

## Chapter 1 : United States Federal Census

*12th Population Census of the United States - Vol Reel - Kentucky Federal Population Census Schedules - Nelson, Nicholas, and Ohio Counties: 12th census of population, [microform]: Kentucky.*

United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, In addition, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the Federal Census, copied from the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm, T, 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 instructed to record the names of every person in the household. Enumerators were asked to include the following categories in the census: 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. 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 to 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 1 June All questions asked were supposed to refer to that date. By , there were a total of forty-five states in the Union, with Utah being the latest addition and Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Oklahoma enumerated as territories. A Guidebook of American Genealogy, ed. William Dollarhide, The Census Book: Learn where your ancestors lived, who lived in the household, ages, places of birth, occupation, immigration and naturalization facts and more.

## Chapter 2 : United States Census - Wikipedia

*Census - Abstract of The Twelfth Census of the United States This Abstract is an epitome or digest of the contents of the ten volumes of the Twelfth Census, and is designed for the use of the general public who may not have access to the main volumes or may find this digest more convenient for ready reference.*

The enumeration was to be completed within thirty days, or two weeks for communities with populations of 10, or fewer. Regardless of when an individual was contacted, all responses were to reflect the status of the individual as of 1 June, the official Census Day. Thirty-eight states including the recently admitted Colorado were enumerated in the census, along with eight territories: Non-organized Alaska was also enumerated, but the "Indian Territory" now Oklahoma was not enumerated for non-Indians. Enumerators census takers collected the following information for each household: Search Tips Check for variant spellings of names. In , many people could not read or write and they might not have been sure of the spelling of their own names; rigid spelling of names was uncommon. You can use this location as a starting point to conduct research for additional ancestors. The census may be used to supplement birth or marriage records for the census year or even to partially replace them where vital records are not recorded elsewhere. Keep in mind that the wife may not be the mother of any or all of the children listed. Interesting Facts The census may provide clues to genetic diseases in earlier generations of a family. The census reported whether an individual was blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, or crippled. This is the first U. Indians not taxed are not in regular population schedules. Some may appear in special Indian schedules. Source Information The material used to create this database comes from four different sources. In certain instances records from individual states were used to reconstruct specific counties. Federal Population Census, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group National Archives, Washington, D. The majority of the images and records come from this source. Federal Non-Population Census schedules for Virginia, Approximately 20 images from this collection were used for Henrico County, Virginia. Approximately images from this collection were used for Erie, Madison, and Tioga counties in New York. Federal Non-Population Census schedules for California, Learn where your ancestors lived, who lived in the household, ages, places of birth, occupation, and more.

**Chapter 3 : Abstract of the Twelfth Census of the United States,**

*CHAPTER II. COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONS AT THE TWELFTH AND PRECEDING CENSUSES. SCOPE OF INQUIRY FROM TO CENSUS OF Inquiry was made for the first time at the eensus of.*

Hathi Trust Digital Library: Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. Negroes in the United States. More details on " The Negro Farmer " are available on this site. The Credo online repository at the University of Massachusetts Amherst library contains correspondence between Du Bois and officials of the U. Census Bureau, such as Walter F. There has come a significant change in public opinionâ€”a growing indifference to human suffering, a practical surrender of the doctrine of equality, of citizenship, and a new impetus to the cold commercial aspect of racial intercourse; all this means increased difficulty in stirring the heart of the nation to such great reformatory movements as the proper solution of the Negro problems demands. Under such circumstances any significant disagreement among the friends of reform, and especially any wide-spread and acknowledged ignorance of the real facts and conditions, is bound to multiply the impediments in the path of humanitarian effort. In the last ten years we have had the spectacle of the friends of the Negro bickering among themselves as to the aim and method of their work. And especially have we for full fifty years felt the hopelessness of many set arguments on the Negro question because of the absence of any common authoritative basis of fact. Just the other day two speakers in the University Extension Series of Philadelphia made substantially the following statements: The freedman bought land in Georgia, but his sons have not, and are even losing what he had owned. The later generation make such poor workmen that corporations often offer higher wages for convict than for free labor. The ownership of land by Georgia Negroes has increased by leaps and bounds, save at a few temporary periods of financial depression or political unrest, and the material advance of the great mass of the black people of that state cannot be denied. This is but a single instance of the almost daily contradiction as to the elementary facts which greets the layman who seeks lights on the present condition of the Negro: Is the Negro buying land or is he not? Is he losing or gaining in the skilled trades? How does his physical health compare with that of the past? Does he receive living wages? What does the graduate of the schools find to do? And yet most of them are vitally necessary to a preliminary understanding of the Negro problems, not to say to intelligent plans for reform. If we look about for agencies which can reasonably be expected to give us at least a partial collection of authoritative data, the most conspicuous is undoubtedly the United States census. So far the census reports are almost our sole source of information as to the condition of the Negro population in general, and for this reason peculiar interest attaches to the Twelfth Census as marking in a peculiar sense the end of an era in the solution of the Negro question as well as in other matters. Some circumstances connected with the preliminary organization of this census leads us to expect from it a somewhat higher degree of accuracy in the past or at least an avoidance of the faults of the discredited ninth and eleventh censuses. As an instrument for social investigation there are certain obvious limitations to the national census. It can successfully measure only the broader and simpler aspects of human societyâ€”the number, distribution, age, sex, conjugal condition, and occupations of men. Such matters are easily counted, there is, comparatively speaking, small room for error, and no other agency but the government could command the requisite funds and authority for covering so vast a field. Other data such as those relating to it literacy, deaths, industries, etc. When, however, it comes to matters of land and property, education, crime, and the more delicate and intricate questions of social life, the ordinary machinery of the census is obviously unsuited to the work. The rather indefinite term "Social Study" has come to be applied to such investigations as seek to go further and deeper than a national census and study definitely and, within limits, exhaustively, the conditions of life and action in certain localities. Such difficult undertakings have very obvious limitations: They are also very costly when the paucity of definite or immediately usable results is considered. Nevertheless the Social Study manifestly approaches as nearly as anything the ideal of measuring and classifying human activity. Here we have then the two agencies upon which we must depend for our knowledge of social conditions and developmentâ€”the broad general measurements of the Census, the limited specific investigations of the Social Study. It is clear that these two

agencies may to a large extent supplement each other. For a given city or town the census furnishes the mass data as to number, age, sex, etc. With this broad outline in hand the sociologist seeks to fill in the details of the picture so as to classify and weigh the life and action of that community. So any particular social problem or series of problems, the careful investigation based upon the census is our best method of acquiring reliable and definite knowledge of social conditions. It is the object of this paper, therefore, to suggest a method of careful co-operation between the authorities in charge of the Twelfth Census and a Special Committee for the Study of the Negro Problems, of such a nature as to give to social reformers the most authoritative and reliable light possible on this grave question. For the best success of this plan it is necessary that, first, the Twelfth Census be taken with some special reference to gathering material on the Negro in such shape as to be the most available for further investigation: Special pains should be taken to count and classify returns as to Negroes somewhat minutely and elaborately in a special census volume. Du Bois along with Kelly Miller and others participated on The Committee on Resolutions and signed his name to the "Resolutions of the Third Hampton Negro Conference," among which was included this resolution: It was recorded that Kelly Miller suggested that the twelfth decennial Census collect information on African Americans that allowed for cross-racial and cross-national comparisons at pp. As soon as practical, duplicate copies of the original returns as to Negroes should be put in the hands of a Special Committee for the Study of the Negro Problems covering such cities and other areas as they may elect. Upon the appointment of this committee the whole plan, of course, stands or falls. I only insist upon the necessity of some steps to make plain the truth: An ordinary congressional committee would be unsuitable for this work for political reasons. The best agency would be a voluntary committee of men something like the Committee of Fifty who studied the liquor problem—chosen, as it were, by common consent, but carrying with it the confidence of the better half of the nation. My own idea of a proper committee would be somewhat as follows: Here Du Bois was referencing the Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem, a privately funded group organized in 1895. At Google Books one can enter the search term.

#### Chapter 4 : Domestic Violence Counts: 12th Annual Census Report - NNEDV

*Excerpt from Abstract of the Twelfth Census of the United States, The Abstract is an epitome or digest of the contents of the ten volumes of the Twelfth Census, and is designed for the use of the general public who may not have access to the main volumes or may find this digest more convenient for ready reference.*

#### Chapter 5 : US Census | calendrierdelascience.com

*Excerpt from Abstract of the Twelfth Census of the United States, Sib: The committee appointed by your order of June 13, 1895, to prepare the Abstract of the Twelfth Census have the honor herewith to submit their report.*

#### Chapter 6 : 12th Census and the Negro Problems :: W E B Du Bois . org

*Domestic Violence Counts: 12th Annual Census Report For the twelfth consecutive year, on September 13, 1990, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducted a one-day unduplicated count of adults and children seeking domestic violence services in the United States.*