

Special Census Schedules

INTRODUCTION

The Census did not just count people in households and institutions. Special or nonpopulation schedules are a great way to add to the story of your family. In addition to using the agricultural, slave, and veterans schedules, check to see if these nonpopulation records are available for the states and counties in which your ancestors lived.

MORTALITY SCHEDULES 1850-1880

Early death records are very difficult to find so the Mortality Schedules are a possible source for death information.

The mortality schedules listed people who died in the 12 months prior to June 1st of the census year (such as June 1, 1859-May 31, 1860). Deaths after May 31st of the census year were not to be recorded, but were sometimes noted by census takers. Information found includes name, age, gender, race, month of death, cause of death, occupation, and an ID number.

Some schedules contain additional information. The 1870 schedules asked if parents were born outside of the United States. The 1880 schedules included questions about parent's birthplace, where the fatal illness was contracted, how long the deceased had been a citizen or resident of the area, and also referred to the page and reference number for the family

from the population schedule.

A unique aspect of the mortality schedules from 1850 and 1860 is that they list names of all deaths—both free *and enslaved* people. Since these mortality schedules do not link back to the population schedules, it is not possible to connect individual slaves to slave-owners. Even so, this is still a resource for researchers to find possible links to slave ancestors.

MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL SCHEDULES 1810-1820, 1850-1880

Not many records from the first manufacturers census of 1810 survive; data for a limited number of places can be found as part of the population schedules. Surviving manufacturing information from 1820 has been microfilmed by the National Archives under the title *Records of the 1820 Census of Manufacturers*. No schedules exist for 1830 and 1840.

NAME OF EVERY PERSON WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1860, whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.						PLACE OF BIRTH, or Naming the State or County.
	Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto.	Free or slave.	Married or widowed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Thomas	37	M	B	S		No	
Peter	55	M	B	S		No	
Margaret Lynch	28	F				No	
Infant	12	M				No	
Randolph	65	M	B	S		No	
Martha Lester	37	F	M			No	

From 1850-1870, this census was known as the “industry schedule,” but reverted back to the “manufacturers schedule” in

1880. During these years, companies were classified into categories such as mining, fishing, manufacturing, and other types of businesses with an annual gross product of at least \$500. Information includes name of company or individual, description of the business, amount of capital invested, the quantity and value of resources used, the quantity of yearly production, and the number and wages of individuals hired.

DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES 1880

The Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes are officially the “Supplemental Schedules 1-7,” but often are referred to as the “DDD Schedule.” The schedules were numbered by type:

1. Insane [e.g., mental illness]
2. Idiot [e.g., developmental disability]
3. Deaf-Mute
4. Blind
5. Homeless Children
6. Prisoners
7. Paupers

The DDD schedules were keyed to the page and line number on the general population schedule, and also listed if the individual had multiple disabilities. For schedules 1-5 and 7, the census taker noted if the person lived in an institution.

Many of the DDD schedules are located at individual state archives, while some are located at the National Archives. Because each schedule asked multiple

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questions, the DDD census can help provide some interesting insights into ancestors' lives, including medical and genetic health information.

AMERICAN INDIANS 1860-1910

For 1860 and 1870, only taxed Indians who lived among the general population were enumerated. Indians not taxed—that is, those living on reservations or in unsettled areas—were not counted. The first census in which “Indian” was an official race category was 1870, although the designation was sometimes used in 1860. Very few people were designated as Indian, while some people with Native American ancestry might have been counted as white, black, or mulatto.

A special census in 1880, Schedules of a Special Census of Indians, enumerated non-taxed Indians who lived near military reservations in two territories and California. For other states, look for American Indians in the regular 1880 population schedules.

In 1900 and 1910, there were special inquiries on the general population schedule relating to

Indians. In addition to answering the same questions required of all people, Indians were asked about other names, tribe, tribe of parents, degree of other races, and more. The special inquiries were recorded at the bottom of the page in the population schedules.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION—Continued.
SPECIAL INQUIRIES RELATING TO INDIANS.

Ho-ai-co-gah	Cherokee
Annie Crow	Cherokee
Minnie Crow	Cherokee
Boyd Crow	Cherokee
Crow Wesley	Cherokee
Barthine Crow	Cherokee
Robert Crow	Cherokee
Sallie Crow	Cherokee
Sarah Crow	Cherokee
Alice Crow	Cherokee

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administered annual censuses of Indian reservations from 1885 to 1940. These were entirely separate from those administered by the Census Bureau. These censuses are not available for all tribes for all years.

1885 CENSUS

In 1879, Congress authorized a semidecennial census, but only Florida, Nebraska, Colorado, and

the Territories of Dakota and New Mexico conducted a census in 1885. There are four schedules available: population, agriculture, manufactures, and mortality.

OTHER NONPOPULATION SCHEDULES

For additional discussion of these nonpopulation schedules, please view our online tutorials on YouTube.

Slave Schedules

- List age, sex, and color
- Arranged by slave owner's name
- For years 1850 and 1860
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QNKYF6t27pA>

Agricultural Schedules

- Give detailed information about crops, land, livestock, and farm equipment
- For years 1850 through 1880
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vOf_A5mORyk

Veterans Schedule

- For 1890 only
- Intended to count Union soldiers, sailors, and widows; in some cases lists men who served for the Confederacy
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2MqRMJ-Ne9M>

FURTHER READING

- Hinckley, Kathleen. *Your Guide to the Federal Census for Genealogists, Researchers, and Family Historians*. Cincinnati, OH: Betterway Books, 2002.
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- National Archives and Records Administration. *Nonpopulation Census Schedules*. 29 March 2005. <http://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation>.
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- Szucs, Loretto Dennis and Matthew Wright. *Finding Answers in U.S. Census Records*. Orem, UT: Ancestry, 2002.
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