

Non-Population Federal Census Schedules

Most researchers use the Federal Censuses regularly – especially to determine the location of people at a specific point in time.

This presentation provides examples of the Agriculture Schedule, the Mortality Schedule and the Manufacturing Schedules, while also using the normal Population Schedule. Working together, we learn how to "**put flesh on those bones**" of people on our pedigree!

MORTALITY SCHEDULE. It is a listing of persons who died in the twelve months prior to the census. The death information includes date, location, cause, and sometimes other names of relatives. Our class example will use the dwelling and family numbers, which when combined with the original population schedule, shows how other family members are found.

AGRICULTURE SCHEDULE. 1840 through 1880 are available on microfilm or online. Depending on the year, information about specific farms will provide a view of the family farm. Insightful to know the amount of acreage, the kinds of animals and the crops that were produced.

Class example compares one family farm over a 30 year period and how that farm developed. Another example compares three families, two brothers and a brother-in-law in the 1880 census and the difference between the families, such as one had more sheep and wool, another had more fruit trees and honey, and another with milk cows and cheese.

MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE. These can cover a variety of industries. 1850-1880 are available and will show which manner of power, water or engines, how many employees, names of owners and money invested.

VETERANS SCHEDULE. The 1840 lists veterans of Revolutionary War. The 1890 tells of Veterans of Civil War with names, units and dates of enlistment and discharge, current post office, and any disability. If the soldier is deceased, the name of his widow is listed.

Because the 1890 population schedule is gone, sometimes this is the only source that confirms where families lived, and others in their towns or townships.

SLAVE SCHEDULE. These were taken for the 1850 and 1860 censuses. They help verify owners of slaves and might confirm findings of other records.

SOCIAL STATISTICS SCHEDULES explored the area of a community 1850-1870, and tells value of real estate, annual taxes, schools, libraries, churches, and native & foreign-born criminals, and average salaries of various occupations.

The 1880 census lists delinquent, defective, and dependent classes and provides information about deaf, dumb, blind, and criminal persons who are listed by name.