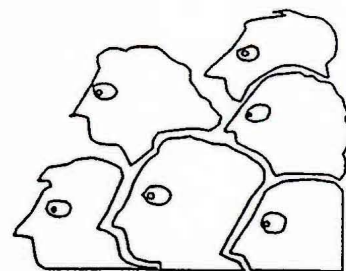




NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS NEWSLETTER



c/o Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237

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President: Elissa S. Powell
Vice President: James G. Rickey
Treasurer: Maureen Durstein
Secretary: Margaret Sullivan

Membership: Robin Schooley
Publicity: Connie Foley
Programs: James G. Rickey
Editor: Maureen Durstein

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are so sorry to see that **Mary Wiley**, former managing editor of the North Hills News Record and a columnist we liked to quote in our North Hills Genealogists' Newsletter, has died of cancer on 4 Sep 1991. She spoke at our May 1990 meeting and told captivating tales of Ross Township. She was well versed in this area's history and people, from the Indians to the present generations. She was scheduled to come again in June of this year to speak on the history of Shaler Township, but was too sick to make it. She will be remembered fondly.

Jim Rickey and I will be doing a beginners' orientation to genealogy at the Hampton Library on Thursday, September 26 at 7:30 PM. Call the Library 444-0040 to sign up. There will be a \$3.00 materials fee.

We will shortly have a beginners' packet of information available for a nominal charge. It will include forms and information, both general and specific to Allegheny County. We hope you enjoy it! Also, if you would like a set of the eight newsletters from the 1990-1991 year for yourself or a friend, please see me. They cost \$6.00 for a lot of good, helpful hints, addresses and genealogical forms.

Did you see the North Hills Genealogists listed in the July/August 1991 issue of the Genealogical Helper (page 86)? This latest issue is in the periodical room on the ground floor of Northland Library and lists Genealogical Societies from around the world.

Please let us know your feelings about the content of the newsletter, the meetings and what you need to know to pursue your own family history. You can send in the questionnaire that was in last month's newsletter (along with your subscription to the newsletter of \$12). You won't want to miss all the "goodies" we find to try to help you. Nor do you want to miss our meetings, now on the Third Tuesday of each month (except December). We will be having an open discussion of your burning questions in October and a

Computer demonstration of how to use PAF to get those family members into the computer in November. The New Year will bring a talk on Irish research and other topics. Stay tuned!

Happy Hunting! Lissa

BEGINNER'S CORNER

Q: I am unable to find my grandfather in the 1910 soundex index to the census. I know the county he was in, but not the exact place. Do you have any suggestions?

A: Just because the person is not in the soundex index does not mean they are not in the census. You can scroll through the "known" county, page by page, but in a populous county, this can be a very big job indeed. Did he have any cousins, aunts or uncles who may have lived nearby? Look them up in the soundex, especially if they are of a different surname. Perhaps the person doing the index could not read the surname correctly and it is misfiled in the soundex. Finding another relative and then scrolling forward and back around the relative may turn up your grandfather. Hopefully he was not one of the ones who was missed entirely.

PLEASE SUBMIT ANY QUESTIONS TO ONE OF OUR OFFICERS. WE MAY HAVE AN ANSWER FOR YOU!

NHG BOARD MEETING

Thank you to all who attended our last board meeting. There was a great sharing of ideas and making of decisions on everything from the format of our newsletter to the content of our meetings. Our next organizational meeting will be on Thursday, October 3 at 7:30 PM at Northland Library. We always welcome ANY interested person who wants to come and share their ideas on how our group can best benefit family historians in our area and those interested in the North Hills.

WHERE GENEALOGISTS MEET

Western PA Genealogical Society, 4338 Bigelow Blvd. will have their October meeting on Saturday the 12th at 10 AM at the Historical Society on Bigelow Blvd. Agnes Tomichuk will present "Westmoreland County". All are welcome at their meetings. (Apologies to the people who went to the September meeting of WPGS expecting to see P. William Filby on Passenger Lists. He must have had a change of plans. The talk on Genetics and Genealogists was quite interesting, however.)

The Southwestern PA Genealogical Society meets the second Sunday of every month at 2PM at Citizens Library, 55 South College St., Washington, PA. The door to the public meeting room on the alley is opened before 2 PM and provides direct access. The library has an extremely nice genealogical room with many sources for not only Southwestern PA but West Virginia and Ohio, too.

The Tarentum Genealogical Society meets on the third Thursday of each month in the Tarentum Public Library at 8 PM. Their November 21st speaker is Beulah Frey, a WPGS member who will be showing attendees how to plot a piece of land from a deed description. The Tarentum group is also putting together a book of biographies of anyone who has ever lived or is now living in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, Indiana or Westmoreland Counties. We commend them for undertaking this project and look forward to the end result!

THE READERS' CORNER by Robin Schooley

In the past The Readers' Corner has focused upon books of genealogical interest that are available at the Northland Library. This month our newsletter and program theme deals with the U.S. Federal Census. No other single group of records used in American genealogy contain as much information as the population schedules of the U.S. Federal Censuses and while reading a population schedule can be about as stimulating to the average person as reading a telephone directory, the information it can provide is invaluable to the genealogist.

The one advantage a telephone directory has over a census population schedule is that it is alphabetized. Imagine trying to find a telephone number for someone who lives in Pittsburgh in a directory where the entries are listed by address rather than by name. That will give you some idea of what it can be like searching for an ancestor's name on a census return. And to make things even more difficult, census returns are handwritten, often carelessly and illegibly.

Fortunately, many census population schedules have been indexed, but, as is true with any index, they are subject to human error. Never the less, census indexes are wonderful time saving finding tools.

There is only one census index on the shelf at Northland: PENNSYLVANIA IN 1800, John D. Stemmons (Call #R974.8P37). Along with the indexed names of heads of households for that census year, it includes several interesting ward maps and maps of various civil divisions.

The Pennsylvania Room at the Carnegie Library in Oakland has many census indexes for a number of states on special census shelves. A partial listing of these indexes can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. In addition, the soundex indexes to the 1880, 1900 and 1910 schedules for Pennsylvania are available on microfilm.

Northland Library participates in the National Archives Microfilm Rental Program. What this means is that Northland will rent for you any federal census population schedule that is available through the National Archives on microfilm. The catalogs are kept at the reference desk and can be ordered through the reference librarian. The total cost, including rental fee and postage, is about \$5.25 and the rental period is for 30 days. By renting census films through Northland, you have the convenience of not having to drive to the Carnegie in Oakland or the LDS Family History Center in Greentree. One drawback is that Northland has only one microfilm reader and it does not have the capacity to print copies. Any information you want will have to be extracted by hand, and therefore leaves you with a greater possibility of error.

Another drawback is the cost. If you need a census film for any available year or place in Pennsylvania, the Carnegie has it available for your use in their microfilm room, and you can make copies of pages for 15 cents each. (The Carnegie also has a few other selected population schedules as well. See the list printed in this newsletter.) If you need a census film other than what the Carnegie has available, they will procure them for you at about the same cost as Northland. The only advantage of going through the Carnegie is that they have many microfilm readers, and several have the ability to make copies.

Census films are also available through the LDS Family History Center in Greentree. As long as you don't mind the drive, this is probably your best bet for procuring census films that are not immediately available at local libraries. The cost is the same as for any other films you order from Salt Lake City: \$3.00 for 3 weeks, \$4.50 for 6 months. Although space is more limited at Greentree than at the Carnegie, there are a number of microfilm readers available. On spe-

cific days, copies can be made at 25 cents per page.

Way back in the stacks of the Pennsylvania Room at the Carnegie under call #qr929.3B73 is a tiny little book entitled INDEX TO CENSUS SCHEDULES IN PRINTED FORM by Mary Marie Brewer. This book was published in 1969, so naturally it is not up to date. But it can give you an idea of some of the census population schedules that have published indexes.

The Hillman Library at the University of Pittsburgh (just on the other side of the parking lot from the Carnegie) has a number of census films, as well as most Pennsylvania indexes. But even more exciting at the Hillman, way back in a corner on the 4th floor, are the original 1880 census ledgers for Pennsylvania. They are dusty and old, so be prepared. If you already know the approximate geographic location of your Pennsylvania ancestor in 1880, try to look for him or her here. Remember, the 1880 soundex index only includes households with children under the age of 10 years.

For a really in depth look at what census schedules contain and how they evolved, I recommend reading the chapter on census returns in THE RESEARCHER'S GUIDE TO AMERICAN GENEALOGY by Val D. Greenwood (available at Northland). There is a separate chapter on using census returns that is also very helpful. I also recommend the chapter in THE SOURCE on census. Both books have excellent charts on which census records are available and what they contain.

Another good way to find out what census schedules and indexes are available is by checking out some of the advertisements in genealogical publications such as THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. These are usually genealogists offering their services to do census research for you, but often they include partial lists of available published census indexes. Also, some schedules which have been photocopied from the originals are available for sale in book form.

Finally, I should mention the accelerated indexes available on microfiche at the LDS Family History Center. This is a compilation of many census indexes and is broken down by time periods. Many of the names in this index were taken from tax lists that serve as substitutes for missing population schedules. This is especially useful when you do not know where your ancestor lived. The librarian at the Family History Center can assist you in using it.

I have tried to include here a general look at as many locally available census resources as I could. If ever you have any questions please feel free to ask me at our meetings or give

me a call at home. I don't promise to have all the answers for you, but I'll be happy to help if I can.
Robin Schooley 934-0432.

HARMONY MUSEUM ACQUIRES MAP

From the Cranberry Eagle
for Wednesday, 4 Sep 1991, page 3

The Harmony Museum recently received a copy of a map of the 6,212 acres of land, forming a rectangle that included Harmony, purchased by Abraham Ziegler from the Harmony Society in 1815.... The origin of the black ink tracing is unknown, but it appears to be copied directly from the original plat. The tracing is undated; a legend, also traced from the original's handwritten description, identifies it only as of the lands acquired by Ziegler from the Harmonists. Diagrammed are rectangular plots of generally 216 acres, running approximately from the present Beaver County line on the west to an eastern boundary beyond today's Harmony Junction and including much of present-day Zelienople. The southern boundary is perhaps a half-mile or more from Harmony's diamond, the northern line two to three miles. No distances are indicated; comparison with modern maps will help to more accurately identify the boundary locations.... Someone has, in pencil on a corner of the tracing, written figures subtracting 5,000 acres from the 6,912-acre total for a 1,912-acre balance. The reason for this notation is not indicated. Historic Harmony Inc. members would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have information about the origin of the plat donated by Mrs. Soltesz.

WEEKLY GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

The nation's only weekly genealogical magazine will send you a sample if you send a Long SASE with 2 stamps to FAMILY PUZZLERS, Danielsville, GA 30633. If you are interested in Southern Genealogy, especially Georgia and the Carolinas, this is a great little publication. Mary Bondurant Warren has been the editor since 1964 and not only provides the weekly Family Puzzlers, but also has other services such as books (including extracts of church records and censuses), maps, back issues of Family Puzzlers, family files which include bible pages, family charts, queries submitted to Puzzlers.

CENSUS NOTE: Five states and territories (Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico and Dakota Territory) chose to take an 1885 census with federal assistance.

**POPULATION SCHEDULES OF THE U.S. FEDERAL
CENSUS AVAILABLE AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY**

Microfilm Room 2nd Floor

**1790 HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS OF
THE UNITED STATES** is the complete published and in-
dexed version of all 1790 census schedules in 12 volumes.
(Also available at Hillman)

1800-Pennsylvania

1810-Kentucky;

New York-New York, Oneida and Ontario Counties;
Pennsylvania

1820-Kentucky;

Ohio;
Pennsylvania

1830-Pennsylvania

1840-Pennsylvania

1850-Indiana-Lawrence, Madison, Vermillion and Vigo
Counties;

Pennsylvania;
Virginia-Fauquier, Fayette, and Floyd Counties

1860-Pennsylvania

1870-Illinois-Hardin and Henderson Counties;
Pennsylvania

1880-Pennsylvania

1900-Pennsylvania

1910-Pennsylvania

**PARTIAL LIST OF PUBLISHED CENSUS
INDEXES AT THE CARNEGIE**

Connecticut- 1790

Delaware- 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870

D. C.- 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870

Illinois- 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870

Indiana- 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860

Kentucky- 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850

Maine- 1790

Maryland- 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850

Mass.- 1790

N. Hampshire-1790

New Jersey- 1800 (Cumberland Co. only), 1830, 1840, 1850

New York- 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860

N. Carolina- 1790

Ohio- 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850

Pennsylvania- 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860,
1870 (Also many smaller indexes for Pa. broken
down by counties or other civil divisions)

Rhode Island- 1790

S. Carolina- 1790

Vermont- 1790, 1800

Virginia- 1790, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1870

Washington- (State) 1860

W. Virginia- 1860

**POPULATION SCHEDULES OF THE U.S. FEDERAL
CENSUS AVAILABLE AT THE HILLMAN LIBRARY**

Microforms Room, 2nd Floor.

**1790 HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS OF
THE UNITED STATES**

1800, 1810, 1820 ALL available schedules

1830-Ohio

Pennsylvania

1840-Maryland

New York

Ohio

Pennsylvania

South Carolina

Virginia

1850-New York-Erie County

Ohio-selected counties

Pennsylvania

1860-Alabama-free and slave schedules

Georgia-selected counties

Illinois-selected counties

New York

Ohio-selected counties

Pennsylvania

Virginia

1870-New York-selected counties

Ohio-selected counties

Pennsylvania

1880-New York

Ohio-selected counties

Pennsylvania

The Hillman also has most of the published Pennsylvania in-
dexes.

CIVIL WAR INFO IN AN INSTANT

From the 15 Jul 1991 issue of USA Today; Front page

In the fall, you will be able to visit a Civil War battlefield and know instantly if an ancestor fought there. The National Parks Service is putting a directory of the 3.5 million soldiers on computer. Historians estimate that half of all Americans have relatives who fought in the war. The project will be tested in the fall at Shiloh (Tenn.) National Military Park and Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Maryland. All 28 of the Parks Service's Civil War sites are targeted. They are expected to provide names, states, regiments, information on where the regiments fought, soldiers' ranks and information on whether they battled as a Yankee or a Rebel. Private genealogical societies will program the names, saving the government \$4.5 million.

U. S. CENSUS RECORDS

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS AVAILABILITY

The U.S. Federal Census has been conducted every ten years since 1790 in order to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. These records are publicly available on microfilm, excluding the last 72 years, due to privacy laws. The National Archives in Washington, D.C. and its 12 branch archives have the complete set of extant records on microfilm (1790 - 1880, 1900 - 1920). The nearest branches to western Pennsylvania are Chicago and Philadelphia. However, libraries also have some of the census microfilms for their regions. The Western Reserve Library in Cleveland has all census microfilms for all states through 1900. They are working on getting 1910. The Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh has the available census microfilms for all of Pennsylvania, as well as the Soundex microfilms for 1880, 1900, and 1910. For other states they have some indexes and can rent any census microfilm for you for a small fee.

INDEXES INTO THE CENSUS

Since the lists of households in the census are in the order of visitation by the census taker, surname indexes to the census are of prime importance. The Soundex is one such index that was done for 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920. This uses a code to group similar sounding surnames together. This helps eliminate spelling errors on the part of the census taker. Privately published indexes exist for all states for which records exist in 1790 through 1850. Some states have indexes for 1860 and 1870, with others still being worked on.

ORGANIZATION

The Census records are generally arranged by state, within the state by the county, and within the county by other minor subdivisions such as city, township, or village. Each state is generally in alphabetic order by county. Some counties span more than one reel and the enumeration district is used to determine which reel to check. The page number is also important to note. Census takers would interview each family in order of geography. Therefore two families listed next to each other were neighbors. Families tended to live near each other, so be sure to look a couple pages ahead and behind your family for other siblings, parents, etc. The age given in each census is the one given by whomever was answering the census-taker. Sometimes they guessed or didn't want their true ages known. Don't be surprised if someone only aged 3 years between censuses! Not all censuses exist, as is the case with the 1890.

LIMITATIONS of the Census Schedules

1. Time.
 - a. No census was taken before 1790 in the U.S.
 - b. Earlier schedules contain less information than later ones.
2. Incompleteness
 - a. Some families were missed, due to the length of time it took to take the census, or people were away visiting relatives, or some families lived in multi-dwelling units and were overlooked, etc.
 - b. Parts of the censuses were lost or destroyed.
3. Indifferent enumerators
 - a. Many enumerators were not well qualified.
 - b. Instructions were not followed (i.e. initials only, no birth places listed, etc.)
 - c. Some families were not home so enumerator got information from small children or neighbors or guessed the answers himself.
 - d. Padded population.
4. Incorrect information given by family members:
 - a. memory might be poor (most people did not read or write)
 - b. Unfamiliar abbreviations and ditto marks (i.e. Conn., Ct., Cn., Cnct. were all used for Connecticut).
 - c. Poor quality paper and ink
 - d. Difficulty in reading microfilm copies (due to poor photography, double papers or pages filmed, making writing too small, etc.). Also filmer might miss a page by accidentally turning 2 pages.
5. Place of residence must be known
 - a. If census has not been indexed then at least the county must be known to start a search, except in 1880 and 1900 censuses - the soundexes can be used.
 - b. If your ancestor lived in a large city, you will have to know which part of the city of "ward" he lived in, in order to search the census.

WHERE TO FIND A CENSUS

1. 1790-1890 - on loan from the LDS Genealogy Department to branch LDS Libraries. Some branch libraries can get them on loan from the Federal Archives and Record Center also.
2. 1790-1910 - available for use at Federal Archives Centers, including Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington, DC. Also the Carnegie Library has all Pennsylvania census and some indexes to adjoining states and can order census films for other states.

SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS

Indians on reservations and nomadic Indians were not counted in the census. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has many tribal census records. Some states and territories conducted their own censuses separate from the federal census. These happened at other years than the decennial ones:

Arizona	: 1864
Colorado	: 1885
Dakota Terr.	: 1885
Florida	: 1885
Kansas	: 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1865, 1875
Minnesota	: 1849, 1857
Nebraska	: 1854, 1855, 1856, 1885
New Mexico	: 1885
New York	: 1825, 1835,..., 1925
Oklahoma	: 1907
S. Dakota	: 1895
Texas	: 1829 - 1836
Wisconsin	: 1836 - 1842, 1846, 1847

1790 CENSUS

Names only the head of household and was taken as of the first Monday in August, 1790. The censuses for DE, GA, KY, NJ, TN and VA were destroyed by the British in the War of 1812. This census only exists for CT, ME, MD, MA, NH, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT. Part of VA has been reconstructed from state enumerations and tax lists. Name of head of family; address; number of free white males of 16 years and up, including heads; free white males under 16; free white females including heads; all other free persons; number of slaves.

1800 CENSUS

Names only the head of household and was taken as of the first Monday in August, 1800. Records exist for 14 states. Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females under 10 years of age, 10 and under 16, 16 and under 26, 26 and under 45, and 45 years and upward; all other free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of slaves.

1810 CENSUS

Names only the head of household and was taken as of the first Monday in August, 1810. Records exist for 16 states and territories. In addition, the National Archives has an unpublished card index for Virginia. Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females under 10 years of age, 10 and under 16, 16 and under 26, 26 and under 45, and 45 years and upwards; all other free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of slaves.

1820 CENSUS

Names only the head of household and was taken as of the first Monday in August, 1820. This census includes the names of aliens living in the 22 states and territories. Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females under 10 years of age, 10 and under 16, 16 and under 26, 26 and under 45, and 45 years and upward; number of free white males between 16 and 18 years; foreigners not naturalized; male and female slaves and free colored persons under 14 years, 14 and under 26, 26 and under 45, and 45 and upward; all other free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of persons (including slaves) engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

1830 CENSUS

Names only the head of household and was taken as of the first of June, 1830 and exists for 28 states and territories. Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females in 5- year age groups to 20, 10 year age groups from 20 to 100, and 100 years old and over; number of slaves and free colored persons in six broad age groups; number of deaf and dumb under 14, 14 to 24, and 25 years and upward; number of blind; foreigners not naturalized.

1840 CENSUS

Names only the head of household and was taken as of the first of June, 1840 and exists for 30 states and territories. A separate roll of microfilm is available listing names and ages of military pensioners from the Revolutionary War or other military service. Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females in 5 years age groups to 20, 10 year age groups from 20 to 100, and 100 years old and over; number of slave and free colored persons in six broad age groups; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of seven classes of occupations; number of schools and number of scholars; number of white persons over 20 who could not read and write; number of pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.

1850 CENSUS

This is the first census to name every person in the household, including age, sex, race, and place of birth, as well as if married within the year. Taken as of June 1, 1850, it separates slaves and free persons in the slave states. Name; address; age; sex; color (white black or mulatto) for each person; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane or idiotic; all free persons required to give value of real estate owned; profession, occupation, or trade for each male person over 16; place of birth whether married within the year; whether attended school within the year; whether unable to read and write for persons over 20; whether a pauper or convict.

1860 CENSUS

This is much like the 1850 in format but taken as of June 1, 1860. Name; address age; sex; color (white, black, or mulatto) for each person; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane or idiotic; all free persons required to give value of real estate and of personal estate owned, profession, occupation, or trade for each male and female over 15; place of birth (State, Territory, or country); whether married within the year, whether attended school within the year; whether unable to read and write for persons over 20; whether a pauper or convict.

1870 CENSUS

Taken as of June 1, 1870, it is much like the 1850 and 1860 but also asks if the person's parents were of foreign birth. Address; name; age; sex; color (including Chinese and Indian); citizenship for males over 21; professions, occupation, or trade; value of real estate; value of personal estate; place of birth; whether father and mother were foreign born; born within the year; married within the year; attended school within the year; for persons 10 years old and over whether able to read and write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.

1880 CENSUS

Taken as of June 1, 1880 this census also lists the place of birth for a person's parents, street and house numbers for urban households and each person's relationship to the head of household. The household is only soundexed if children under the age of 10 lived in it. Institutions such as penitentiaries and convents were listed at the end of the state. Address; name; relationship to head of family; sex; race; age; marital status; born within the year; married within the year; professions, occupation, or trade; number of months unemployed during census year; whether person is sick or temporarily disabled so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties; if so, what is the sickness or disability; whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled or bedridden; attended school within the year, ability to read and write, place of birth of person, father, and mother.

1890 CENSUS

Was taken as of the first Monday in June, 1890 but was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1921. There is an alphabetic index for the 6,160 names in the existing fragments in these states: AL, DC, GA, IL, MN, NJ, NY, NC, OH, SD, TX. A special schedule for Civil War Union veterans and widows exists for half of Kentucky, District of Columbia, and all states alphabetically from Louisiana to Wyoming. The other states were destroyed in the fire. This special schedule contains the name of the veteran or his widow, rank and company, regiment or naval vessel, dates of enlistment and discharge, length of service, PO address, nature of disability, remarks. Address; number of families in house;

number of persons in house; number of persons in family; name; whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during Civil War (Union or Confederate) or widow of such person; relationship to head of family; white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian; sex; age; marital status; whether married during year; mother of how many children, and number now living; place of birth of person, father, and mother; if person is foreign born, number of years in the U.S. whether naturalized; whether papers have been taken out; profession, trade or occupation; months unemployed during census year; ability to read and write; ability to speak English; if not, language or dialect spoken; whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted; whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with name of defect; whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper; home rented, or owned by head or member of family; if owned by head or members, is it free from mortgage; if head of family is a farmer, is farm rented or owned by him or member of his family; if owned, is it free of mortgage; if mortgaged, give post office address of owner.

1900 CENSUS

Taken as of June 1, 1900, it is much like the 1880, but also includes the number of years married; year of immigration; for each mother, the number of children and number of children still living. It is soundexed for all states and is the first census with North Dakota and South Dakota separated. There is a separate schedule for military personnel at overseas bases and on naval vessels with its own separate soundex index. Other army personnel were counted where they were stationed. 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; if owned, whether mortgaged. Supplemental schedules for the blind and for the deaf.

1910 CENSUS

Was taken as of April 15, 1910 and is much like the 1900 census. Both Soundex and Miracode were used to index 21 states including PA, WV and OH. Pennsylvania's index is Miracode which is much like Soundex. 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, knowledge of English; occupation; Employer, Wage Earner or Working on Own; Whether working on 15 Apr 1910; No. of weeks out of work in 1909; literacy; school at-

tendance; whether on a farm; home owned or rented; if owned, whether mortgaged. Supplemental schedules for farmers; Whether a Civil War Veteran, blind or deaf.

1920 CENSUS

Available to the public on March 2, 1992, since the privacy law will not permit general viewing for 72 years after a census is taken. Soundexed for all states. Asks for exact place of birth, (helpful information with the changing European borders of WWI and many new immigrants).

MORTALITY SCHEDULES

These census schedules were taken from 1850 through 1880 naming any persons who died 12 months prior to the date of the census. They are not available for all states, and not for Ohio or West Virginia. They asked for name, age, sex, color, married or widowed, occupation, month and cause of death, state and county of birth. In 1870, it also asked if the parents were of foreign birth. In 1880 the mortality schedule asked for length of residence in U.S. and birth place of parents. For Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia and 19 larger cities, data was compiled from official death records rather than census mortality schedules.

BLACK AMERICANS in the CENSUS

The first listing of all blacks by name in a federal census was made in 1870, in the first federal census taken after the Civil War. In 1850 and 1860, slave statistics were gathered, but the census schedules did not list slaves by name; they were tallied unnamed in age and sex categories. These slaves schedules are useful, however, as circumstantial evidence that a slave of a certain age and sex was the property of a particular owner in 1850 and 1860.

Free blacks who were heads of households were enumerated by name in the censuses from 1790 to 1840, and the names of all free household members were included in the censuses of 1850 and 1860.

Roughly 4,000 free blacks were recorded as heads of families in the first census of 1790.

For more information consult **BLACK STUDIES: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications**, published by National Archives Trust Fund, NEPS Dept. 735, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384.

FIELD TRIPS

MEMBERS here is your chance to go on some really great trips in the month of OCTOBER:

1. **DEPRECIATION LANDS MUSEUM** at 4743 South Pioneer Road, **SATURDAY, October 12th at 2:00 PM**. Register before **TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th!**
2. **ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE** at Grant and Fifth Avenue, **WEDNESDAY, October 23rd**. We are to meet in the court yard of the courthouse at 9:30 AM. From 9:30 to 10:00 a brief tour will be conducted by James W. Knox, Director of Hydropower Programs. From 10:00 AM until 12 Noon the group will proceed to the Recorder of Deeds, there to be received by Honorable Michael A. Della Vecchia. After lunch, the group will report to the Register of Wills and be received by Frank W. Jones, Deputy Register of Wills for the 1:00 to 3:00 PM period. Register before **FRIDAY, October 18th!**
3. **WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE**, Washington, PA on **THURSDAY, October 24th at 10:00 AM**. Register before **FRIDAY, October 18th!**

Unfortunately, the Allegheny County and Washington County Courthouse Field Trips are on consecutive days. These dates were provided to us by the respective courthouses. The saying "Beggars can't be choosy" definitely applies!

MEMBERS PLEASE use the sign-up sheets enclosed in this Newsletter and register as soon as possible! **DON'T MISS OUT ON THESE EXCITING TRIPS!**

SOME HOLDINGS of the DEPRECIATION LANDS MUSEUM submitted by Jan Fazio:

- Genealogy charts (mostly family group sheets) of early Hampton Residents
- Copies of Deeds and Notes from First Sales of Original 'Tract' Lands - Jones Survey.
- Copies of some old Allison Park deeds
- Zoning Map of Hampton Township, 26 August 1948.
- Inventories of township cemeteries, such as:
 - Pine Creek Presbyterian Cemetery on Route 8
 - Pine Creek Reformed Presbyterian Cemetery -- Talley Cavey
 - List of cemeteries in Indiana Township
 - List of cemeteries in Allegheny County Townships
- History of Allegheny County, PA Vol. II
- Allegheny County township histories (copied from History of Allegheny County)
- Butler County Cemetery Inventory, Vol 1 - 5

THE 1920 CENSUS

The 1920 Census will be opened to the public on March 2, 1992. At that time microfilmed copies will be available for research at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, the 12 regional archives across the nation, and through the National Archives microfilm rental program. The 1920 census consists of 2,074 rolls (35 mm) of population schedules and 8,590 rolls (16 mm) of Soundex indexes for all states, totaling 10,664 rolls. You can order rolls for \$23 per roll postpaid. For example, if you want the Soundex for New Jersey (253 rolls), it will cost you \$5,819 and the actual NJ census (59 rolls) is \$1,357. If you want a particular roll, there is a catalog available which provides roll-by-roll listings of contents. The population census schedules are broken down by counties and enumeration districts, while the beginning and ending codes are provided for each roll of the soundex. Copies of the catalog will be available (upon request) without charge to U.S. research and reference libraries. There is a price of \$2 listed for the catalog otherwise. For more information write or call:

Publications Services (1W1); National Archives; 7th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; Washington, D.C. 20408; phone: (202)501-5240

[Editor's note: Now we know why the Carnegie library is asking for donations in order to bring the 1920 census to Pittsburgh. You can still contribute, but clearly mark that you'd like it to go to the 1920 census fund.]



Yes, as a member of the North Hills Genealogists, I plan to attend the trip to the **Allegheny County Courthouse**, at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, October 23rd, at 9:30 A.M. [Please return this form to the address on the newsletter or to one of the officers by **Friday, October 18th.**]

Name:

Home phone:

I am interested in car pooling to the Allegheny Courthouse: Yes ☐ No ☐

I am interested in serving as a car pool driver: Yes ☐ No ☐

AMERICAN INDIANS in the CENSUS

Census enumerators did not count Indians not taxed, that is, Indians who lived on reservations or who roamed as nomads over unsettled tracts of land. Whether or not they were of mixed blood, Indians who lived among the white populations or on the outskirts of towns were counted as part of the ordinary population.

The records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs include many tribal census rolls. These rolls are completely unrelated to the decennial census schedules. In 1885, pursuant to an act of 1884, each Indian agent, those individuals immediately responsible for relations with one or more tribes, began submitting annual census lists of the Indians in his charge. They are available on microfilm as INDIAN CENSUS ROLLS, 1885-1940 (M595, 692 rolls).

The census rolls are arranged alphabetically by name of Indian agency, thereunder by name of tribe, and thereunder by year. A tribe may have been successively under the jurisdiction of several Indian agencies, so it is important to find out which agency had jurisdiction for a particular tribe during the life of the subject of research.

The names of individual Indians on the rolls before about 1916 are not arranged alphabetically; locating a particular name may require scanning all entries for the tribe. After 1916 most agents alphabetized the names of individuals on the annual census lists.

The post-1885 rolls usually show for each Indian, the Indian or English name and sometimes both; sex; age; relationship to the head of family; and sometimes relationship to other Indians names on the same roll.

For more detailed information consult AMERICAN INDIANS: a Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications. Published by the National Archives Trust Fund, NEPS Dept. 735, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384.

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS QUESTIONNAIRE

Field trips (check as many as you are interested in and think you would actually attend):

Mormon library, Greentree	_____
Carnegie library, Oakland	_____
Western Pa. Genealogical Society library	_____
Sewickley library	_____
Depreciation Lands Museum	_____
Western Reserve library, Cleveland	_____
Allegheny cemetery	_____
Southwestern Pa. Genealogy Society (Washington county)	_____
Butler county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Washington county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Fayette county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Greene county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Westmoreland county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Beaver county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Armstrong county:	
courthouse	_____
historical society	_____
Other nearby counties (please specify)	_____

Other activities:

If you have ideas for other activities you think we should look into, please list them below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

YOUR NAME (optional): _____



Yes, as a member of the North Hills Genealogists, I plan to attend the trip to the **Washington County courthouse, Washington, Pa., on Thursday, October 24th, at 10 A.M.** [Please return this form to the address on the newsletter or to one of the officers **by Friday, October 18th.**]

Name:	Home phone:
I am interested in car pooling to Washington, Pa.: Yes ____ No ____	
I am interested in serving as a car pool driver: Yes ____ No ____	

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL



To renew your membership in the North Hills Genealogist for 1991 - 1992, please make out a check for \$12.00 payable to "North Hills Genealogists". Your \$12.00 renews your membership for the next year, starting in September, 1991. All memberships run from September to September.



your completed membership renewal form to the following address:

North Hills Genealogists
c/o Northland Public Library
300 Cumberland Road
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237-5455



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS

Name:		Home phone:	
Street Address:			
City:	State:	Zip code:	
Date of application:			



Yes, as a member of the North Hills Genealogists, I plan to attend the trip to the Depreciation Lands Museum at 4743 South Pioneer Road, in Hampton on Saturday, October 12th, at 2 P.M. [Please return this form to the address on the newsletter or to one of the officers by Tuesday, October 8th.]

Name:		Home phone:	
I am interested in car pooling to the Depreciation Lands Museum: Yes ____ No ____			
I am interested in serving as a car pool driver: Yes ____ No ____			