States, Federal			None	None	None	None

The 1800 federal census included two new states admitted to the Union since 1790: Kentucky and Tennessee, for a total of 16 states in the Union. In addition, three territories were enumerated for the first time in 1800: Mississippi Territory, the Northwest Territory and Indiana Territory. Maine was still a federal court district within the state of Massachusetts and had a separate census taken. The District of Columbia was created in 1791 from land ceded by Maryland and Virginia, but its first census of 1800 was taken with Maryland and Virginia.

Enumerators of the 1800 census were asked to include the following categories in the census: name of head of household, number of free white males and females in age categories: 0 to 10, 10 to 16, 16 to 26, 26 to 45, 45 and older; number of other free persons except Indians not taxed; number of slaves; and town or district and county of residence. The categories allowed Congress to determine persons residing in the United States for collection of taxes and the appropriation of seats in the House of Representatives. Most entries are arranged in the order of visitation, but some have been rearranged to appear in alphabetical order by initial letter of the surname.

District-wide census losses include those for Georgia, Indiana Territory, Kentucky, Mississippi Territory, New Jersey, Northwest Territory and Tennessee. These have no known substitutes except for some isolated tax lists.

Schedules survive for 13 states. Lost schedules include those for Georgia, Indiana Territory, Kentucky, Mississippi Territory, New Jersey, Northwest Territory, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alexandria County, District of Columbia. Some of the schedules for these states have been re-created using tax lists and other records.

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1810	8/6/1810	10	None is reported directly, though some may be concluded from the age and gender distribution in the household.	Free white males and females were divided into 5 age divisions.	None	None
United States, Federal			None	None	None	None

The 1810 federal census included the new state of Ohio, admitted to the union in 1803, bringing the total to 17 states in the Union. The 1810 census also included the District of Columbia, separated in the census schedules from Virginia and Maryland for the first time. In addition, six territories in the public domain were enumerated: Illinois Territory, Indiana Territory, Louisiana Territory (renamed Missouri Territory in 1812), Michigan Territory, Mississippi Territory and Orleans Territory.

Schedules exist for 17 states and District of Columbia, Georgia territory, Mississippi territory, Louisiana territory, Orleans, Michigan territory, and Illinois territory. There was, however, a district wide loss for District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana Territory (MO), New Jersey and Tennessee. Partial losses included Illinois Territory, which had only two counties (Randolph is extant, St. Clair is lost.), and OH, all lost except Washington County. Some of the schedules for these states have been re-created using tax lists and other records.

District-wide census losses include those for the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana Territory, Michigan Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana (MO) Territory, New Jersey and Tennessee. Partial losses include those for Illinois Territory and Ohio.

In 1810, the U.S. marshals and their assistants who took the census were instructed to obtain information about manufacturing. However, since they were not told what questions to ask, the information collected varied widely. For example, Eli Waste of Wilmington, Windham Co., VT, owned one loom that produced the following yards of cloth: 60 woolen, 50 linen, 10 cotton, and 50 mixed fabrics, while James Weston [sic, Westurn] of Orwell, Rutland (now Addison) Co., VT, owned seven sheep, one spinning wheel, and one little spinning wheel that produced 25 yards of woolen cloth and 15 yards of linen cloth.

Clues about livestock may lead to personal property tax records, kept by the county treasurer, county auditor, or equivalent official.

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1820	8/7/1820	13	None is reported directly, though some may be concluded from the age and gender distribution in the household.	Free whites are divided into 5 age categories each gender. Free colored persons + slaves divided into four age categories each gender.	None	None. Some facts can be learned from manufacturing schedules.
United States, Federal			Counts were taken of persons in each household engaged in agriculture, commercial, or manufacture occupations.	Number of foreigners not naturalized is listed.	Counts are distinguished between free whites, free colored, slaves and other persons except indians not taxed.	None

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By 1820 six new states had been formed – bringing the total to 23 states in the Union – including Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Maine. Orleans Territory became the state of Louisiana in 1812, and Louisiana Territory was renamed Missouri Territory the same year. Michigan Territory spanned the northern portion of the Old Northwest Territory, north of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. A new Arkansas Territory was created from the southern area of Missouri Territory in 1819.

District-wide census losses include Arkansas Territory, Missouri Territory and New Jersey. Partial losses included counties of Alabama. Tennessee had two federal court districts in 1820, one with a U.S Courthouse in Nashville, the other in Knoxville. The records from the Nashville District returned, while the Knoxville schedules are presumed lost.

Some of the schedules for these states have been re-created using tax lists and other records.

The 1820 census reported the number of "Foreigners not naturalized" in each household

Although these censuses do not specify which person or persons in the household were aliens, this clue should alert the researcher (1) to search for known household members in immigration records, (2) to be alert to clues in other records that point to the suspected immigrant's possible foreign origins, and (3) to search for possible later naturalization records for the suspected immigrant. Unfortunately, however, there are relatively few ship passenger lists (immigration records) before January 1, 1820, when the Federal Government began requiring such lists to be presented to collectors of customs.

Occupation + Economic Data:

The 1820 census reported the number of persons in each household who engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.

If household members engaged in agriculture (i.e., were farmers), the researcher should check for deeds and mortgages in the county recorder's office or equivalent agency, and for real and personal property tax records kept by the county auditor, county treasurer, or equivalent official. Not all farmers owned land or livestock, of course, but it is always worthwhile to check all extant records for the place where a person is known to have lived.

If household members engaged in manufacturing, the researcher should examine NARA microfilm publication M279, Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures (27 rolls). According to the instructions given the U.S. marshals and their assistants, persons engaged in manufacturing included both (1) both employees in "manufacturing establishments" and (2) "artificers, handicrafts men, and mechanics whose labor is preeminently of the hand, and not upon the field." The manufacturing census schedules in M279 include information about:

- * The type of business;
- * Kinds and quantities of raw materials used;
- * Number of persons employed;
- * Number and type of machinery;
- * Expenditures for capital (equipment) and wages;
- * Type and quality of goods produced annually; and
- * General remarks.

Three cautions are in order, however:

First, a person listed as a manufacturer in the population census may not be included in the 1820 manufacturing schedules in M279. For example, M279 contains information about 13 manufacturing establishments in Batavia (now Middlefield), Burton, Chardon, and Parkman Twps., Geauga Co., OH, but the population census lists 60 households in the same townships in which one or more persons were engaged in manufacturing!

Second, a household may include only persons "engaged in agriculture" according to the population census, yet have a manufacturing schedule in M279. For example, M279 includes a manufacturing schedule for a pot and pearl ashery owned by "Ives & Doty" of Parkman Twp., Geauga Co., OH, yet the population census reported Jesse Ives and Asa Doty's households only included persons "engaged in agriculture."

Third, persons who are not listed as head of household in the population census may have a manufacturing schedule in M279. For example, Daniel Earle, Oliver Gavitt, and R.W. Scott are all listed in M279 as manufacturers in Parkman Township, Geauga Co., OH, but are not named as heads of household in the population census anywhere in the county.

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1830	6/1/1830	12	None is reported directly, though some may be concluded from the age and gender distribution in the household.	Free whites are divided into 13 age categories each gender. Free colored persons + slaves divided into 6 age categories each gender.	None	None.
United States, Federal			None	Number of "ALIENS--Foreigners not naturalized" in each household is listed.	Counts are distinguished between free whites, free colored, slaves.	Count of blind -- counts are differentiated between free white and slaves/colored. Deaf + dumb are counted in three age divisions for both

Missouri achieved statehood in 1821, bringing the total number of states to 24. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819, but treaty ratification didn't occur until 1821. Florida became a territory in 1822, and its first census was taken in 1830.

The only census losses for 1830 include some countywide losses in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Mississippi.

Although these censuses do not specify which person or persons in the household were aliens, this clue should alert the researcher (1) to search for known household members in immigration records, (2) to be alert to clues in other records that point to the suspected immigrant's possible foreign origins, and (3) to search for possible later naturalization records for the suspected immigrant. Unfortunately, however, there are relatively few ship passenger lists (immigration records) before January 1, 1820, when the Federal Government began requiring such lists to be presented to collectors of customs.

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1840	6/1/1840	18	None is reported directly, though some may be concluded from the age and gender distribution in the household.	Free whites are divided into 13 age categories each gender. Free colored persons + slaves divided into 6 age categories each gender.	The name and exact age of Revolutionary War pensioners is reported.	None; researchers should check land and tax records kept by county officials, especially when the household was engaged in agricultural pursuits.
United States, Federal			Lists number of persons in each household engaged in mining; agriculture; commerce; manufactures and trades; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers; and learned professions and engineers. Schools, students + white illiterates over 21 are counted.	None	Counts were separate for categories of free white, free colored and slave.	Blind are counted separately for white + colored. Deaf + dumb are counted in three age divisions for white and total only for colored. Insane + idiots are counted for public charge + private charge separately for both white + colored.

The new states of Arkansas and Michigan were included in the 1840 Federal Census, bringing the total state count to 26. Florida Territory was enumerated, as were two new territories: Wisconsin Territory and Iowa Territory. The Indian Territory was created in 1828 from the western part of Arkansas Territory, but no federal census was taken in that area until 1860.

There were no substantial census losses for the 1840 census.

Military Service

The 1840 census asked for the names and ages of "Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, Included in the Foregoing [Household]." Pensioners included both veterans and widows. For example, veteran Alexander Tackels, aged 85, was enumerated in the household of Jonathan Arnold in Middlebury, Genesee (now Wyoming) Co., NY, and the widow Chloe McCullar, aged 81 1/2, was enumerated in the household of W.W. Blake in St. Albans Township, Licking Co., OH.

This clue should lead the researcher to Revolutionary War military service and pension records. The pension files, which are especially useful, have been reproduced in NARA microfilm publication M804, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files (2,670 rolls).. Military service records are also available on microfilm; for more information see listings for Record Group 93, War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, in Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996), which is available online or for purchase.

Since elderly persons usually resided with kinfolk, the pensioners' presence in these households should be a clue that the pensioner may be related to someone in the household. For example, William W. Blake's wife's maiden name was Nancy McCullar; she was one of Chloe McCullar's children.

census anywhere in the county.

The 1840 census reported the number of persons in each household who engaged in mining; agriculture; commerce; manufactures and trades; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers; and learned professions and engineers. Again, researchers should check land and tax records kept by county officials, especially when the household was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

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1850	6/1/1850	5	Marital status is listed only for those married within the year.	Age and place of birth (state, territory or country) is given for each individual enumerated.	None	Value of real estate owned is listed for HOH. Paupers are noted as such.
United States, Federal			Listed for males over 15 years of age. Convicts are noted as such. Illiteracy for those above age 20 and school attendance within the year is noted.	None.	White, colored and mulatto are differentiated.	Whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic is noted.

For the first time in the history of the United States census, enumerators of the 1850 census were instructed to record the names of every person in the household. Added to this, enumerators were presented with printed instructions, which account for the greater degree of accuracy compared with earlier censuses. Enumerators were asked to include the following categories in the census: name; age as of the census day; sex; color; birthplace; occupation of males over age fifteen; value of real estate; whether married within the previous year; whether deaf-mute, blind, insane, or "idiotic"; whether able to read or write for individuals over age twenty; and whether the person attended school within the previous year. No relationships were shown between members of a household. The categories allowed Congress to determine persons residing in the United States for collection of taxes and the appropriation of seats in the House of Representatives.

Between 1840 and 1850, five new states were added: Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California for a total of 31 states. In addition, four new territories were included: Oregon Territory, Minnesota Territory, New Mexico Territory and Utah Territory. No enumeration for the Unorganized Territory of the Great Plains was included.

The 1850 Census includes the following states and territories: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota Territory (includes Dakota area), Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico Territory (includes Arizona area), New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon Territory (includes Washington and Idaho areas), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah Territory, Vermont, Virginia (includes West Virginia counties), Wisconsin.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

Manufacturing schedules in 1820, 1850, and 1860 reported the name of the manufacturer; the type of business or product; the amount of capital invested; the quantities, kinds, and value of raw materials used; the quantities, kinds, and value of product produced annually; the kind of power or machinery used; the number of men and women employed; and the average monthly cost of male and female labor. The amount of detail reported in these schedules increased in 1870 and again in 1880. In 1880, supplemental schedules were also used for specific industries, such as for boot and shoemaking, lumber and saw mills, flour and grist mills.

Exclusions--Small manufacturing operations that produced less than \$500 worth of goods were not included on any of the schedules.

William Dollarhide, *The Census Book: A Genealogist's Guide to Federal Census Facts, Schedules and Indexes*, Heritage Quest: Bountiful, Utah, 2000.

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1860	6/1/1860	5	Marital status is listed only for those married within the year.	Age and place of birth (state, territory or country) is given for each individual enumerated.	None	Value of real estate owned is listed for HOH. Paupers are noted as such.
United States, Federal			Occupation listed for males over 15. Convicts are noted. Ability to speak + read English for those over 20 and school attendance w/in the yr is noted.	None.	White, colored and mulatto are differentiated.	Whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic is noted.

Two new states – Minnesota and Oregon – were added to the Union for a total of 33 states. The existing territories of New Mexico and Utah were included in the 1860 census as were three new territories: Washington Territory, Nebraska Territory and Kansas Territory. A census was taken for non-Indians living in the region matching the present bounds of Oklahoma, unofficially called the "Indian Territory." These names were added to the end of the Arkansas lists. The remainder of the Unorganized Territory left by the creation of Nebraska Territory and the state of Minnesota was also included in the 1860 census, enumerated as Unorganized Dakota Territory.

The Ancestry database presently includes the following states and territories: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Dakota Territory, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas Territory (includes parts of Colorado), Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska Territory (includes parts of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico Territory (includes Arizona), New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington Territory and Wisconsin.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

Manufacturing schedules in 1820, 1850, and 1860 reported the name of the manufacturer; the type of business or product; the amount of capital invested; the quantities, kinds, and value of raw materials used; the quantities, kinds, and value of product produced annually; the kind of power or machinery used; the number of men and women employed; and the average monthly cost of male and female labor. The amount of detail reported in these schedules increased in 1870 and again in 1880. In 1880, supplemental schedules were also used for specific industries, such as for boot and shoemaking, lumber and saw mills, flour and grist mills.

Exclusions--Small manufacturing operations that produced less than \$500 worth of goods were not included on any of the schedules.

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1870	6/1/1870	5	Marital status is listed only for those married within the year. The marriage month is given.	Age and place of birth (state, territory or country) is given. Foreign birth of mother and father is noted. If born within the year, the month is noted.	None	Value of real estate + personal estate is listed for HOH. Paupers are noted as such.
United States, Federal			Occupation listed for males over 15. Convicts are noted. Ability to read and write noted. School attendance w/in the yr is noted.	Foreign born parentage is noted only. Foreign born individuals can be identified through the place of birth listed.	Citizenship for males over 21 distinguished between those with and without voting rights. White, Black, Mulatto, Chinese + Indian are differentiated.	Whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic is noted.

Four new states were added to the Union between 1860 and 1870 for a total of 37 states: Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska. In addition, six new territories were created: Dakota Territory, Colorado Territory, Arizona Territory, Idaho Territory, Montana Territory and Wyoming Territory. The Unorganized Territory, unofficially called the "Indian Territory" was not enumerated for non-Indians in 1870.

The 1870 census form called for the dwelling houses to be numbered in the order of visitation; families numbered in order of visitation; and the name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June 1870 was with the family.

The 1870 census (column 19) has a check mark for "Male Citizens of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards." If the person was a foreign-born citizen, this means that he had become naturalized by 1870.

If the occupation listed is "farmer," the researcher should look for information about the farmer's land ownership, crops, and livestock in the agricultural census schedules. If the person was a saw or grist miller, cheese maker, or other "manufacturer," the researcher should check the manufacturing census schedules.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

Manufacturing schedules in 1820, 1850, and 1860 reported the name of the manufacturer; the type of business or product; the amount of capital invested; the quantities, kinds, and value of raw materials used; the quantities, kinds, and value of product produced annually; the kind of power or machinery used; the number of men and women employed; and the average monthly cost of male and female labor. The amount of detail reported in these schedules increased in 1870 and again in 1880. In 1880, supplemental schedules were also used for specific industries, such as for boot and shoemaking, lumber and saw mills, flour and grist mills.

Exclusions--Small manufacturing operations that produced less than \$500 worth of goods were not included on any of the schedules.

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1880	6/1/1880	1	Relationship to HOH and marital status is given. Marriage within the year is noted.	Age and place of birth is noted. Parents place of birth is noted. If born within the year, the month is noted.	None	None
United States, Federal			Occupation listed for each person. Number of months unemployed during the year is noted. School attendance + ability to read/write is noted.	Foreign born identified through place of birth.	White, Black, Mulatto, Chinese + Indian are differentiated.	If disability prevents carrying out normal obligations it is described. Otherwise columns are used to note blind, deaf + dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed.

Colorado was the only state admitted to the Union between 1870 and 1880, bringing the total to 38 states. Eight territories were enumerated: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming territories. Unorganized Alaska was enumerated, but the "Indian Territory" was not enumerated for non-Indians. Unlike any previous censuses, after microfilming, the original 1880 census schedules for several states were transferred from the National Archives to various state archives, state libraries, or universities libraries. Only the original 1880 schedules for Pennsylvania remain at the National Archives. Several originals were later transferred to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D.C.

Thirty-eight states (including the recently admitted Colorado) were enumerated in the 1880 census, along with eight territories: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Non-organized Alaska was also enumerated, but the "Indian Territory" (now Oklahoma) was not enumerated for non-Indians.

The 1880 census was the first to identify an individual's relation to the head of household. In addition, the 1880 census was the first to identify the state, county, and other subdivisions; the name of the street and house number for urban households; illness or disability at the time the census was taken; marital status; number of months unemployed during the year; and the state or country of birth of every individual's father and mother.

The 1880 census is a valuable tool in part because it is the only U.S. census available for the last two decades of the 1800s. Most of the original 1890 population schedules were destroyed in a fire at the Commerce Department in 1921. Less than one percent of the schedules—records enumerating only 6,160 individuals—survived.

If the occupation listed is "farmer," the researcher should look for information about the farmer's land ownership, crops, and livestock in the agricultural census schedules. If the person was a saw or grist miller, cheese maker, or other "manufacturer," the researcher should check the manufacturing census schedules.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

Manufacturing schedules in 1820, 1850, and 1860 reported the name of the manufacturer; the type of business or product; the amount of capital invested; the quantities, kinds, and value of raw materials used; the quantities, kinds, and value of product produced annually; the kind of power or machinery used; the number of men and women employed; and the average monthly cost of male and female labor. The amount of detail reported in these schedules increased in 1870 and again in 1880. In 1880, supplemental schedules were also used for specific industries, such as for boot and shoemaking, lumber and saw mills, flour and grist mills.

Exclusions--Small manufacturing operations that produced less than \$500 worth of goods were not included on any of the schedules.

Soon after the creation of the Social Security Administration, clerical workers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were called upon to create an index to the 1880 census. The new indexing method used a helpful coding system for names called Soundex.

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1900	6/1/1900	1	Relationship to HOH is noted. Marital status and length of present marriage is noted. Number of children and how many still living is listed.	Month and year of birth is given in addition to age at last birthday. Place of birth and parents place of birth is noted.	None	Whether home is owned or rented, if rented whether mortgaged or free and clear, whether a farm or house and if a farm, the # on farm schedule all shown.
United States, Federal			Occupation + months not employed listed. For education, months in school during yr, ability to read, write and speak English are noted.	Year of immigration, number of years in the US and whether naturalized is shown.	Color or race is specified. Citizenship can be determined from place of birth and naturalization status.	None

Utah was the only state to join the Union in the decade prior to this decennial census, making a total of 45 states. Hawaii was annexed to the U.S. in 1898, became a territory in 1900 and later a state.

There are hand-entered Soundex indexes for 1900, which were created by the WPA. These are complete for every head-of-household and for all states.

The 1900 census (column 11) and 1910 census (column 10) indicate how many children were born to each woman. The 1900 census (column 12) and 1910 census (column 11) indicate how many of those children were still living. These clues can help determine whether the researcher has identified all children in a given family, and whether any were deceased when either census was taken.

The 1900 census (column 16), 1910 census (column 15), 1920 census (column 13), and 1930 census (column 22) each indicate the person's year of immigration to the United States. This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

The 1900 census (column 18), the 1910 census (column 16), and 1920 census (column 14), and 1930 census (column 23) indicate the person's naturalization status. The answers are "Al" for alien, "Pa" for "first papers," and "Na" for naturalized.

The 1900 census (column 25), 1910 census (column 26), 1920 census (column 7), and 1930 census (column 7) indicate whether the person owned ("O") or rented ("R") the home or farm.

The 1900 census (column 26), 1910 census (column 27), and 1920 census (column 8) indicate whether home and farm owners owned their property with a mortgage ("M") or free of mortgage ("F").

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1910	4/15/1910	1	Relationship to HOH is noted. Marital status and length of present marriage is noted. Number of children and how many still living is listed.	Age at last birthday is given. Place of birth and parents place of birth is noted.	Survivors of Union or Confederate Army or Navy are noted.	Whether home is owned or rented, if rented whether mortgaged or free and clear, whether a farm or house and if a farm, the # on farm schedule all shown.
United States, Federal			Occupation + months not employed listed. The nature of employer, whether an employee or employee or working on own account and if working on 4/15 is noted. Months in school during yr, ability to read, write and language if not English is noted.	Year of immigration and whether naturalized is shown.	Color or race is specified. Citizenship can be determined from place of birth and naturalization status.	Whether blind (both eyes) and whether deaf and dumb is noted.

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Oklahoma was the only state recently formed prior to this census, making a total of 46 states in 1907.

The 1900 census (column 11) and 1910 census (column 10) indicate how many children were born to each woman. The 1900 census (column 12) and 1910 census (column 11) indicate how many of those children were still living. These clues can help determine whether the researcher has identified all children in a given family, and whether any were deceased when either census was taken.

The 1900 census (column 16), 1910 census (column 15), 1920 census (column 13), and 1930 census (column 22) each indicate the person's year of immigration to the United States. This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

The 1900 census (column 18), the 1910 census (column 16), and 1920 census (column 14), and 1930 census (column 23) indicate the person's naturalization status. The answers are "Al" for alien, "Pa" for "first papers," and "Na" for naturalized.

The 1900 census (column 25), 1910 census (column 26), 1920 census (column 7), and 1930 census (column 7) indicate whether the person owned ("O") or rented ("R") the home or farm.

The 1900 census (column 26), 1910 census (column 27), and 1920 census (column 8) indicate whether home and farm owners owned their property with a mortgage ("M") or free of mortgage ("F").

The 1910 census (column 30) indicates whether the person was a "survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy." The answers are "UA" for Union Army, "UN" for Union Navy, "CA" for Confederate Army, and "CN" for Confederate Navy. These clues lead to military service and pension records; see Civil War Records and Confederate Pension Records for more information.

A word of caution: On the 1910 census, columns 30-32 are often "overwritten" with numbers like 2-1-0-0 or 6-9-0-0. These numbers are not the answers for columns 30-32, but were data summaries used by Census Bureau tabulators in Washington, DC, to compile statistical data.

Soundex/Miracode

The 1910 Soundex and Miracode indexes were compiled in 1962 for 21 states by the staff of the Personal Census Search section of the Bureau of the Census. The Miracode indexes were done using computers, while the Soundex indexes were done on hand-entered index cards, similar to all of the other Soundex indexes.

Soundex States

Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana (except Shreveport and New Orleans), Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Miracode States

Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana (Shreveport and New Orleans only), Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

The phonetic coding method for the Miracode index is identical to the Soundex coding system. The two differ only in the citation given for a household being indexed. For each of the Miracode printouts, the citation includes the Volume number, Enumeration District Number, and Visitation Number (house number) taken from the original census schedules pages; while the 1910 Soundex cards cite the Volume Number, Enumeration District Number and Sheet Number.

Census Fact Sheet

Year:	Census Day:	Mos Allowed:	Relationships + Marital Status:	Birth:	Military:	Economic:
Governing Body:			Occupation + Education:	Immigration + Naturalization:	Citizenship, Ethnicity + Religion:	Medical + Disability:
1920	1/1/1920	1	Relationship to HOH is noted. Marital status is noted.	Age at last birthday is given. Place of birth and native tongue is listed for individual and both parents.	None	Whether home is owned or rented, if rented whether mortgaged or free and clear are shown. The number on farm schedule is listed.
United States, Federal			Occupation listed. The nature of employer, whether an employee or employee or working on own account are noted. Attended school during yr, ability to read and write, speak english and native tongue are noted.	Year of immigration and whether naturalized is shown. If naturalized the year is shown.	Color or race is specified. Citizenship can be determined from place of birth and naturalization status.	None

Arizona and New Mexico were both made states in 1912, bringing the total to 48 states, and Alaska became an official territory in 1912.

What Areas are Included:

The 1920 census includes all fifty U.S. states and territories, as well as Military and Naval Forces, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and for the first time American Samoa, Guam, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Due to boundary modifications in Europe resulting from World War I, some individuals were uncertain about how to identify their national origin. Enumerators were instructed to spell out the name of the city, state, province, or region of respondents who declared that they or their parents had been born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, or Turkey. Interpretation of the birthplace varied from one enumerator to another. Some failed to identify specific birthplaces within those named countries, and others provided an exact birthplace in countries not designated in the instructions.

There are no separate Indian population schedules in the 1920 census. Inhabitants of reservations were enumerated in the general population schedules. Enumerators were instructed not to report servicemen in the family enumerations but to treat them as residents of their duty posts. The 1920 census includes schedules for overseas military and naval forces.

[Taken from Chapter 5: Research in Census Records, *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy* by Loretto Dennis Szucs; edited by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking (Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry Incorporated, 1997).]

The 1900 census (column 16), 1910 census (column 15), 1920 census (column 13), and 1930 census (column 22) each indicate the person's year of immigration to the United States. This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

The 1900 census (column 18), the 1910 census (column 16), and 1920 census (column 14), and 1930 census (column 23) indicate the person's naturalization status. The answers are "Al" for alien, "Pa" for "first papers," and "Na" for naturalized.

The 1900 census (column 25), 1910 census (column 26), 1920 census (column 7), and 1930 census (column 7) indicate whether the person owned ("O") or rented ("R") the home or farm.

The 1900 census (column 26), 1910 census (column 27), and 1920 census (column 8) indicate whether home and farm owners owned their property with a mortgage ("M") or free of mortgage ("F").

There are hand-entered Soundex indexes for 1920, which were created by the WPA. These are complete for every head-of-household and for all states.

Census Fact Sheet

Year:	Census Day:	Mos Allowed:	Relationships + Marital Status:	Birth:	Military:	Economic:
Governing Body:			Occupation + Education:	Immigration + Naturalization:	Citizenship, Ethnicity + Religion:	Medical + Disability:
1930	4/1/1930	1	Relationship to HOH is noted. Marital status and age at first marriage is noted.	Age at last birthday is given. Place of birth is listed for individual and both parents.	Veterans of US military or naval forces mobilized for any war or expedition (yes or no) and what war or expedition is indicated.	Whether home is owned or rented, if owned value of home, if rented monthly rent is listed. Ownership of radio is noted. Whether home is on a farm is noted. The number on farm schedule is listed.
United States, Federal			Occupation + industry are listed. Class of work and employment status listed. (Line # shown for unemployed.) Attended school during yr, ability to read and write are noted. Ability to speak English and native tongue for foreign born are noted.	Year of immigration and whether naturalized is shown.	Color or race is specified. Citizenship can be determined from place of birth and naturalization status.	None

Census Fact Sheet

The official census day was April 1, 1930, except for Alaska. The Bureau, however, began taking the census on April 2, 1930. Because of anticipated severe weather in April, the Alaska census day was October 1, 1929.

For the 1930 census, the Bureau of the Census developed a new ED numbering system for 52 of the 56 jurisdictions. Within each state, each county has a distinct number that is followed by the specific enumeration district number. The county numbers were assigned based on the alphabetical order of the counties within each state. For example, Adams County, Washington, has EDs 1-1 to 1-22; Asotin has EDs 2-1 to 2-17; and Benton County has EDs 3-1 to 3-29. American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, however, did not use this system.

Sometimes no one lived in an ED, in which case the enumerator wrote "no population" on the sheet. These EDs are noted by "NP" in the catalog. Some of the EDs contain as few as one person. Care must be taken when viewing the film in order to not miss these small EDs. In a few cases, the Bureau combined two EDs. The number that was not used is listed as "void."

Census Losses

There is no roll 1602. Roll number 1602 (New York) was skipped during the original filming. The EDs for Queens, however, are complete. See rolls 1582 to 1601 and 1603 to 1612.

In order to protect the privacy of individual citizens, census records are not released publicly until exactly 72 years from the official census date. 1930 is the most recent census year available and was released on 1 April 2002. (The 1940 census records will be available in 2012.)

Entries were required in the following columns:

- * Cols. 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 25—For all persons
- * Cols. 7, 8, 9, and 10—For heads of household only (Col. 8 requires no entry for a farm family)
- * Col. 15—For married persons only
- * Col. 17—For all persons 12 years of age and over
- * Cols. 21, 22, and 23—For all foreign-born persons
- * Col. 24—For all persons 10 years of age and over
- * Col. 26, 27, and 28—For all persons for whom an occupation is reported in Col. 25
- * Col. 30—For all males 21 years of age and over

Individuals in Alaska, and Indians were asked slightly different questions. For example, Indians were not asked about their mother's country of origin, but which tribe she belonged to.

Servicemen were not recorded with their families in the 1930 census; they were treated as residents of their duty posts. If you're looking for someone in the military, you should not assume they will be listed in their home town.

Children that were born between the official start date of the census and the actual day of enumeration were not included. Individuals that were alive on the official start date of the census but deceased by the actual day of enumeration were included.

Indians were included in the enumeration of the general population, though they were asked different questions than the general population.

The 1930 census (column 8) indicates the value of home, if owned, or the monthly rental, if rented.

These clues should lead researchers to the county recorder's office or equivalent agency for deeds, mortgages, and property tax records.

The 1930 census (column 31) indicates military service in other wars with "Sp" for Spanish-American War, "Phil" for Philippine Insurrection, "Box" for Boxer Rebellion, "Mex" for Mexican Expedition, and "WW" for World War I.

Abbreviations in the 1930 census schedules:

Those recording census information in the year 1930 were provided sheets by the government on which information was to be recorded. At the bottom of these pages were found a set of instructions, abbreviations to be used, and which entries were required to be recorded. The following is a list of abbreviations that were to be used in their respective columns. (The information provided is transcribed directly from the census schedules.)

Abbreviations were to be used in the columns as shown:

- * Cols. 18, 19, 20, and 21—Use no abbreviations for state or country of birth or for mother tongue

Census Fact Sheet

- * Col. 6—Indicate the home-maker in each family by the letter "H" following the word which shows the relationship as "Wife - H"
- * Col. 7—Owned = O, Rented = R
- * Col. 9—Radio Set = R. Make no entry for families having no radio set.
- * Col. 11—Male = M, Female = F
- * Col. 12—White = W, Negro = Neg., Mexican = Mex., Indian = In., Chinese = Ch., Japanese = Jp., Filipina = Fil., Hindu = Hin., Korean = Kor., Other races spell out in full
- * Col. 14—Single = S, Married = M, Widowed = Wd, Divorced = D
- * Col. 23—Naturalized = Na, First Papers = Pa, Alien = Al
- * Col. 27—Employer = E, Wage or Salary Worker = W, Working on own account = O, Unpaid worker, member of the family = NP
- * Col. 31—World War = WW, Spanish-American War = Sp, Civil War = Civ, Philippine Insurrection = Phil, Boxer Rebellion = Box, Mexican Expedition = Mex

Interesting Facts

- * This is the last census in which individuals were asked whether they could read or write.
- * Unlike previous censuses, this census did not ask individuals for their year of naturalization.
- * This is the first census in which individuals were asked: the value of their home, or the amount of rent paid each month; age at the time of their first marriage; the specific war a man had fought in.
- * The 1930 census is the only census to ask whether the occupants of the home owned a radio.
- * Based on the census, the average number of people in a household was 4.1.
- * In 1930, the average life expectancy for an American was 59.7 years.
- * The leading country for people of foreign birth was Italy (1.8 million).
- * Ancestry.com used microfilm from the National Archives Records Administration (NARA) to create its digitized images of the census.

Information taken from Ancestry.com. Heritage Quest and NARA:

"Clues in Census Records, 1850-1930"
from an article by Claire Pretchel-Kluskens that appeared in the January 1998 issue of NARA's The Record.

Chapter 5: Research in Census Records, The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy by Loretto Dennis Szucs; edited by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking (Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry Incorporated, 1997).

Report by Valerie LaRobardier, Vale Consulting

1790 CENSUS WORKSHEET

STATE:
COUNTY:
TOWN:
HOH:

DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	NAMES
M 16+	BEF 1775 1700-1774		
M <16	1775-1790		
F (free wh)	1700-1790		
all other free	1700-1790		
slaves	1700-1790		

NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES

1800 CENSUS WORKSHEET

STATE:
 COUNTY:
 TOWN:
 HOH:

MALE

FEMALE

DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	NAMES	#	NAMES
< 10	1791-1800				
10-15	1785-1790				
16-25	1775-1784				
26-44	1756-1774				
45+	ABT OR BEF 1755 1710-1755				

NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES

1810 CENSUS WORKSHEET

STATE:
COUNTY:
TOWN:
HOH:

MALE

FEMALE

DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	NAMES	#	NAMES
< 10	1801-1810				
10-15	1795-1800				
16-25	1785-1794				
26-44	1766-1784				
45+	ABT OR BEF 1765 1720-1765				

All other free persons	
Slaves	

NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES

1820 CENSUS WORKSHEET

STATE:
COUNTY:
TOWN:
HOH:

MALE

FEMALE

DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	NAMES	#	NAMES
< 10 NOT HOH	1811-1820				
10-15 NOT HOH	1805-1810				
16-18 (M ONLY) NOT HOH	1802-1804				
16-25 INCL HOH	1795-1804				
26-44 INCL HOH	1776-1794				
45+ INCL HOH	ABT OR BEF 1775 1730-1775				

FOREIGN, NOT NATURALIZED	
AGRICULTURE	
COMMERCE	
MANUFACTURE	

NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES

1830 CENSUS WORKSHEET

STATE:
COUNTY:
TOWN:
HOH:

DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	MALE		FEMALE	
			#	NAMES	#	NAMES
< 5	1825-1830					
5-9	1821-1824					
10-14	1816-1820					
15-19	1811-1815					
20-29	1801-1810					
30-39	1791-1800					
40-49	1781-1790					
50-59	1771-1780					
60-69	1761-1770					
70-79	1751-1760					
80-89	1741-1750					
90-99	1731-1740					
100+	BEF OR ABT 1730 1725-1730					

FOREIGN, NOT NATURALIZED	<input type="checkbox"/>
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NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES

1840 CENSUS WORKSHEET

STATE:
COUNTY:
TOWN:
HOH:

			MALE				FEMALE
DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	NAMES	#	NAMES		
< 5	1835-1840						
5-9	1831-1834						
10-14	1826-1830						
15-19	1821-1825						
20-29	1811-1820						
30-39	1801-1810						
40-49	1791-1800						
50-59	1781-1790						
60-69	1771-1780						
70-79	1761-1770						
80-89	1751-1760						
90-99	1741-1750						
100+	BEF OR ABT 1740 1735-1740						

MINING		PENSIONERS FOR MILITARY SERVICE:	
AGRICULTURE		NAMES:	AGE
COMMERCE			
MANF + TRADE			
OCEAN NAV			
LAKE, CANAL, RIVER NAV			
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER			

NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES

1837 SPECIAL ME CENSUS

STATE:
COUNTY:
TOWN:
HOH:

DESIGNATION	YOB RANGE	#	NAMES
< 4	1834-1837		
4 - 21	1817-1833		
21+	BEF 1817		
TOTAL	NA		

NEIGHBORING FAMILIES; NOTES



Census Milestones

Occupation	1820 & 1840	Category count occupation
	1850—1870	Given for males over 15 yrs old
	1880+	Given for each person
Birth	1850	Name, age and POB given for each person
	1880	POB given for parents
Relationships	1880	Given with respect to HOH
	1850—1870	Marital status reported if within the yr
	1880+	Marital status reported for all
	1900	Marital status and length of marriage, number children and how many still living is listed
Immigration	1820—1830	Count of foreigners not naturalized
	1870	Foreign born parentage is noted
	1900—1930	Year of immigration and whether naturalized
Military	1840	Name and age for Rev War pensioners
	1910	Survivors of Union or Confederate Army or Navy
	1930	Veterans of any war y/n and what war or expedition

THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES

COLONY NAME	YEAR FOUNDED	FOUNDED BY	BECAME ROYAL COLONY
Virginia	1607	London Company	1624
Massachusetts	1620	Puritans	1691
New Hampshire	1623	John Wheelwright	1679
Maryland	1634	Lord Baltimore	N/A
Connecticut	c. 1635	Thomas Hooker	N/A
Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams	N/A
Delaware	1638	Peter Minuit and New Sweden Company	N/A
North Carolina	1653	Virginians	1729
South Carolina	1663	Eight Nobles with a Royal Charter from Charles II	1729
New Jersey	1664	Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret	1702
New York	1664	Duke of York	1685
Pennsylvania	1682	William Penn	N/A
Georgia	1732	James Edward Oglethorpe	1752

These states are all **STATE LAND STATES**.

Additional State Land States are: Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, and West Virginia, Texas and Hawaii.

The remaining thirty states are **PUBLIC LAND STATES**.

STATE LAND STATES USE METES AND BOUNDS

State Land States are the original thirteen states plus five states whose bounds were taken from the original thirteen, i.e., Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, and West Virginia. Upon annexation to the Union, both Texas and Hawaii retained ownership of their public lands and became State Land States.

Twenty U.S. States retained ownership of their lands and set up a General Land Office for the issuing of land grants.

PUBLIC LAND STATES USE RECTANGULAR SURVEY

In 1787 the United States Government created the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River and the "Public Domain" of the United States was born. Public Domain areas today comprise a total of thirty states, which are called "Public Land States".

Land in Public Land States was sold by the United States Federal Government.

**LAND RECORDS
DATA**

PROJECT / LINE

POSTED?

RESEARCH DATE:

REPOSITORY OR PRINTED SOURCE OR WEB SITE:

LIB	PG	INDEX YR	GRANTOR/S	GRANTEE/S
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NOTES	RECORDED DATE: TRANSACTION DATE:
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CONCLUSIONS

TO DO LOOKUPS

OTHER RELEVANT NAMES

GENERAL LAND OFFICE PRIMER OF INSTRUCTIVE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS AND PLATS OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS

Prepared under direction of
I.P. Berthrong
Chief of Drafting Div.

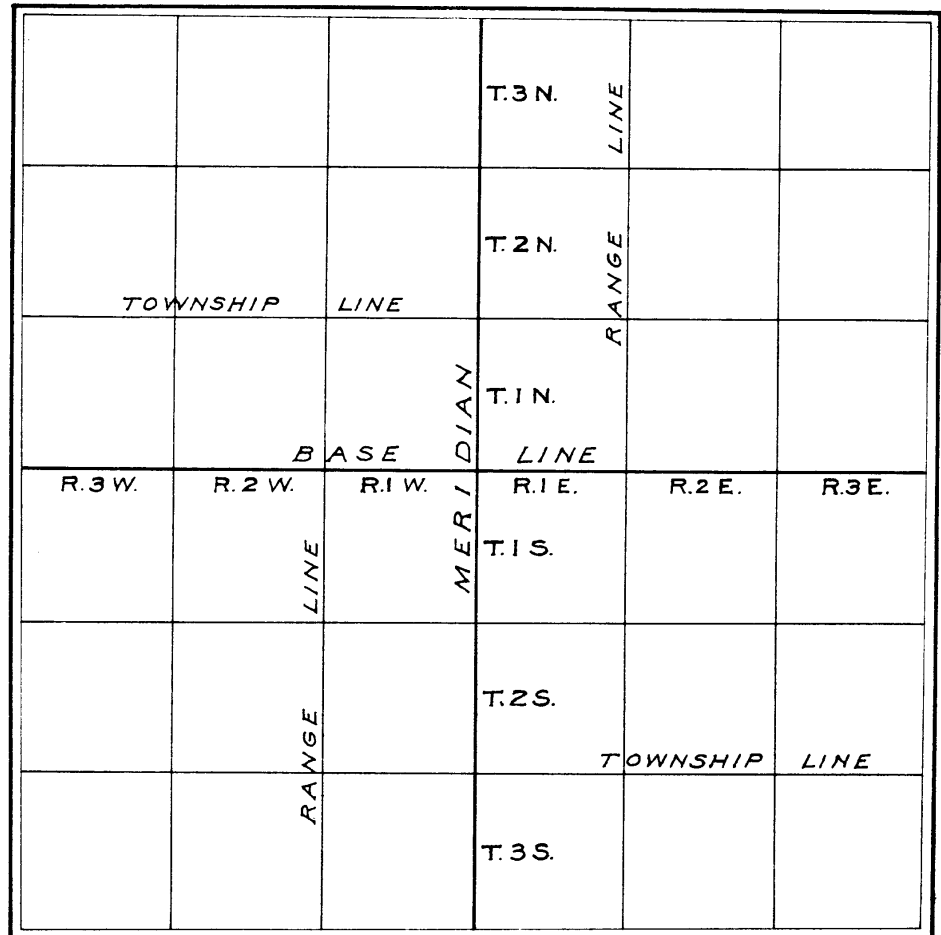
T.O.W.

Publication Printed circa 1921

Reproduced by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,
Eastern States

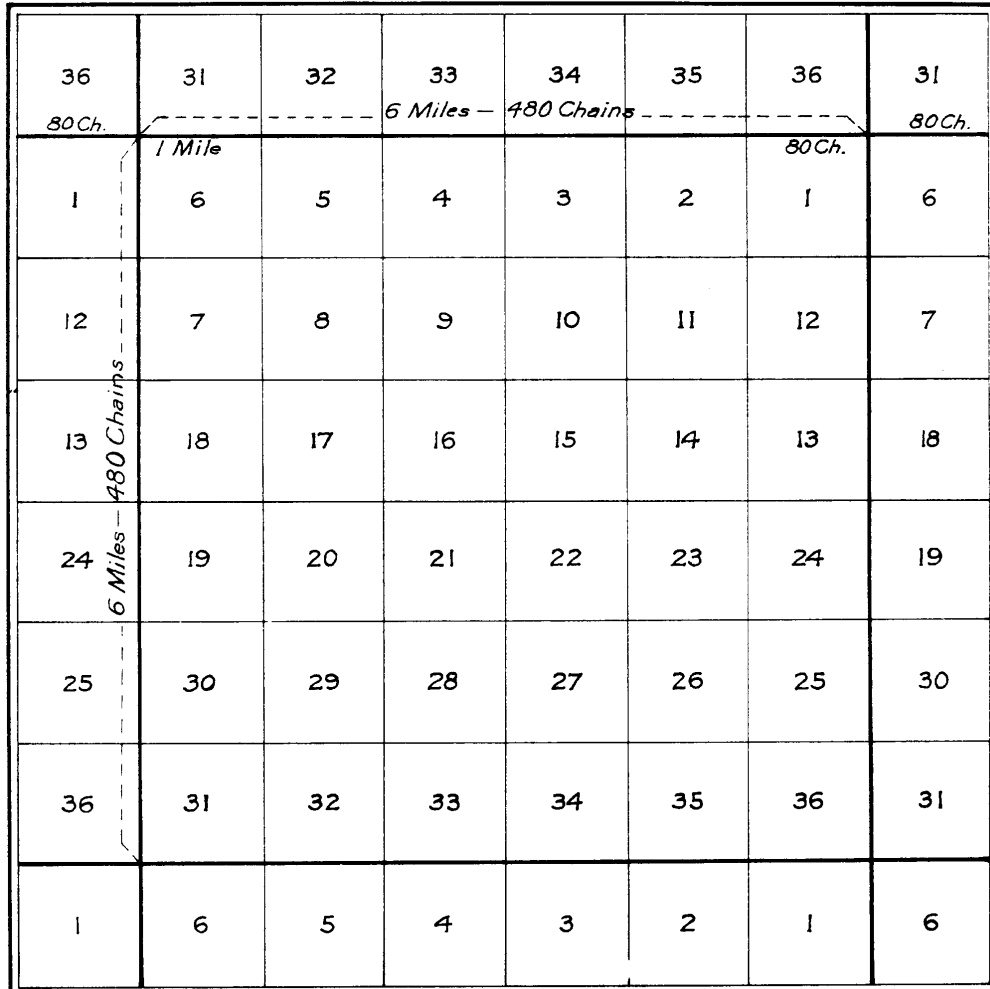
METHOD OF NUMBERING TOWNSHIPS.

North and South from Base Line and East and West from Meridian.



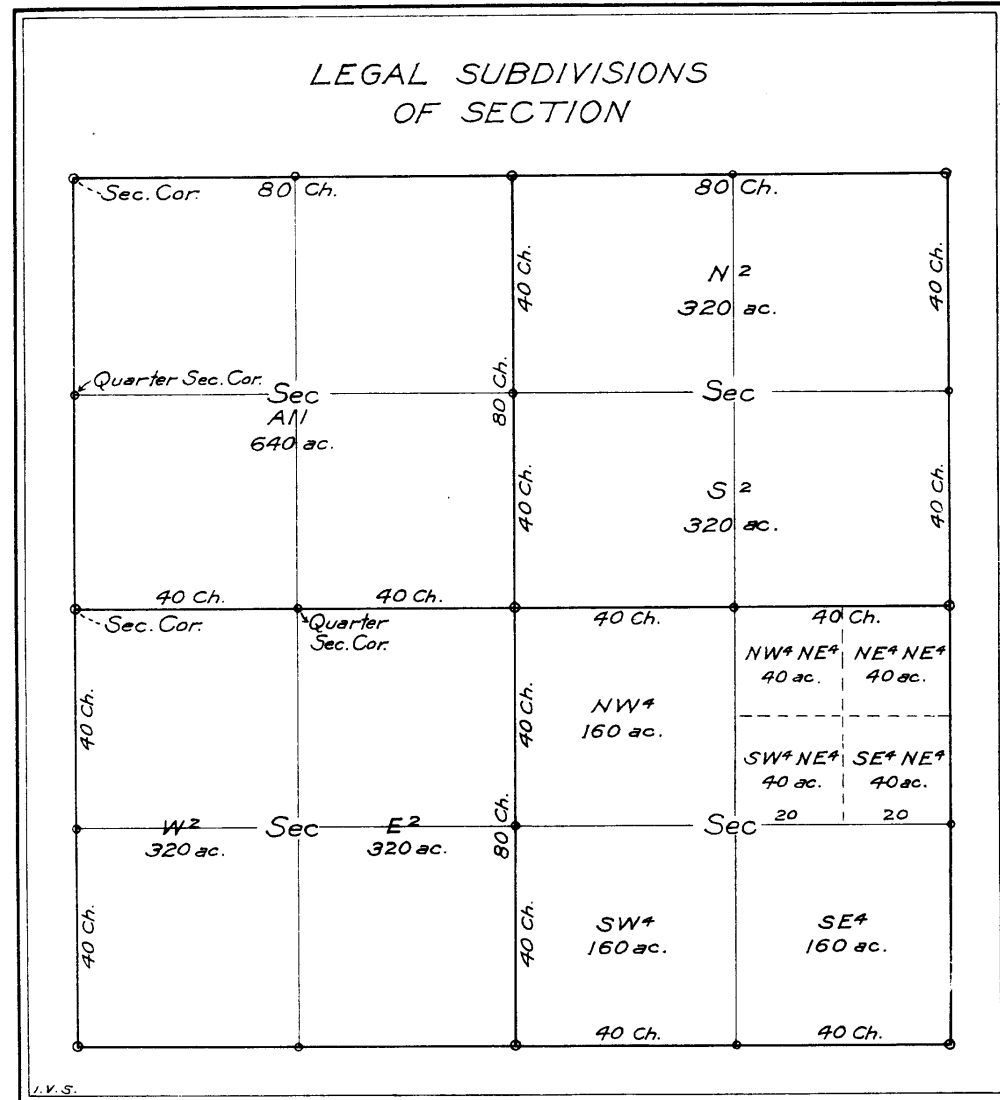
T.V.S.

THEORETICAL
TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
SHOWING
METHOD OF NUMBERING SECTIONS
WITH ADJOINING SECTIONS

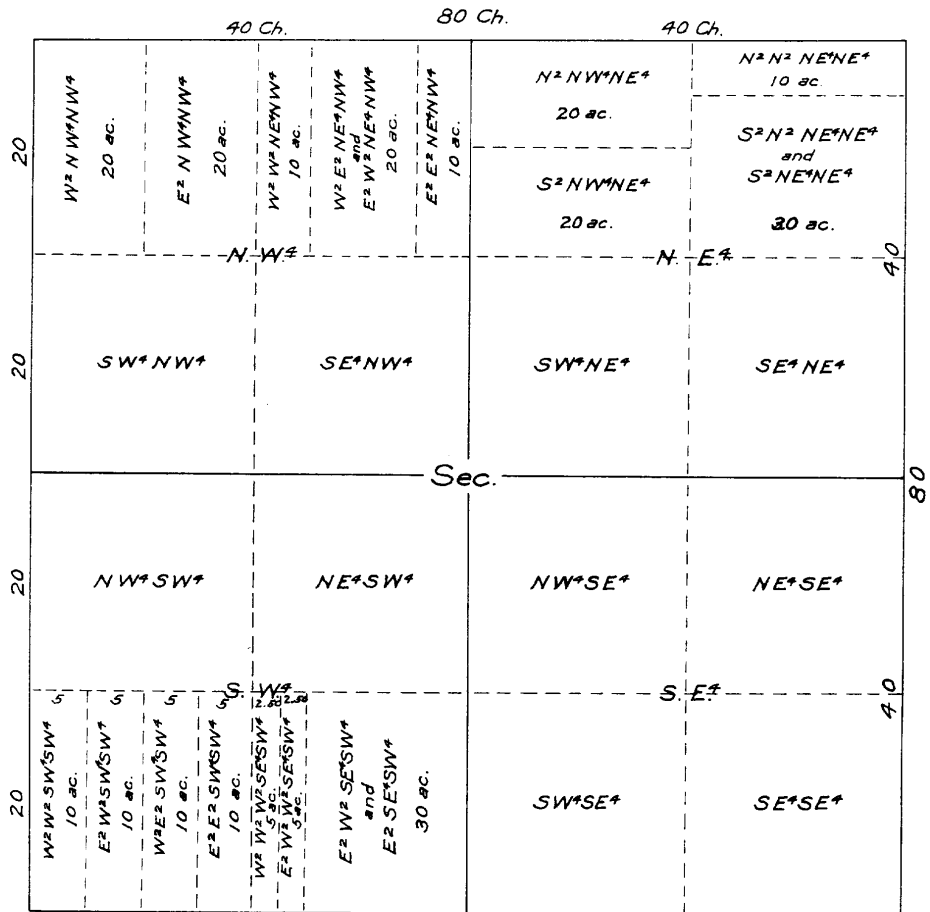


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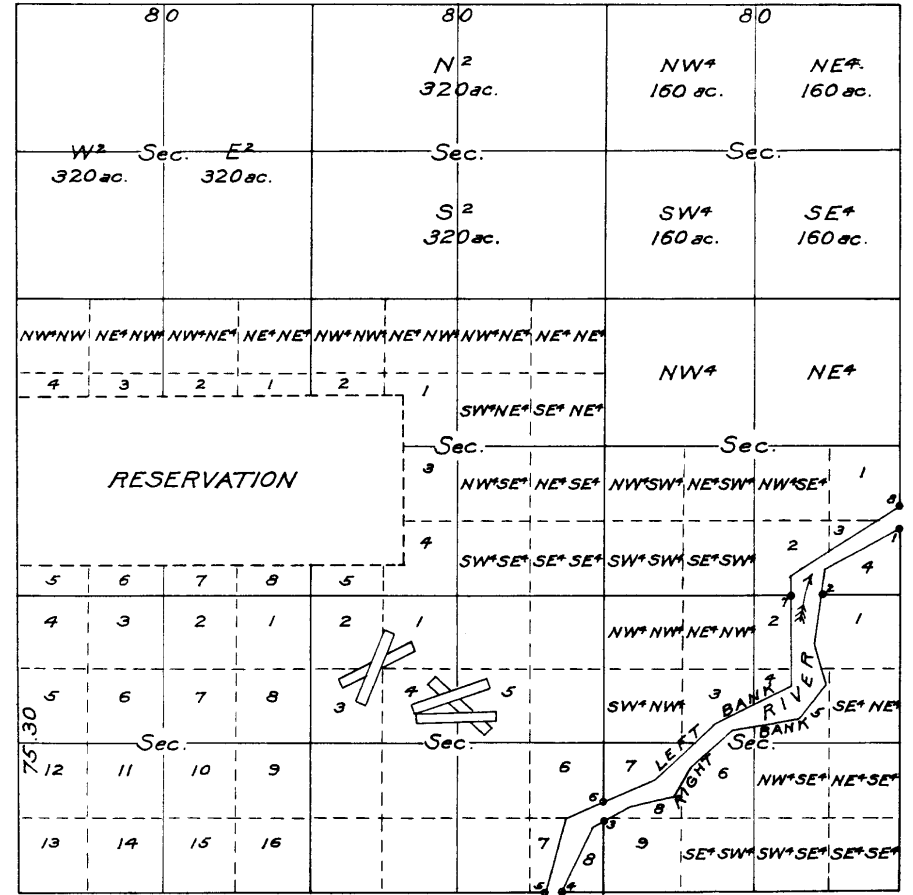
LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS
OF SECTION



SECTION DIAGRAM
SHOWING
SMALL SUBDIVISIONS



PART OF TOWNSHIP
SHOWING
LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS AND LOTTINGS



UNITS OF MEASURE

UNITS OF LINEAR MEASURE

1 Mile equals 5280 feet
 1 " " 80 chains
 1 Chain " 100 links
 1 " " 66 feet
 1 Link " 7.92 inches
 1 Rod, Pole or
 Perch equals $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet

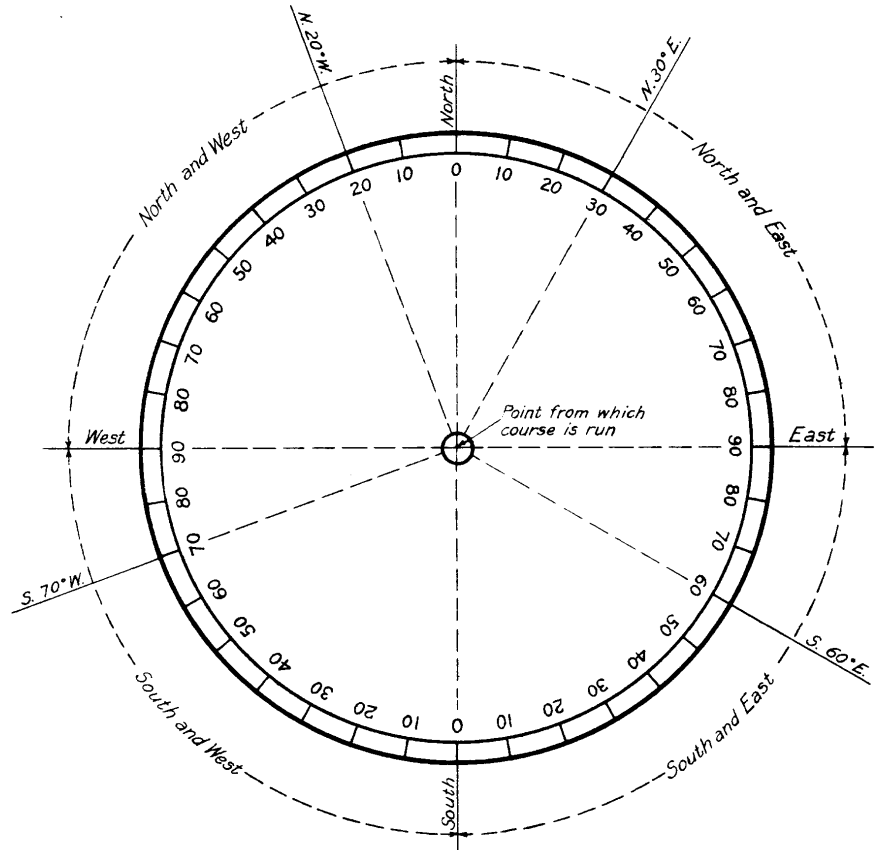
UNITS OF AREA

1 Acre equals 10 sq. chains
 1 " " 43560 " feet
 1 Sq. Mile equals 640 acres

A theoretical Township is six miles square, containing thirty six sections, one mile square, of 640 acres each.

*Area of a theoretical township
 23040 acres.*

DIAGRAM SHOWING USE OF PROTRACTOR



**PROBATE
DATA**

PROJECT / LINE:

POSTED?

RESEARCH DATE:

REPOSITORY OR PRINTED SOURCE OR WEB SITE:

DOC TYPE

DOC DATE

DATE WILL PRVD

TESTATOR

EXECUTOR/S

WITNESS/ES

FILE LOCATION

HEIRS / LEGATEES:

SPOUSE

SONS

DAUS

GRANDCH, OTHER

GUARDIANSHIPS

PROPERTY LOC

TO DO / LOOKUPS