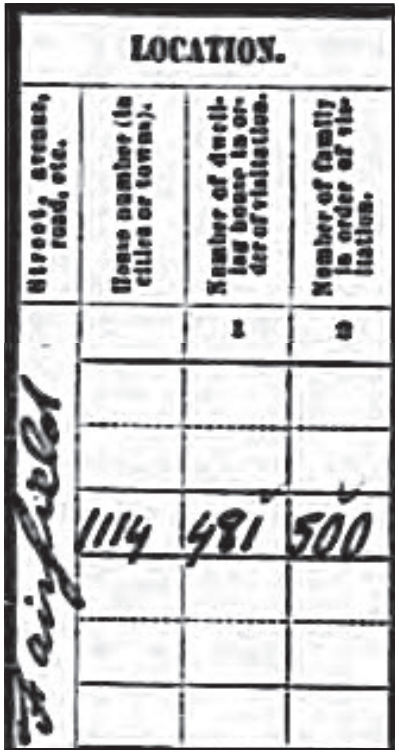
5 Steps Beyond: 1910 Census

You found your ancestor in the 1910 U.S. Federal Census. Now what? Use the clues from 1910 to send your research in five different directions – or more.

1. MARRIAGE RECORDS. Work backwards to locate a marriage record for the couple. Need a wedding place? Try the state in which the first child was born. Note M1 designation indicating first marriage; M2 indicated marriage number two, three or more.

2. 1890 VETERANS SCHEDULES. Found a note of UA (Union Army) or UN (Union Navy)? That's an invitation to check the 1890 Veterans Schedule, one of the few surviving 1890 schedules. You'll also find a few Confederate soldiers in the 1890 schedule, too.

3. 1900 CENSUS ... AND MORE. Search earlier census records and death indexes for children who were no longer living in 1910. Follow the children listed in 1910 forward to 1920 and 1930.



4. CITY DIRECTORIES. Want to know the family's whereabouts during the 10 years between this census and the next? Search city directories and check details there against the info you find in 1910.

5. PASSENGER LISTS. Name, age and year of immigration – details that can help you in a search through passenger lists. If there's an NA, you'll want to look for a naturalization record, too.

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