

## 1: Townships in the Pennsylvania Census

*Census first to capture data about alien foreigners not naturalized (by count only, not by name) Missouri compromise passes, allowing slavery in Missouri - May 3, The US takes possession of newly purchased territory of Florida from Spain - July 10,*

Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Fourth Census of the United States, NARA microfilm publication M33, rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group National Archives, Washington, D. In addition, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to the actual images of the Federal Census, copied from the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm, M33, rolls. If you do not initially find the name on the page that you are linked to, try a few pages forward or backward, as sometimes different pages had the same page number. Enumerators of the census were asked to include the following categories in the census: Additionally, the census for the first time asked the number of free white males 16 to 18; number of persons to be naturalized; number engaged in agriculture, commercial, or manufacture; number of "colored" persons sometimes in age categories ; and number of other persons except Indians. 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. Manufacturing schedules are scattered among the population schedules. Few, if any, records reveal as many details about individuals and families as do the U. The population schedules are successive "snapshots" of Americans that depict where and how they were living at particular periods in the past. Because of this, the census is often the best starting point for genealogical research after home sources have been exhausted. The United States was the first country to call for a regularly held census. The Constitution required that a census of all "Persons The first nine censuses from were organized under the United States Federal Court system. Each district was assigned a U. Governors were responsible for enumeration in territories. The official enumeration day of the census was 7 August All questions asked were supposed to refer to that date. The count was due within six months, but the due date was extended by law to allow completion within thirteen months. By , there were a total of twenty-three states in the Union. Partial losses included half the counties in Alabama, and roughly 20 eastern Tennessee counties supervised by the Federal Court District out of Knoxville. Some of the schedules for these states have been re-created using tax lists and other records. Taken from Chapter 5: Research in Census Records, The Source: William Dollarhide, The Census Book: This census gives the name of the head of the household and tallies other family members by age range, slaves owned, free colored persons, occupational information, and foreigners not naturalized.

## 2: Erie County, New York Censuses

*Links to Online Census Records Census - Pennsylvania [Bookmark This Page] PA [Report Broken Link] Federal Census - Rush Twp., Union Twp., Schuylkill Twp.*

Follow ancestors through the census Researching names in the census Defining ancestor age Expanding census research to other resources Expand your census research with military records Census research best practices The following are a few of the details that are important to understand about the U. Number of persons included in the census: August 7, census duration: States and territories enumerated: The newest states included in the census were Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Mississippi. West Virginia The missing states: Clair, Shelby, and Wilcox , Arkansas territory, Missouri territory, New Jersey, Tennessee part eastern counties Efforts to reproduce missing states: There are ongoing efforts to reproduce the Census for the missing states by using local county records such as tax lists, oaths of allegiance, land entities, militia lists, petitions, road records, and other sources. These types of records are also known as census substitutes. Learn more about these type of records in the article: Searching ancestors in the census substitutes A few interesting facts about the census include: The president was James Monroe. Males age research alert. The column was specifically added to help the government understand how many males could qualify for military service but was not to be included in the total count. Enumerators were given the following instructions: Simply double check the total number of persons to make sure that the number in the male category was not included. The government in this census adds questions to identify the number of people who engaged in Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacturing. This will give you clues as to the occupation of your ancestor. If the person listed that they were in manufacturing, a separate schedule was prepared that included name, location of the business, number of employees, kind and quantity of machinery, capital investment, articles manufactured, annual production and notes. Each census taker was given sample copies and expected to copy his census return on whatever paper he could find and post it in two public places. Too often I have seen genealogists overlooking the value of the census because they believe the limited information cannot be effectively used. I have found just the opposite to be true. I would like to share with you a few of the ways I have used the information to extend and broaden my research and lessons learned along the way. Build a family profile. I make it practice to start with the information I already know or suspect about the family. I refer to this as my family profile. The more you know, the more options you have of correctly identifying and connecting the family one generation to the next. The information I like to include in my profile include: Having an idea of counts can give you ideas for sorting out the number tallies that are given in the free male, free female, free others, and slave columns. Having a portion of the above listed data will give you key data that you can use when searching online databases, microfilm and other resources. Four-step research strategy for pre U. Federal census Build a case for your family tree. The most important counsel I can give when using the censuses is not to make any assumptions based on the data you find such as how big the family is by age and sex. Never ever run with you assumptions until they can be proved. Remember the data is based on all persons located in the home. It could be a friend, neighbor, widowed sister or grandmother. It could be even be a male who lost his wife and the females are his children. Are there different age groups for children? The children could be his siblings who are now living with him after the death of his parents or children of a brother or sister. The children could be those of friend who is away and just happen to be in their home during the time the census was taken. The head of household is the only name given. All persons of the household including head of household are listed under the age and group categories as total numbers for each category. Searching ancestors in census substitutes Oldest person may not be head of household. The oldest person listed in the age groups may not have been the head of household. The individual could have been a parent or grandparent. Identifying the right family group. You can use the head of household and the age groupings numbers to identify the right records of a family group and sort out records that might belong to head of household with the same name. The listings included all persons in the home such as family, friends, neighbors, boarders, and visitors. Finding information about the woman will be hard if the man is still alive. Yes, John Jones Jr. Consider this, the older

John Jones could have been a sibling, half-brother, cousin, uncle or not even related. Understanding the use of Jr. When you have heads of household with the same name, it can be confusing to know which one is your family. In order to help sort out which one is your ancestor, you will need to have an idea when your ancestor was born and then compare ages through the various censuses. Most census takers wrote the names of your ancestors i. As you search for your ancestor among the different census and records that were created during their lifetime, be prepared to see their name written differently in each record. Make sure to record the variations in your profile. Also consider situation where your ancestor or the census taker were foreign. Heads of households are named in this category. Finding names of women. There are few sources where you can search for women during this time period. The following are a few lessons I have learned: Search the censuses to see if she is named as head of household. Search for military pension records from the Revolutionary War and future Wars such as War of 1812, Mexican-American War, U. Remember that males under the age of 40 have a very good chance of being in the military now and in the future. Widows of soldiers have been eligible to receive the pensions of their husbands from the Revolutionary War forward. Women could not join the military until as nurse so you will not find wills based on their service until after this date. Searching for wills by a woman can be hit and miss. If a woman died after her husband and remarried, changes are there is no will because all she owned went to her new husband. However, if she was single when she died, there might be a will. Search to see if church records exist for the community in this time period. Usually if you find them, start by looking for the person listed as head of household in categories of marriage, christening of children, baptism of children, death of family members, etc. You may be able to find the maiden name of the wife, if the witnesses are named in the marriage. If you find a first name for the wife, search all the first names in the church records to give you suspect families where she may have been a child. Related heads of household. If you are able to find the names of children associated with the male head of household, look for other heads of household in the area with the same first name. Remember that children were usually given the name of parents. Also look at the middle names of male children. If you are really lucky, you may be able to find bible records. I was able to locate a family bible that had been preserved this way. Woman as head of household. Finding a woman as a head of household to U. She may also be the head of household when the male is elderly or infirm not physically or mentally strong. Use the surname of the woman to search for wills where she is named. It was common when a woman remarried after the death of her husband, during this time period that all she owned went to her new husband. This includes the land. Look for pension records from the Revolutionary war. Age and family composition. In the US population census, learn the approximate corresponding birth years associated with the age groupings provided. Census start and stop. The first family would have been recorded in August 7, and the last family on September 7, Because we are given more age groups for Free White Males and Free White Females, it makes it a little easier for us to identify the exact person when we are presented names through other documents or later censuses. We are also able to make a little more sense of censuses with the numbers that are presented in the limited age categories. Numbers shown in the categories include all persons who were in the home at the time the census taker came to the home. Persons enumerated could include family, relatives, friends, employees, visitors, and boarders. When you combine the age category with other records such as probate inventories and tax lists, you may be able to determine the names of the family and their birth order. No matter when the census taker came, he was to record who was in the house as of August 7, If a child was born after this date they were not to be counted. If a person died before this date, they were not to be counted.

## 3: Census Online - Pennsylvania - Census Records

*Pennsylvania: State Click on the buttons in the status column below to view the records or to volunteer to help.*

ED 23rd Wd. The Soundex indexes for these censuses are not available at FLP. Enumeration district boundary descriptions are available on microfilm for , , and Use city directories to determine the street address and ward where the family lived, consult the enumeration district boundary descriptions on microfilm to determine the most likely enumeration districts, place the appropriate reel for the ward on the microfilm reader, scroll to the most likely enumeration districts, then look down the left side of the census schedules until you find the street address. Look up the street name and house number to get the enumeration district, and use Appendix II to get the microfilm reel number. Load the reel on the reader and look down the left side of the census schedules until you find the street address. Soundex indexes are available for the following states only: None of these indexes are available at the Free Library. There is no index for PA. To find someone in Philadelphia in the census: Septennial Census of Pennsylvania. Explains how to get some very limited information from the Bureau of the Census for years after Tax records are frequently used census substitutes. The Pennsylvania Archives , 3rd Series, vols. These volumes are indexed in vols. It also has various indexes including the Soundex indexes. They have subscriptions to the Ancestry and HeritageQuest Online web sites that can be used free of charge on-site. Some other NARA pages that are helpful for searching the censuses are: Lists HSP census holdings and indexes, and has an interesting bibliography. HSP has the censuses on microfilm for all of Pennsylvania, and pensioners in X, 1, Fall , at HSP. Lists holding of the Pennsylvania Septennial Tax Lists. Useful for tax lists that can serve as census substitutes. PHA is the best place to direct questions concerning existing Philadelphia tax records. Philadelphia Early Tax Records. SSH shelved with Contains a description of early tax records available at PHA. Microfilmed censuses and the indexes to them as well as tax lists are available for loan at a nominal cost. LDS produces and sells inexpensive research outlines for each U. They are especially valuable for getting an overview of federal, state, and local censuses by state; they can be ordered at any Family History Center or via the Internet. Note the census indexes and images available. This is a subscription service. FLP subscribes to this genealogical database that includes census and other records.

## 4: Census Project (USGenWeb) - Pennsylvania

*The Cambria County, PA, Census contains 25 pages (census images), numbered through The name of each image file is the page number. Page numbers for specific county subdivisions are as follows.*

## 5: Issac Koons (d. ) | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

*This database details those persons enumerated in the United States Federal Census, the Fourth Census of the United States. In addition, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to the actual images of the Federal Census, copied from the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm, M33, rolls.*

## 6: Censuses and Census Substitutes, including tax records - Genealogy - Free Library

*Online Census Inventory | The USGenWeb Census Project | Mortality Census Assignments Loading To narrow your search results put Last Name first inside quotation marks.*

## 7: Pennsylvania - The USGenWeb Census Project

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## 8: Somerset County PGenWeb -- U.S. Census Schedules

*Census Online - Pennsylvania - Links to Online Census Records.*

**9: U.S. federal census tutorial | Barry EwellGenealogy by Barry**

*Federal Census Records at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (PDF). Lists HSP census holdings and indexes, and has an interesting bibliography. Lists HSP census holdings and indexes, and has an interesting bibliography.*

*Cognitive development in children Banting diet green list Enduring traditions Commentary on the Iliad : fr. 16-43 The analysis of play construction and dramatic principle Notation of Western music Address delivered before the Aquidneck agricultural society, at their annual exhibition, 1853 John deere gator xuv 550 owners manual Women as leaders in education New York and Florence : the music of the twentieth century Intermediate phase of treatment Rules for writers with 2016 mla update The Lazy Persons Guide to Fitness A practical guide to integral yoga Johannes cabal the detective Zealous kindness of Pedro de Silva 151 LEGO Mindstorms Mechatronics Log of a sea angler The Trimmers Almanac Getting Started With English Language Learners Spensers monstrous regiment Dive into html5 by mark pilgrim Newnes Electrical Pocket Book, Twenty-third Edition (NEWNES POCKET BOOKS (Newnes Pocket Books) Paraguay in pictures Pt. 2. Hearings March 20-22, 1922. Education and modern secularism Your Baby Is for Loving Dream lives of butterflies Visual studio 2010 visual basic tutorial Its My Year Passbook Annual Editions: Mass Media 06/07 (Annual Editions : Mass Media) In the heart of Braj Home, home on the range Foreclosure myths Boeing 737 study guide Signal coding and estimation theory book The first Apple Computer Diagnostic surgical pathology of the head and neck A citizens guide to the social sciences 7th grade genetics test*