



National Archives and Records Administration

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Enumeration of Seminole Indians in Florida, 1880–1940

Although most Seminoles migrated to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) in the mid-19th century, many remained in Florida. Because of its relocation policy, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) did not have a formal agency to deal with the Seminoles who remained behind until 1913, so there are no earlier BIA censuses. Seminoles are also enumerated in the Federal census.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Censuses, 1913–40 (RG 75)

___M595, *Indian Census Rolls, 1885–1940*. 692 rolls. DP. The records are arranged by Indian agency, sub-agency, or other jurisdiction; then chronologically by census year. There is no index. Agents or superintendents in charge of Indian reservations usually submitted census rolls each year, as required by an act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 98). The data on the rolls vary, but usually gives the individual's English name, Indian name, or both; roll number; age or date of birth; sex; and relationship to the head of the family. Beginning in 1930, the rolls also show the degree of Indian blood, marital status, ward status, and place of residence. For certain years, including 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939, only supplemental rolls of additions and deletions were compiled. These records contain census schedules for the Seminoles living in Florida for the period 1913 to 1940. **Roll 486** includes schedules of Florida Seminoles for the period 1913 to 1929, while **roll 487** contains schedules of Florida Seminoles for the period 1930 to 1940.

Federal Decennial Censuses, 1880–1930 (RG 29)

Seminole Indians in Florida are enumerated in the Federal decennial censuses between 1880 and 1930. Some individuals appear on both the Indian Census Rolls and the Federal census. Every Federal decennial census for Florida from 1880 to 1930 has been indexed.

For 1880, 1920, and 1930, the census schedules show the person's name, race, sex, age, relationship to the head of the household, and occupation. Race is either identified with an "I," "In," or "Ind." The 1920 and 1930 schedules also provide information on marital status; the 1930 schedules list the tribe and degree of Indian blood.

For 1900 and 1910, Seminoles are enumerated on special Indian population schedules, which are divided into two sections. The top section asks the same questions posed to the general population. The bottom section, "Special Inquiries Relating To Indians," provides information on the degree of Indian blood, types of Indian dwellings, marital arrangements, and whether individual Indians were taxed.

___T9, *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*. 1,454 rolls. Seminole Indians are enumerated at the end of the following Florida counties: Brevard (**roll 126**), Dade (**roll 126**), Manatee (**roll 130**), Monroe (**roll 131**), and Polk (**roll 131**).

___T623, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. 1,854 rolls. Seminole Indians living in Brevard, Dade, and Lee Counties are enumerated at the end of the state of Florida on **roll 177**.

___T624, *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910*. 1,784 rolls. Seminole Indians are enumerated on **page 201** in Palm Beach County on **roll 166**.

___T625, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*. 2,076 rolls. Seminole Indians are enumerated at the end of the following Florida counties: Broward (**roll 215**), Lee (**roll 221**), Okeechobee (**roll 228**), Palm Beach (**roll 229**), and St. Lucie (**roll 226**).

___T626, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*. 2,668 rolls. Seminole Indians are enumerated in the following eight Florida counties: Broward (**roll 307**), Collier (**roll 308**), Dade (**roll 310**), Glades (**roll 317**), Hendry (**roll 317**), Monroe (**roll 325**), Okeechobee (**roll 326**), and St. Lucie (**roll 332**).

For more information, see the reference report: *Microfilmed Records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (The Dawes Commission), 1893–1914*.

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