

Mortality Schedules

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Purpose

To collect death statistics on a national level. Many states did not yet record death records.

Details

- Taken 1850-1880, 1885. Also taken in Minnesota in 1900, but for some reason those records are not available.
- In 1885, five state and territories took special censuses for agriculture, manufacturing and mortality: Colorado, Dakota Territory, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico Territory
- Death one year prior to June 1 of the census year. For example, 1850 covers deaths June 1, 1849 to May 31, 1850.
- Notoriously incomplete. Estimated that 41% of death not recorded in 1870 mortality census.
- 1880 – doctors asked to verify information for their patients.

Benefit to Genealogy

Might be the only record of an ancestor's death and other vital information.

Availability

Census OnLine -- www.census-online.com/

Transcriptions. Good source of information IF the county is done and IF you can't readily find information elsewhere OR if you just want to look up something quickly.

FamilySearch.com

Keyword = mortality schedule

Ancestry.com

Card Catalog → Keyword: Mortality → U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules

National Archives

Microfilm catalog on line <https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline>
View Important Publication Details

Veterans and Widows

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Purpose

- Allocation of public resources.
- 1890: In part, it was meant to help veterans locate comrades to testify for them when they applied for pensions.

Details

- 1840: Population census asked for the names and ages of pensioners in each household; most of the pensioners were veterans of the Revolutionary War.
- 1890: Special schedule made inquiries about veterans, and then it was specifically those who served in the Civil War, or their widows.
- Enumerators were supposed to record only Yankees, it is not uncommon to find Confederates listed.
- 1910: Population census asked males over 50 years of age if they were survivors of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy.
- 1930: Population census asked males over 21 whether they were veterans and, if so, of what war or expedition.
- Practically all of the schedules for the States Alabama through Kansas and approximately half of those for Kentucky appear to have been destroyed, possibly by fire, before the transfer of the remaining schedules to the National Archives in 1943. Available: half of Kentucky through Wash., D.C.

Benefit to Genealogy

Service records can provide a wealth of information. Information gleaned from the various censuses just might assist in locating these records. The bulk of the 1890 census was destroyed making these schedules particularly valuable.

Availability

FamilySearch.org

Keyword = veterans census + Author = census office

Ancestry.com

card catalog: keyword = veterans census, keyword = confederate soldiers

National Archives: <https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/>

M123: Union Veterans

M850: Veterans Administration Pension Payment Cards 1907-1933

M1274: Case Files of Disapproved Pension Applications (Navy vets and widows)

M1916: Applications for headstones of US Vets 1925-1941

M1749: Historical Register of Nat'l Homes for Disabled Vol. Soldiers, 1866-1938

M1786: Record of Invalid Pension Payments to Vets of Rev. War, 1801-1815

This is just a sampling. Remember to read Important Publication Details

Slaves Schedules

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Purpose

In part, to allot seats in the US Congress. According to the Constitution each slave counted as 3/5 of a person. Also, to estimate value of slave property.

Details

- Generally, slaves' names not listed. Common practice to rent slaves.
- Nothing in population schedule directly indicated slave ownership. Look at value of real estate and personal property, neighbors, occupation.
- 1790-1810, number of slaves included for each household.
- 1790: No schedules are known to exist for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia; The 1790 schedules for Virginia that appear on microfilm publication T498 were reconstructed from state enumerations.
- 1800: Lost population schedules: all of Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee; part of Mass., New Hampshire, Penn., and So. Carolina; most of Ohio and Virginia.
- 1820-1840, number of slaves listed by sex and age.
- 1850-1860: Slave schedule; data listed by owners' or masters' names, then by sex and age.
- If 100 years old or older, slave listed by name in 1850 and 1860.
- States with Slaves Schedules 1850 & 1860: *Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Wash., DC, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi*

Genealogical Benefit

- If doing research on slave ancestors, the benefits are somewhat obvious.
- Less obvious benefits include learning about slave holding ancestors and about the slave culture in which your ancestors might have lived.
- Slave information (in census, land records, wills, etc.) can help distinguish households in pre-1850 censuses

Availability

Ancestry.com

Listed with regular population schedules: Catalog → Census → Federal Census → scroll down to list of censuses to find Slave Schedules

National Archives -- eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/

- 1790-1890 Federal Population Censuses Catalog of NARA Microfilm
<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/publications-microfilm-catalogs-census/1790-1890/index.html>
- On the microfilms, the 1850 & 1860 Slave Schedules follow the Free Population Schedules.

FamilySearch.org

- Keyword = Slave Schedule, Author = census office
- Go to state census and look at the end of the list of films for the slave schedules

Indian Population Schedule

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Purpose & Benefits

Details

- Early population censuses included American Indians only if they had fully assimilated into white society. That is, if they lived in settled areas (settled by whites), did not maintain tribal affiliation, and paid taxes. Prior to 1860, if they lived in a white community they were counted as whites; if they lived in a black community they were counted as black. The term "Indian" was first included as a race category in 1860.
- Decennial Indian Schedules: 1880-1930
- 1880: Limited to a few reservations near military institutions in California, Dakota Territory and Washington Territory
- 1890: destroyed
- 1900: First available enumerations of all American Indians, including those living on reservations.
- 1900 Original schedules destroyed; available on microfilm T623, 1854 rolls.
- "Indian" schedules can usually be found at the end of the applicable enumeration district. Sometime included at the end of the last roll for that state.
- There are 12 rolls of film for Indian Territory, including Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek.
- 1910: Similar to 1900; can usually be found at the end of the applicable enumeration district.
- 1920: Information included within general population schedule
- 1930: Similar to 1920, but with supplemental schedule; supplemental schedule does not survive.
- There are many non-decennial census. See ancestry card catalog, keyword = Indian

Availability

National Archives - eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/

- Keyword = Indian Census Rolls → M595A – M595D
- M1791: Schedules of Special Census of Indian, 1880
- A1154: Non-population census schedules of Washington Territory 1860-1880
- View Important Publication Details

FamilySearch.org

- Subject + Author: Indian Census + United States. Census

Ancestry.com

- Census record, 1850-1899, keyword= Indian Census
- US Indian Census Schedules, 1885-1940
- Not complete

Manufacturing Schedules

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Purpose

In part to help congress promote business' interest. Also to "show the practical foundation, actual progress, condition, and establishment of the American arts and manufactures and their connection with the wealth and strength of the United States."

Details

Manufacturing, mining, fisheries, mercantile, commercial and trading businesses with an annual gross product of \$500 or more. Information gathered in some form for 1810, 1820, 1840-1880 and 1890.

1810

- Little or no guidance; incomplete, no standard format.
- Fragmentary returns are included in 1810 population schedules for: Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia,

1820

- Voluntary; no standard format
- Forms were completed by "some person principally concerned in the manufacturing establishment.
- popn census listed how many people in each household were engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufacturing.
- States for which no schedules are known to exist: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, and Missouri

1830, not taken. 1840 , NARA supposedly has aggregate data, but I couldn't find it.

1850 - on

- *1850-1870 referred to as "industry schedules"*
- *1880 "general manufactures schedule"*
- *available for many states*
- 1900-1910 - records destroyed without being filmed

Genealogical Benefit

To learn about your ancestor's community, industry and/or economic situation.

Availability

NARA: <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/census/nonpopulation/index.html#mfg>

==> Use reference sheet <==

FamilySearch.org

- Keyword = manufacturing + Author = Census Office
- Keyword = Industry census

Ancestry.com --> Keyword = nonpopulation census

Agriculture

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Purpose

To learn details of agriculture in the country.

Details

- Taken 1850-1890
- 1820 and 1840 population schedules recorded number of person in each household engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufacturing.
- The 1840 Population Census asked for number of person in each family employed in Mining, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacture and Trades, Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers, and Learned Professions and engineers. The government first asked about production. Aggregate data for 16 states is available at NARA.
- Not every farm was included in these schedules. In 1850, for example, small farms that produced less than \$100 worth of products annually were not included.
- By 1870, farms of less than three acres or which produced less than \$500 worth of products were not included.
- The term “farm” included nurseries, orchards and market produce gardens that operated for profit.
- Agriculture schedule lists those whose primary occupation listed as “farmer” and others whose farms fit production criteria.
- Owners, tenants and sharecroppers were not distinguished until 1880.

Benefit to Genealogy

The agricultural schedules can be used with land and tax records and the population schedules to find location of land, to learn about the focus family and the area in which that family lived. For example, by using the 1860 and the 1870 schedules, we can learn how the family was affected by the Civil War.

Availability

NARA: <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/census/nonpopulation/>

<https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/>

Use Availability Handout

FamilySearch.org

Keyword = agriculture + Author = census office

Ancestry.com

Keyword: Nonpopulation Census

Social Statistics

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Purpose

Social statistics schedules were created to gather statistics on wealth, public debt, taxes, schools, libraries, newspapers, churches, wages, paupers, and criminals.

Details

- Collected 1850-1870, 1885
- No individual names
- Information gathered from “official” sources and correspondence.
- Many of the original schedules are housed in repositories in the states.
- Note that these schedules provide only statistical data, not information about specific individuals.

Genealogical Benefits

Social statistics schedules provide information about the ancestor's community will give a flavor of a community: wealth, crime, wages, religion, education, etc.

Availability

Ancestry.com

Part of the nonpopulation collection. Not available for all states.
"Browse this collection" to select schedule type = social statistics

NARA

<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation/index.html>
See Fact Sheet for available microfilms.

FamilySearch.org

Keywords = Social Statistics + Author = Census Office
Limited results

Defective, Dependent & Delinquent

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Purpose

Allocation of public resources

Details

- Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes included Insane, Idiots, Deaf-Mutes, Blind, Homeless Children, Paupers & Indigents who were inhabitants of institutions or boarded at public expense in private homes.
- 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860 & 1870 Population Censuses asked for the following regarding white and black persons in each household:
 - Deaf, Dumb, Blind - 1830-1870
 - Insane and idiots public charge - 1840
 - Insane and idiots and private charge - 1840
 - Insane or idiotic – 1850, 1860, 1870
 - Pauper – 1850, 1860
 - Convict – 1850, 1860
- 1880 had a separate DDD schedule

Genealogical Benefit

Beyond learning about your ancestors' families, neighbors and communities, can use this information to flesh out community life, attitudes, and expectations.

Availability

NARA

- Refer to NARA “Availability” handout to see what is available where.
- Nonpopulation Census Records --
<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation/index.html>

FamilySearch.org

- Keywords = defective + Author = census office
- Availability varies from state to state

Ancestry.com

- Keywords = defective, filter = USA
- Availability varies from state to state