



# THE CLF NEWSLETTER

Vol. XIII

May 1999

No. 2

## Smith Foundation funds Boston passenger lists

Clayton Library Friends has received a generous grant from the William A. and Madeline Welder Smith Foundation that will be used to expand Clayton Library's collection of Boston passenger lists. With the Smith Foundation grant, CLF has ordered the remainder of National Archives Microfilm Publication M277, *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston, MA, 1820-1891*, and the full 282-roll set of M265, *Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston, MA, 1848-1891*. This is a substantial addition to the Clayton collection, and we are grateful to the Smith Foundation for its generosity. ■

## Clayton Ranked in Top Ten!

Clayton Library was listed as one of the ten leading genealogical libraries in the United States in the February-March issue of *American Heritage*. In the article, "Tracking Your Family Through Time and Technology," Cyndi Howells, creator of "Cyndi's List," a popular genealogy Web site, put Clayton Library in very

good company, including that of the LDS Library, the Library of Congress, Allen County Library, Newberry Library, the New England Historic Genealogical Society library, Virginia State Library, Los Angeles Public Library, and the DAR Library. Clayton Library was one of only three public libraries on the list. ■

## 1920 Soundex Update

Clayton Library is well on the way to completing its collection of the Soundex to the 1920 federal census. Except for the National Archives branches, only a handful of libraries throughout the country have the complete 1920 Soundex. Clayton's collection has grown and continues to grow thanks to individuals and foundations that have made contributions through Clayton Library Friends.

The adjacent listing shows the states for which we *lack* complete sets of Soundex film and the funds needed to acquire the remaining rolls. A number of individuals have donated funds to purchase film for specific Soundex codes, so we do have partial collections in some cases. Asterisks denote those states for which no Soundex was produced for the 1910 population schedules, making the 1920 Soundex even more important.

Delaware*	\$680.00
Idaho*	1,088.00
Kansas	3,332.00
Maryland*	4,216.00
Minnesota*	5,882.00
Montana*	1,530.00
Nebraska*	3,128.00
New Hampshire*	1,360.00
North Carolina	2,516.00
North Dakota*	1,598.00
Oregon*	2,278.00
Utah*	1,122.00
Virginia	5,440.00
Washington*	3,978.00
West Virginia	3,468.00
Wisconsin*	6,222.00
Wyoming*	170.00
Hawaii*	816.00
Canal Zone*	102.00
TOTAL	\$48,926.00

The 1920 Soundex microfilm publications (M1548-M1605) consist of 8,585 rolls of film, and we need to acquire just 1,439 rolls to complete the

(Continued on page 11)

### NEXT MEETING

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Saturday, May 8th, 10:00 a.m.

Bayland Community Center

6400 Bissonnet

(between Hillcroft and Beachnut)

### SPEAKER

Kim Morton, CLF Director

### TOPIC

Revolutionary War Pension Information

at Clayton Library

**CLAYTON LIBRARY FRIENDS**

P. O. Box 271078

Houston, Texas 77277-1078

Established 1987

*Clayton Library Friends is a tax-exempt, non-profit organization under IRS Code 501(c)(3). The sole purpose of CLF is to enrich the resources and facilities of the Clayton Library Center for Genealogical Research.*

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**Annual Membership Dues**

- Individual ..... \$10.00
- Two people (same address).. \$15.00

**Special Friends**

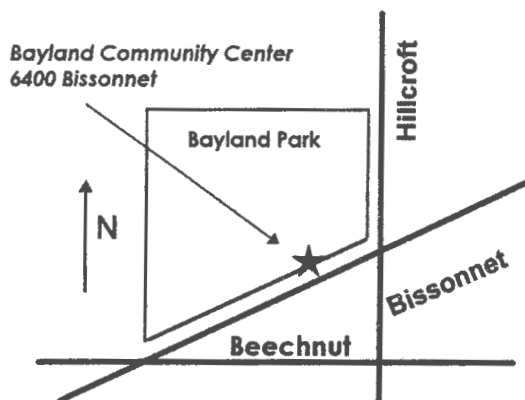
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- Donor ..... \$50 to \$99
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- Sponsor ..... \$250 to \$499
- Benefactor ..... \$500 and above

**Clayton Library Friends  
Financial Report**

January 1 through March 31, 1999

<b>CHECKING ACCOUNT—Wells Fargo Bank</b>	
Starting Balance .....	\$ 50,707
Unrestricted Funds.....	52
Restricted Funds:	
Binding.....	698
Endowment.....	- 0 -
Other.....	39,806
CLF Operating Funds.....	10,150
Deposits, total .....	27,003
Unrestricted Funds.....	6,636
Restricted Funds:	
Binding.....	- 0 -
Endowment.....	- 0 -
Other.....	13,765
CLF Operating Funds.....	6,602
Withdrawals, total .....	30,454
Unrestricted Funds.....	38
Restricted Funds:	
Binding.....	- 0 -
Endowment.....	- 0 -
Other.....	29,936
CLF Operating Funds.....	480
Ending Balance.....	47,256
Unrestricted Funds.....	6,650
Restricted Funds:	
Binding.....	698
Endowment.....	- 0 -
Other.....	23,635
CLF Operating Funds.....	16,273
<b>ENDOWMENT FUND—Univ. Bank .....</b>	
Certificate of deposit #1 .....	16,080
Savings account.....	12,540
	3,558

Elois Gibbs, Treasurer



**May meeting location**



❑ WHAT'S IN THE LIBRARY

## *Native American Research in the Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940*

by Karen Stein Daniel, CG

*Karen Stein Daniel is a certified genealogist specializing in Texas research and is a past president of Clayton Library Friends.*

Many genealogists and family historians have traditions within their families that there is at least one American Indian ancestor. Finding that elusive Indian ancestor often becomes a daunting task. Even with the best research techniques and methodology, it is often impossible to prove our ties to a native American, especially if one desires to obtain membership in a tribal entity. Researching an American Indian lineage involves using strategies and sources with which one may not be familiar, as well as sources that we use frequently.

Our task of researching American Indian lines at Clayton Library has become more manageable due to the recent addition of the microprint collection entitled *Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940*, M595. Thanks to the William A. and Madeline Welder Smith Foundation and through the efforts of patron C. M. McGee, the 692 rolls of microfilm in this collection are now housed in the second floor microprint area, cabinet 63, drawers 3-11.

A description of the microfilm publication can be found at the beginning of roll #1, and a copy is in the microprint area in a red binder marked "Microprint Finding Aids - Native American."

Reproduced on the 692 rolls of microfilm within this collection are Indian census rolls from 1885-1940, with a few rolls containing some later dates. These census rolls were normally submitted yearly by Indian agents or superintendents in charge of the various reservations and were required by an act of 4 July 1884 (23 Stat. 98).

The materials reproduced on this microfilm are part of National Archives Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. There are other census rolls in Record Group 75, most prepared for a specific purpose, as well as other lists concerning Indians. If one is preparing to research an Indian lineage, it would be well to study the complete contents of Record Group 75 for other useful materials. Additional Indian census rolls will also be found in Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior.

The information to be found on the rolls of M595 varies, but generally one will find the following for an individual:

- English and/or Indian name
- Roll number
- Age or date of birth
- Sex
- Relationship to head of family

Beginning in 1930, the rolls may also contain the following:

- Degree of Indian blood
- Marital status
- Ward status
- Place of residence
- Other information

For certain years, typically 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939, only supplemental rolls of additions and deductions were compiled. The 1931 and 1932 rolls often included separate lists that recapped births and deaths for the years after 1924. Additionally, most of the 1940 rolls have been retained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and are not included in this collection. Preparation of rolls was not required after 1940, but some were submitted anyway.

It is important to remember that there is not a census for every reservation or group for every year. It was not always possible to take a census. Additionally, some rolls were lost over the years. **"Only persons who maintained a formal affiliation with a tribe under Federal supervision are listed."** Some tribes, particularly in the East, were never under Federal jurisdiction. **Many persons with some degree of Indian blood did not maintain tribal connections, and their names would not appear on the rolls. For the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole), there is ONLY an 1885 census of the Choctaw.**



The census rolls are arranged alphabetically by name of the agency or other jurisdiction, then by year. For jurisdictions overseeing more than one tribe or band, or spanning more than one reservation, there may be several rolls for each year. Of particular relevance to genealogists is the fact that family groups are listed together. There was often no particular order to the listing of families on early rolls, however, the later rolls were usually arranged alphabetically by surname of the head of family.

In the list and table of contents, then-current spellings of tribal names were used, except when it was believed that the current spelling would cause confusion. In the census rolls themselves, obsolete spellings were often used, and the names of tribes may have been spelled several ways on different rolls. Occasionally, we even find instances where a tribal name changed from year to year.

While a complete list of tribes and their jurisdictions contained within this collection is too massive to be included in this article, a few representative examples will give the researcher an indication of the intricacies involved in defining Indian tribes or bands and placing them within an area.

Tribe	Jurisdiction
Apache	Camp McDowell, Camp Verde, Fort Apache, Jicarilla, Kiowa, Mescalero, Phoenix, Pueblo, San Carlos, Southern Ute, Truxton Canon. See also names of individual bands.
Arapaho	Cantonment, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Seger, Shoshone, Wind River
Eastern Shawnee	Quapaw, Seneca
Iowa in Kansas and Oklahoma	Haskell, Kickapoo, Potawatomi Sac and Fox, Oklahoma Shawnee
Kalispel	Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Flathead, Northern Idaho
Pit River	California Special, Fort Bidwell, Greenville, Klamath, Roseburg, Round Valley, Sacramento
Red Cliff Chippewa	Great Lakes, Lac du Flambeau, La Pointe, Red Cliff
Shoshoni	Bishop, Carson, Fort Hall, Goshute, Lemhi, Shoshone, Walker River, Western Shoshone, Wind River
Sioux	Birch Cooley, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Devil's Lake, Flandreau, Fort Totten, Fort Peck, Great Sioux, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Pipestone, Rosebud,

Santee, Sisseton, Standing Rock, Winnebago, Yankton. See also names of individual bands.

Zuni Pueblo, United Pueblos, Zuni

Again, while a complete list of the table of contents contained within this collection is too massive to be included in this article, a few representative examples will indicate how the various rolls are divided:

Roll	Dates
Blackfeet Agency:	
3	1890-1896
4	1897-1906
5	1907-1913
6	1914-1919
7	1920-1925
8	1926-1930
9	1931-1932
10	1933-1935
11	1936-1939
Carson (chiefly Paiute, Shoshoni, and Washo):	
18	1909, 1925-1930
19	1931-1932
20	1933-1936
21	1937-1939
Choctaw (Mississippi):	
41	1926-1932
42	1933-1939
Devil's Lake (Sioux and Chippewa):	
94	1885-1890
95	1892-1897
96	1898-1902
97	1903-1905
Havasupai:	
178	1905-1933
Leupp (Navajo):	
249	1915-1917, 1920-1925, 1927, 1929
250	1930-1932
251	1933-1935
Nez Perce:	
301	1890-1901
Pawnee (Kansa or Kaw, Oto and Missouri, Pawnee, and Ponca):	
337	1920-1927

Pawnee (Kansa or Kaw, Oto, Pawnee, Ponca, and  
Tonkawa):

341 1933  
342 1934-1936  
343 1937-1939

338 1928-1930  
339 1931  
340 1932 (with birth and death  
rolls, 1924-1932)

The following specific examples are given to assist the  
reader in knowing what types of statistical and personal  
information can be gleaned from these census rolls:

### Example 1:

Census of the White Mountain Apache Indians of Fort  
Apache Agency, Arizona on June 30, 1919, taken by Chas.  
L. Davis, Superintendent:

Number Last/Present	Indian Name	English Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Sex
304/288	Eskeenche	A-78 Bourke, John	husb.	10-10-74	M
305/289	Yahlaye	" Lucy	wife	5-17-83	F
306/290	Yanazin	" Effie	dau.	4-15-04	F
307/291	Tsis	" Annette	dau.	12-20-10	F
208/292	(Not named)	" William	son	9-12-15	M
309/293	" "	" Vincent	son	6-12-17	M
310/294	Eskindoya	A-79 Potter, Thomas	husb.	3-20-75	M
311/295	Nabayyah	" Louise	wife	9-13-80	F
312/296	Baselaw	" Lily	dau.	5-3-07	F
313/297	Escloan	" Rachel	dau.	2-4-10	F
314/298	None	" Maurice	son	12-4-14	M
315/299	None	" Stacey	dau.	9-11-17	F
316/---		A-80 (Richard Skidmore, father, died May 3, 1919)			
317/300	Huskbebadanezlaw	Skidmore, Scott	orphan	7-30-11	M
102/---		A-22, #1 (John Skidmore, hus- band, died March 5, 1919)			
103/93	Catchway	Skidmore, Lucy	widow	3-13-55	F
---/94	None	" Richard	son	2-2-11	M
104/---		(Lena Skidmore, wife #2, died Feb 20, 1919)			
---/95	None	Skidmore, Ross	st. son	6-12-03	M
105/96	Saah	" Samuel	"	8-18-08	M
---/97	None	" Thomas	"	7-6-16	M

**Example 2:**

1919 Census of the White Mountain Apache Indians,  
Fort Apache Indian Agency, Whiteriver, Arizona.

June 30, 1919		
Males enumerated:		1214
Females enumerated:		1252
School population:		
Males		340
Females		345
Children attending	Ft. Apache Boarding School	250
"	" Reservation Day Schools	103
"	" Mission Day Schools	80
"	" Non-reservation Schools	27
"	not physically fit to attend school	75
"	who should be in school	150
Increase in population		10

**Example 3:**

Census of the Mississippi Choctaw Indians of  
Choctaw Agency, Mississippi on June 30, 1928, taken by  
R. J. Enochs, Supt. & Phys.

Number Last/Present	Indian Name	English Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Sex
----/839	Degree of blood-FULL	King, Jackson		45	M
----/840	" "	King, Betsy		42	F
----/841	" "	King, Christine		14	F
----/842	" "	King, Joseph		6	M
----/843	" "	King, Joe		4	M
----/844	" "	King, Barkum		2	M

**Example 4:**

Census of the Mississippi Choctaw tribe of the  
Choctaw Agency jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1929, taken  
by R. J. Enochs, Superintendent.

(This example for the same family in example 3 one year later reveals  
changes within the family, as well as additional information.)

Census Number Present/Last	Indian Name	English Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Degree of Blood	Marital Condition	Relation to Head of Family
841/840		King, Betsy	F	1886	Full	Wd.	Head
842/841		" Christine	F	1914	"	S	Daughter
843/842		" Joseph	M	1922	"	S	Son
844/843		" Joe	M	1924	"	S	Son
845/844		" Barkum	M	1926	"	S	Son

There are several striking benefits to be derived from the use of Indian census records. First, a researcher will immediately recognize the possibility of following an American Indian family on a yearly basis, perhaps for several decades, unlike federal census enumerations for the general population, which were made only every ten years. This will allow the researcher to more closely observe and pinpoint changes within the family, such as births, deaths, and marriages, among others. This is particularly helpful in accounting for children who might have been born and died within the standard ten-year period and who would otherwise never be revealed through census records or perhaps any records.

Secondly, the Indian census records often record both Indian and English names. This becomes important as one travels farther back into census—and other—records, where perhaps only the Indian name was used. It may also provide evidence as to approximately when an Indian family was given or took an English name.

Thirdly, the Indian census records often provide vital record information in the form of death and birth dates in a time period when vital record information was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain.

And finally, the “degree of blood” can provide essential information for anyone preparing lineage papers for admittance into a tribal entity.

That elusive Indian ancestor may just be waiting for the astute researcher who takes the time to delve into the records of M595. The process may be long. One may have to search through the census lists for several potential tribes or bands offering possibilities. However, the fruits of this search may be richly rewarding if a family is found. And, if the research is successful, the information that is found will lead to other record sources. Clayton Library is fortunate to have this wonderful record source added to its American Indian research collection.

#### *Bibliography:*

National Archives and Records Service. *Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940*. Microcopy No. 595. Introductory remarks prepared by Carol Blanchard and Edward E. Hill and revised by Robert M. Kvasnicka. Washington, D.C., 1965.



## Proposed Amendment to CLF Bylaws

The CLF Executive Board has approved submission to the membership of the following amendment to the Clayton Library Friends bylaws. The proposed change will be voted upon at the May 8th meeting.

### ARTICLE XII RECOGNITION OF CONTRIBUTORS Paragraph 1

**Current:** “In order to encourage and recognize contributors to the fundraising efforts of the Friends, individuals and groups who make monetary contributions aggregating to the following amounts in any one year shall be honored by having their names published in the Yearbook for the following year under the indicated designation. Contributions will not be recognized in this manner for individuals who request anonymity.”

**Proposed:** “In order to encourage and recognize contributors to the fundraising efforts of the Friends, individuals and groups who make monetary contributions aggregating to the following amounts in any one year shall be honored by having their names published during the following year under the indicated designation. Contributions will not be recognized in this manner for individuals who request anonymity.”





## The 1890 Census: Sifting Through the Ashes

by Don Pusch

In the late afternoon of Monday, January 10, 1921, just after the federal workday had ended, a small fire broke out in the basement of the Commerce Building in Washington, DC. Starting in a carpentry shop at the west end, the fire remained unnoticed until it had reached well into the adjacent hallway and had begun moving toward the southeast end of the building. In that area, outside the protection of the building's fire-proof vault, was stacked the original population schedules of the 1890 U.S. census. Conditions for their destruction could not have been better. Lacking space in the vault, Commerce Department officials had placed the 1890 records on rows of pine shelves—more than one and a third linear miles, according to one estimate—separated by 20-inch aisles. The 30-year-old volumes, dry and well ventilated, were quickly engulfed.<sup>1</sup>

By the time the first fire company arrived at the Commerce Building, heavy smoke was pouring out of the low basement windows, making it impossible to determine the exact source of the fire's ignition. In response, firefighters directed hoses indiscriminately into the entire basement area, either through broken windows or through holes that were hurriedly chopped through the first floor. This eventually flooded, to a depth of several feet, most of the basement area. The fire took three hours to control and involved five Washington-area fire companies.<sup>2</sup>

Assessments made immediately after the fire showed that the 1890 population schedules had been heavily damaged, either as a direct result of the fire or from the large quantity of water used in fighting it.<sup>3</sup> Attempts were made in the days following to dry out and salvage remnants of the census; however, those efforts were largely unsuccessful. Although many of the salvaged volumes were retained, a large number of these were considered to be of little value and were disposed of in 1935. Record fragments from ten states and the District of Columbia—less than 1 percent of the 1890 population schedules—are all that currently remains of an enumeration that contained an estimated 62 million entries.<sup>4</sup>

What is left of the population schedules today is contained in National Archives microfilm publication M407, *Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890* (3 rolls). At Clayton Library, this film is located in the second-floor microprint area, cabinet 10, drawer 3. Population schedules (or fragments of schedules) for the following geographical areas are imaged on these rolls:<sup>5</sup>

Roll 1: **Alabama:** Perry County (Perryville Beat 11 and Severe Beat 8).

Roll 2: **District of Columbia:** 13th, 14th, 15th, Corcoran, Q, R, Riggs, and S Streets, and Johnson Avenue.

Roll 3: **Georgia:** Muscogee County (Columbus).

**Illinois:** McDonough County (Mound Township).

**Minnesota:** Wright County (Rockford).

**New Jersey:** Hudson County (Jersey City).

**New York:** Westchester County (Eastchester), Suffolk County (Brookhaven Township).

**North Carolina:** Gaston County (South Point and River Bend Townships) and Cleveland County (Township #2).

**Ohio:** Hamilton County (Cincinnati) and Clinton County (Wayne Township).

**South Dakota:** Union County (Jefferson Township).

**Texas:** Ellis County (J. P. #6, Mountain Peak, and Ovilla Precinct), Hood County (Precinct #5), Rusk County (Precinct #6 and J. P. #7), Trinity County (Trinity Town and Precinct #2), and Kaufman County (Kaufman).

Personal information collected in the 1890 population schedules was similar to that collected in 1880; however, readability was improved through use of the family schedule, which placed the information on each family member in a column format and provided space at the top of the form for the family's full address. Several questions were added for the first time in 1890, including three related to residency and citizenship: number of years in U.S., whether or not naturalized, and whether or not naturalization papers had been submitted. This was also the first U.S. census to inquire about the status of veterans, the significance of which will be explained shortly.

If you are lucky enough to have an ancestor listed in the surviving population schedules of the 1890 census, finding that ancestor is relatively simple. A card index to the 6,160 names on the surviving schedules is imaged in National Archives microfilm publication M496, *Index to the Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890* (2 rolls). Roll 1 lists individuals with surnames beginning with A through J; roll 2, those with surnames beginning with K



through Z.<sup>6</sup> At Clayton, this film can be found in the same drawer as microfilm publication M407.

Destruction of the 1890 population schedules was, indeed, a tremendous loss for genealogists. However, at the same time that enumerators were completing the population schedules, they were also collecting data for a special "veterans schedule" that had been recently authorized by Congress to support Civil War pension administration. Fortunately, most of these schedules survived. In accordance with an act approved by Congress on April 21, 1894, the veterans schedules had been transferred to the Commissioner of Pensions and were in a separate repository at the time of the fire in the Commerce Building.<sup>7</sup>

### The 1890 Veterans Schedules

Impetus for the collection of information on Civil War veterans and widows stemmed from problems experienced by the U.S. Pension Office in processing veterans' claims. By 1890, more than 250,000 Civil War veterans' claims had been rejected for lack of corroborating evidence, evidence that, in many cases, could only be provided by other veterans who had known the claimant.<sup>8</sup> It was hoped that, by collecting and publishing the names and addresses of surviving Civil War veterans, contacts could be made and corroborating testimony secured. To implement the collection of this data, Congress included appropriate authorization in an act passed March 1, 1889, which provided for a "special enumeration of survivors of the war of the rebellion."

At line #2 of the 1890 population schedule, enumerators checked whether or not the person listed was a "soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U.S. or Conf.), or widow of such person." For each person identified as a Union veteran or widow, an entry was then made on the special schedule. Although census takers were instructed to record only Union veterans and widows, these instructions seem to have been ignored in many cases. If one examines carefully the special schedules for some—mostly southern—states, the names of Confederate veterans will often be found. On the veterans schedule for Opelousas, Louisiana, for example, there are more Confederate veterans listed than Union! In general, one will find lines drawn through these Confederate entries and the annotation "Conf." written at the schedule margin. For the most part, the line-throughs do not significantly detract from the legibility of the entries. If you are searching for either a Union or a Confederate veteran (or widow) who survived to 1890, you should definitely check this special veterans schedule.

The information contained in the veterans schedules is often substantial. The 12 columns of data provide name, rank, company and regiment or navel vessel, dates of

enlistment and discharge, length of service, and current post office address. Columns 11 and 12 are reserved, respectively, for information about injuries sustained during the war and for any remarks that the census taker wanted to include. We find, for example, John W. Witson, then living in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, who had "both feet frozen off while serving in Kansas state militia." James M. Curd of Huntsville, Texas, was "crippled in knee joint from horse falling on it at the battle of Nashville." James Blith of Washington, D.C., was captured on the gunboat *Fanny* in October 1861 and held for seven months until paroled. Jules Larquet, Jr., a corporal in the Louisiana Artillery (CSA) was shot in the left arm and taken prisoner at Franklin, Louisiana. The remarks column was sometimes used to explain the lack of other data. For example, we find that Albon E. Bently, whose home was in Hammond, Louisiana, was "absent from state...family knows nothing of his record." George Smith of Hamilton, Louisiana, "has been in the Louisiana penitentiary."

The originals of the 1890 veterans schedules are part of National Archives Record Group No. 15, Records of the Veterans Administration. They are imaged in microfilm publication M123 on 118 rolls. At Clayton Library, the film is stored in cabinet 59, drawers 10 and 11. Although veterans schedules were completed for each state in the 1890 census, not all of the 1890 veterans schedules still exist. Sometime between their transfer to the U.S. Pension Office in 1894 and their subsequent relocation to the National Archives in 1943, most of the schedules for the states of Alabama through Kansas were lost. Those states and counties whose veterans schedules do still exist are listed in the microfilm catalog.<sup>9</sup> On the microfilm itself, the schedules are arranged by bundle number, with one roll of film containing the images of one bundle of schedules. The quantity of records varies with the state, ranging from a single bundle for states like New Mexico and Nevada up to 15 bundles for the state of Ohio. There is also a separate bundle for "U.S. Vessels and Navy Yards," on which will be found the names of many individuals who remained in, or returned to, the U.S. Navy following the Civil War.

Finding individuals in the 1890 veterans schedules may take a little time unless you have access to a state index. Clayton Library owns microfiche indexes for the states of Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas. These are located in cabinet 68, drawer 1. For these indexes, the compiler has included all names that appear in the schedules, including those of lined-through Confederate veterans. The index gives the veteran's (or widow's) name, state, county (or equivalent), city (or other local jurisdiction), the supervisor's district number, and the enumerator's district number. With this information, it is fairly easy to find the veteran (or widow) in the veterans schedules. Other indexes have been published in book form, and at least two of

these—for Missouri<sup>10</sup> and Tennessee<sup>11</sup>—are available at Clayton. Even if you have no index to guide you, the fact that the schedules are arranged by state and then by county makes the task of directly searching the schedules fairly easy, provided that you know the approximate location of the person's 1890 residence.

Although destruction of most of the 1890 census left a tremendous gap in the genealogical record, researchers should not be too quick to dismiss this census as a possible source. The remaining 1890 population schedules do contain valuable data, and the Civil War veterans schedules contain an abundance of information not found in any other federal census.

#### End Notes

1. "Fire Ruins Records," *The Washington Post*, Tuesday, January 11, 1921, p. 1, column 8.
2. "Census Papers Lost in Washington Fire," *The New York Times*, Tuesday, January 11, 1921, p. 1, column 6.
3. "Can Save Census Records," *Ibid.*, Wednesday, January 12, 1921, p. 27, column 2.
4. *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1982), p. 25.
5. *The 1790-1890 Federal Population Census: Catalog of National Archives Microfilm* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1997), p. 112.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Introductory material, National Archives microfilm publication M123, *Special Schedules of the Eleventh Census (1890) Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: 1948), p. iii.
8. Evangeline Thurber, "The 1890 Census Records of the Veterans of the Union Army," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 34, no. 1 (March 1946), p. 7.
9. *The 1790-1890 Federal Population Census: Catalog of National Archives Microfilm* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1997), pp. 112-116.
10. Harold DeGood, *An Index: Civil War Veterans and Widows, 1890 Census*, 3 parts (Columbia, Missouri: Missouri State Genealogical Association, 1994). (GEN 977.8 D319 MO)
11. Byron and Barbara Sistler, transcribers, *1890 Civil War Veterans Census - Tennessee* (Evanston, Illinois: Byron Sistler & Associates, 1978). (GEN 976.8 S623 TENN)



## Look what's just around the corner!

The National Archives has announced that the 1930 federal census will be released to the public in 2002. There will be 2,668 rolls of film, compared to 2,076 rolls for the 1920 population schedules.

Finding your ancestors in the 1930 census may be difficult. Not only are there more rolls of film, but—and this is the bad news—the Works Progress Administration was able to prepare Soundex cards for only ten states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, plus a few counties in Kentucky and West Virginia. There will be, however, ten rolls of film containing enumeration district descriptions, and this should help you narrow your search if you know approximately where your ancestor was living in 1930.

Orders for the 1930 film will be accepted about one year before publication, and we are already considering plans for the acquisition of this film. ■

## Paper donations needed

For the convenience of researchers, the Clayton Library staff places paper strips in small boxes on each of the work tables. These are very handy for use as bookmarks or for making notes, but the supply is constantly being depleted. If you have good-quality, unused printer paper or stationary (even stationery with letterhead), please consider donating it to the library. Staff members or volunteers will then complete the job of cutting the paper into strips and placing it on the work tables. To donate paper, just take it to the library and stack it inside the CLF office (off the hallway behind the Library's main information desk.) ■

## Microprint and shelving volunteers needed

One of the services CLF provides for the library is volunteer support for the microprint desk and for shelving, and several volunteers are currently needed in both areas. If you can donate a few hours of your time once a week or even once a month, please consider signing up for these activities. For the microprint job, volunteers sit at the microprint desk, assign microfilm readers, and assist patrons with use of the microprint copy machines. For shelving support, volunteers assist the library staff in shelving books that have been left on the book carts at the ends of the stacks. To become a "microteer" or a "shelving cadet," you must first register as an in-library volunteer and attend a training session. If you would like to help in either area, contact Kipp Ferns, (281) 778-7500, e-mail: kipp247@aol.com. ■



## Alston Chapter provides funds for Virginia records

Clayton Library Friends wishes to thank the Col. John Alston Chapter, Colonial Dames of the XVII<sup>th</sup> Century, for its donation of funds to purchase the remaining microfilm of the Virginia Colonial Land Patents series. This new acquisition spans the years 1730 to 1776 and will complete the library's collection of this important records set. The microfilm has been ordered and should be available for patron use within the next several weeks. ■

### Clayton Library Holiday Schedule

For the remainder of 1999, Clayton Library will observe the following holiday closings:

31 May:	Memorial Day
3, 5 Jul:	Independence Day
11 Nov:	Veterans Day
25, 26 Nov:	Thanksgiving
24, 25, 27 Dec:	Christmas
31 Dec:	New Year's Eve

### Mark your calendars!

Clayton Library Friends has set dates for, and is currently planning, the following activities for the balance of 1999:

- 18 Sep: Seminar in the auditorium of the Julia Ideson building (old main library).
- 11 Dec: Seminar (beginner) in the Concourse Room at the main library.
- 14 Aug: CLF general membership meeting at the Bayland Community Center.
- 13 Nov: CLF general membership meeting at the Bayland Community Center.

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### President's Message

Tonight I've just returned from our bimonthly CLF board meeting, and I'm impressed by the enthusiasm of your elected board members. They have a wide range of interests and friends, and each case of "how to?" was answered by someone who knew how to handle the question.

I'm finding this is true also of our CLF members. It's fun to answer the phone and have someone make a suggestion and then volunteer to work with the project.

At present, we are exploring in depth the feasibility of converting the library's CD-ROM drives to drives that will handle the CD caddies. You may remember that the CDs used to be in permanent cases (caddies) and you inserted the "whole thing" into the computer. The new computers CLF bought for Clayton couldn't handle the caddies, so the CDs were removed from the caddies and put in "jewel cases." This means that each time a CD is used, it is handled by a patron—some of whom are experienced computer users, others put their hands all over the disks. And, somehow, they also manage to scratch these collections of data. This conversion project already has a partial donor and a computer advisor to ensure that it is done right. Marje Harris, Clayton Library manager, tells me that the caddies that were removed are still in the possession of the library, so we do not have to purchase replacements.

Last Monday Clayton was visited by a "big busload" of genealogists from Austin. It was fun to hear their positive comments on our collection. I think a lot of people don't realize that Clayton has ALL of the available federal census microfilm, and, when we complete the purchase of the reels listed on page 1 of this newsletter, we will have ALL of the available Soundex. Often someone tries to correct me and says, "you mean for Texas." No, for the entire U.S.!!

On behalf of John Dorroh, let me thank those of you who expressed their sympathies on the death of his father in February. Many of us had met him and know how deeply he is missed. There have been a number of donations to CLF in memory of him, and John will be "delegated" to make the selections to be labeled in memory of his father.

About five of us will be attending the May 12-15th NGS conference in Richmond Virginia. I'll be leaving immediately after our May 8th CLF meeting. CLF has voted to authorize Marje Harris an "expense fund for purchases for Clayton" so that when vendors set special conference prices, she can take advantage of the discounts. Since I'm driving, we've eliminated shipping charges on any material Marje purchases with these funds.

A nominating committee will be formed at the CLF May meeting to select our board members for next year (we'll vote on the slate at the November meeting). Please consider volunteering to serve either on the nominating committee or on the board. We have six evening board meetings a year. If you are interested, please contact me at (713) 721-7062, and I'll pass your name on to the committee.

Pat Metcalfe

### Soundex (Continued from page 1)

collection. A large portion of the funds for this acquisition can be paid out of our regular donations, but we are also actively seeking major donors willing to provide funds to complete one or more states. Also, your personal gift—or gifts available from corporations or foundations with which you are associated—are important. If you are interested in making a gift toward the completion of this collection, please contact CLF Director John Dorroh at (713) 781-2741. ■



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