What are Non-Population Schedules of the Federal Census?
Non-population schedules or “special schedules” of the census were designed to gather statistical information on a specific group within the overall population. They are referred to as “non-population” to distinguish them from the decennial (once every ten years) Federal Census that enumerates the entire population of the United States. The schedules covered in this handout include:

- Agricultural
- Manufacturing
- Mortality
- Veterans
- Indian Population Inquiries
- Slave
- Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes
- Social Statistics

Many of these schedules feature questions that focused on answering demographic or statistic questions that the government had at the time and not with future genealogists in mind. Because of this, these schedules may not provide detailed vital information, but they will add context to your pre-existing information and might even open up new directions for your research. Also, if you cannot find an ancestor on the Federal Census, but you have a schedule record for the same year, you can use the information provided in it to locate the census record.

The Benefits of the Schedules
Some examples of when a schedule might help you with your research:

- If your ancestor was enumerated on the Federal Census as a farmer, the Agricultural schedules may help build a clearer understanding of how large the farm was and what he or she grew on it.
- If your ancestor’s occupation was enumerated as a “confectioner” on the Federal Census, the Manufacturing schedules may help you learn how lucrative their sweets business was.
- If your ancestor died too early for a death record to have been created, but it was the year prior to a census when a Mortality schedule was taken, you might find information on their death there.
- If your ancestor was a Veteran prior to 1890, you might be able to use the Veterans schedule of 1890 as an alternative to the destroyed 1890 Federal Census records.

Agricultural Schedules, 1850-1880
This schedule of the census focused on enumerating the value of and production on farmland on a farm-by-farm basis. The 1850-1870 schedules consist of two pages; 1880 is one page. Questions asked by these schedules include:

- Proprietor of the farm
- Cash value of the farm; amount (in acres) of land; value of farming implements
- Number of livestock by type, and total value; value of animals slaughtered
- Number and value of crops, by-by-products, and manufactured goods produced in the last twelve months

Not all states were enumerated and not all states that were enumerated were enumerated every year between 1850-1880. Records for these schedules are available for the following states:

- Alabama
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Nebraska
- New York
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- Washington Territory

Exclusions from the Schedule

Not every farm was enumerated on this schedule. For 1850 and 1860, small farms that produced less than $100 worth of products, including crops, livestock, and by-products like sugar, molasses, honey, etc., were not enumerated. For 1870 and 1880, the criteria was at least 3 acres of land and $500 worth of products.

*Note*: If you are searching for a farmer ancestor who lived in a state that was enumerated in this schedule, but are unable to find them, this could be due to a typical spelling variation or transcription issue with searching the census. Or it could be because your ancestor’s farm was too small to meet the requirements outlined above.

**Nonresidents Present on the Schedule**

Individuals enumerated on the agricultural schedule in a specific location may not actually have been a resident of that area. The owner of the farm may not even live in the same town, county, or state. *i.e. a farm may be located in southwest Walnut Township, Bourbon County, Kansas as enumerated on the Agricultural Schedule, but the proprietor (which can include the owner, agent, proprietor, or manager) of the farm may live over the county line in Allen, Neosho, or Crawford Counties*

**Search Tip**: Remember to check the manufacturing schedule too!

You might also want to cross-reference the Agricultural schedule with the Manufacturing schedule for the same year. If your farmer ancestor had a “sideline” business, you might find that they were enumerated on both. For example, a dairy farmer might also have a lucrative cheese-making business.
Manufacturing Schedules, 1850-1880

These schedules, also referred to as “Industry” or “Industrial” schedules, recorded statistical information regarding the value and production of manufacturers, both small businesses and large companies alike. The years of this schedule readily available in most online databases cover the years 1850-1880, though the schedule was also taken in 1820 and some manufacturer's annotations were included on the pages of the 1810 Federal Census (both held at the National Archives). To be enumerated on this schedule, the business had to produce at least $500 worth of manufactured goods and the information provided is for the twelve months preceding the date.

Questions these schedules asked include:
- Name of corporation, company, or individual; name of business (or type, i.e. “baker”)
- Capital invested in the business; type, quantity, and value of raw materials used; type of power (i.e. steam)
- Number of employees by gender, and their wages
- Annual products manufactured, their quantities and value

Like the Agricultural schedule, not all states are enumerated by this schedule and not all states that were included were enumerated every year. The amount and detail of information included in this schedule varies from year to year as different questions were asked.

Records for these schedules are available for the following states:
- Alabama
- California
- Georgia
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Nebraska
- New York
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- Washington Territory

Example: James M. Davidson, living in Williamsburg, Kings County, New York, enumerated on the 1850 Federal Census as having the occupation of “tool maker” [below]

In the same year, James is also enumerated on the Manufacturing Schedule, not just as a “tool maker,” but a “spirit level maker.” It also shows that he employs five men and makes $5,000 worth of levels annually.
Example: 1870 Manufacturing Schedule for Gravesend, Kings County, New York [below]

1. Anderson Cowell, fisherman, $2,000 capital invested, 3 boats, 4 lines, 3 male employees, $600 paid in wages, produced 15,000 Cod & 10,000 Bluefish.

2. Henry Friend, wheelwright, $200 capital invested, 1 male employee, $300 worth of materials, produced $600 of goods.

3. Bernard Doyle, blacksmith, $100 capital invested, 3 male employees, paid $1000 in wages, produced $2,000 of goods.

4. Thomas Hewlett, grist mill, $200 capital invested, water-powered machines (30 horsepower), 1 male employee, produced $2,000 of horse feed and flour.

The 1880 schedule grouped businesses in larger cities into categories, which were marked at the top of the page. These were categories like “Artificial Flowers,” “Zinc and Bronze Works,” “Pharmaceutical Preparations,” “Human Hair Goods.” All manufacturers that belonged to that category were enumerated together on the same page.
Remember! Check both the Manufacturing and the Agricultural schedules! You might find that your ancestor was enumerated on both.

Example: Orrin Tucker, Chardon, Geauga, Ohio; enumerated on the 1850 Agricultural and Manufacturing Schedule for his farm and his coopering side business:

![Manufacturing Schedule](image)

![Agricultural Schedule](image)

**Mortality Schedules, 1850-1880**

The Mortality Schedules serve as nation-wide death registers for the twelve months preceding a Federal Census. These often predate the earliest recorded death records for a given state and can be used as an alternative to a death record. Stillborn babies are also recorded in these schedules. **Deaths recorded by this schedule occurred between June 1st of the preceding year and May 31st of the census year.**

Questions asked in the Mortality Schedules:

- Deceased’s name, sex, age, color (“black,” “mulatto,” or “white”), and marital status, occupation
- Birth place, parent’s birth place (added in 1870)
- Month in which the death occurred, disease or cause of death, number of days ill
- Place where disease was contracted and how long the deceased was a resident of the area (added in 1880)
Records for these schedules are available for the following states, including those that enumerated a mortality schedule with their 1885 State Census:

- Alabama (1850-1880)
- Arizona (1870-1880)
- Arkansas (1850-1880)
- California (1850-1880)
- Colorado (1880-1885)
- Connecticut (1850-1880)
- District of Columbia (1850-1880)
- Florida (1885)
- Georgia (1850-1880)
- Idaho (1870-1880)
- Illinois (1850-1880)
- Iowa (1850-1880)
- Kansas (1860-1880)
- Kentucky (1850-1880)
- Louisiana (1850-1880)
- Maine (1850-1880)
- Massachusetts (1850-1880)
- Michigan (1850-1880)
- Minnesota (1860-1880)
- Montana (1870-1880)
- Nebraska (1860-1885)
- Nevada (1870-1880)
- New Hampshire (1850)
- New Jersey (1850-1880)
- New York (1850-1880)
- North Carolina (1850-1880)
- Ohio (1850-1880)
- Pennsylvania (1850-1880)
- South Carolina (1850-1880)
- Tennessee (1850-1880)
- Texas (1850-1880)
- Utah (1870-1880)
- Vermont (1870-1880)
- Virginia (1850-1880)
- Washington (1870-1880)
- Wisconsin (1850-1880)

Example: 1880 Mortality Schedule for District No. 16, Amherst County, Virginia [left]

Name: Edward M. Smith
Age: 13
Sex: Male
Color: White
Marital Status: Single
Birth Place: Virginia
Father's Birth Place: Virginia
Mother's Birth Place: Virginia
Occupation: At School
Month in Which the Person Died: May (May 1880)
Cause of Death: Meningitis
How Long a Resident of the County: 13 years
1890 Veterans Schedule
This schedule of surviving Civil War veterans (soldiers, sailors, and marines) can serve as a partial substitute for the missing 1890 Federal Census that was destroyed by a fire in 1921. It can be also be used as an incomplete list of all heads of household for all who were old enough to have served during the war. Both veterans and the surviving widows of veterans were enumerated.

Information by this schedule includes:
- Name of veteran or widow
- Rank, name of regiment or vessel
- Date of enlistment, date of discharge, length of service
- Post office address
- Disability incurred during or due to service
- Any additional remarks

Records for this schedule are available for the following states:
- District of Columbia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma/Indian Territory
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

Example: 1890 Veterans Schedule for Willow Township, Phelps County, Missouri

Name: Lydia, widow of William P. McBee
Rank: Private
Date of Enlistment: 14 Aug 1862
Company: K
Date of Discharge: 15 May 1865
Regiment: 32nd MO Infantry
Length of Service: 2 y, 9 m, 11 d
Post Office: Rolla, Missouri
Disability: Bronchitis

Other disabilities recorded here included conditions like "bayonet wound," "deafness," "rheumatism," and other injuries or diseases incurred during or because of their service.

Remarks were often comments such as "pensioner," "now crippled," heart disease now," "re-enlisted veteran," and any other notes on the nature of their enlistment or discharge.
Using the Veterans Schedule with Existing 1890 Census Fragments

If you are lucky enough to have an ancestor who was enumerated on one of the very few surviving pages from the 1890 Federal Census, you can compare the two records. Keep in mind, only 6,160 of the 62,979,766 total records survived, and not all that did are without significant fire damage.

Example: Gilbert Broom, River Bend Township, Gaston County, North Carolina

![Image of Veterans Schedule]

[Above] Gilbert Broom; Private, Company D, 40th Tennessee Infantry (United States Colored Infantry); enlisted 1 May 1865, discharged 25 April 1886

The 1890 Federal Census recorded each family on its own schedule, as seen here.

**Gilbert Bloom**, recorded on the 1890 Veterans Schedule [above], was enumerated on one of the 6,160 extant 1890 Census fragments [right].

The name, location, and house and family numbers were used to find this record and confirm that it is for the same man enumerated on the Veterans Schedule.

We see on the 1890 Federal Census that the second question asked was whether the individual was a “soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U.S. or Conf.) or widow of such person.” Their answer to this question would have determined whether the enumerator would have also recorded them on the Veterans Schedule.

**1840 Revolutionary and Military Service Pensioners Schedule**

When the 1840 Census was taken, living Revolutionary War veteran pensioners and others who received pensions for military service were recorded on the back of the census. The information recorded for these individuals was their name, age, and the person with whom they were living. Widows of veterans who received pensions are also included.
Records for this schedule are available for the following states:

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Connecticut
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Wisconsin

These records are available online in PDF format through the Census Bureau’s website at:
https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1840c-01.pdf
and as an e-book on Google Books titled “A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services.”

Example: Saco, York County, Maine

Pensioner’s Name: Stephen Googins

Age: 86
Name of Head of Family: Alexander Googins

Special Inquiries Related to Indians, 1900 & 1910

On the 1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses, special forms were used to enumerate the “Indian Population” separately. The top half of these census forms were identical to the census forms used to record the information for the rest of the population. The bottom half of the form asked questions specifically tailored to Native Americans.

These questions included the tribe of which the individual was a member, their father’s tribe, mother’s tribe, their blood quantum (Indian, White, Negro), number of times married, are they polygamous (if so, are the wives sisters), what school they graduated from, are they taxed, have they received allotment (if so, what year) and residence and type of dwelling. On these forms, if the occupation column said “Ration Indian,” this meant they were partially or wholly financially dependent on the U.S. government.

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910
SPECIAL INQUIRIES RELATING TO INDIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe of this Indian</th>
<th>Tribe of Father of this Indian</th>
<th>Tribe of Mother of this Indian</th>
<th>Proportion of Indian and Other Blood</th>
<th>Number of Times Married</th>
<th>Whether Married or Married to Non-Indian</th>
<th>Graduated From What Educational Institution</th>
<th>If Indian has received allotment, give year of allotment</th>
<th>In the Indian house?</th>
<th>Residence and Dwelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>*33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Phoebe Hatch, Tonawanda Reservation, Alabama Township, Genesee County, New York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoebe Hatch, 35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribe: Seneca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Tribe: Seneca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s Tribe: Seneca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Quantum: Full Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School: Hampton Normal at Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxed: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence: On own land, in “civilized” dwelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SLAVE SCHEDULES**

Slave Schedules, 1850 & 1860

While enslaved people are enumerated individually, unfortunately, most of these schedules do not provide the names of these individuals. Enumerators recorded the age, sex, and color of the enslaved person (whether black or mulatto), and whether they were a freedom seeker “fugitive” from the state at the time. This makes it difficult to determine whether a specific enslaved person was present in a household or on a plantation. Additional information provided by these records includes: the names of the “slave owners,” number of enslaved manumitted (freed), and whether the enslaved person was deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.

**Records for this schedule are available for the following states:**

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Delaware
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- New Jersey
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
This schedule enumerated several different groups bundled under the umbrella term “Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent.” Some of these classes of people were dependent on public assistance in the form of orphanages, poor farms and workhouses, etc. In those cases, the institution where they are living is often listed, as well.

These classes included:
- Insane
- Idiots
- Deaf-mutes
- Blind
- Paupers and Indigent Persons
- Homeless Children
- Prisoners

Each group had a separate form with unique questions. The information provided by these schedules includes the individual’s name, race, gender, age, and residence. For those recorded on the mental or physical illness forms, information related to their medical history is also provided. The homeless children form provides information about their parents and the prisoners form provides information about their imprisonment.

Records for this schedule are available for the following states:
Examples: 1880 Supplemental Schedules for the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes in New Haven County, Connecticut

Page A. Insane and Idiots

Example: Susan Bronson, [1880 Federal Census page 2, line 21]

Residence: Waterbury, New Haven, CT
Kept in a Locked Cell: No
At an Institution: Yes, pay patient
Requires Restraints: No
Epileptic: No
Suicidal/Homicidal: No
Disease: Extensive Excitement
Patient Previously: Yes, at Northampton, 15 months; discharged 1868
History of Attack: present attack lasting 14 months, 3 attacks, 21 years old at onset

This section, while blank for Waterbury, New Haven, Connecticut, provides information regarding the name, residence, whether the individual is self-supporting, the age of onset for idiocy, supposed cause of idiocy, size of head (large, small, or natural), whether the individual has "been an inmate of a training school for idiots," (if so, the duration of training and year of discharge). The form also asks whether the individual is also insane, blind, deaf, epileptic, or paralyzed.
Example: Phillip Awlston, [1880 Federal Census page 24, line 43]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Semi-Deaf (see Note D.)</th>
<th>Also Blind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Haven, New Haven, CT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-Supporting</th>
<th>Institutionalized</th>
<th>Also Insane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Onset</th>
<th>Semi-Mute (see Note D.)</th>
<th>Also Idiotic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Theodore Ferris, [1880 Federal Census page 22, line 49]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Supposed Cause of Blindness</th>
<th>Totally Blind/Semi-Blind</th>
<th>Institutionalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Haven, New Haven, CT</td>
<td>Scarlet Fever</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Blindness</th>
<th>Also Insane/Idiotic/Deaf-Mute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“do not know”</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form of Blindness: “do not know”
Example: Richard Williams, [1880 Federal Census page 44, line 35]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence: Waterbury, New Haven, CT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is Child Illegitimate: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Deceased: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Deceased: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the Child Abandoned by Parents: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have Parents Surrendered Control: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born in the Institution: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Child Separated from Living Mother: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has Parent Been Arrested/Convicted: Yes, Fornication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Respectable Origin: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescued from Criminal Surroundings: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also Blind/Deaf-Mute/Idiot: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Patrick Reardon, [Federal Census page 44, line 47]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence: Waterbury, New Haven, CT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imprisoned for Debt: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Imprisonment: Poorhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner of U.S., State, or City: City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaiting Trial: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving Term of Imprisonment: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving Out a Fine: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaiting Execution: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentenced to Higher Prison, Awaiting Removal: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held as a Witness: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprisoned for Insanity: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Incarceration: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleged Offense: Intemperance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Imposed: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Days in Jail or Work-House: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Years in Penitentiary: —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Labor: Yes, farm labor, outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the Labor Contracted Out: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: David and George Curtiss at the Waterbury Almshouse [1880 Federal Census page 46, lines 7 & 8]

Residence: Waterbury, New Haven, CT  
Disability: “crippled,” both

Supported by: City or town  
Date of Admission: “over 20 years,” both

Able-bodied: No  
Other Family Members in This Establishment: 1 brother

Habitually Intemperate: No  
Also Blind/Deaf and Dumb: No

Epileptic: No  
Also Insane: No

Convicted of a Crime: No  
Also Idiotic: No

SOCIAL STATISTICS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

Social Statistics and Supplemental Schedules, 1850-1880

These schedules focused primarily on assessing the value of property, public debt, taxation, and wages on a city or county level. The information provided by these records is more statistical than contextual in nature; however, there is still plenty for historical and genealogical researchers to gain from these schedules.

The benefits of these schedules for genealogists:

- They list the names, addresses, and general description of all cemeteries within city, including maps with the cemeteries marked, defunct cemeteries and their reason for closing, and procedures for interment.
- They list all known trade groups, societies, lodges, clubs, and other organizations, including their addresses, names of executive officers, membership statistics, financial worth, etc.
- They list the names of all churches, the denomination, congregation or membership size, and a brief description of its history.
- They list current newspapers and periodicals by title, as well as the character of the paper (i.e. commercial, political, Republican, Democrat, etc.), its frequency, and average circulation.
Records for this schedule are available for the following states:

- Alabama
- California
- Georgia
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Nebraska
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- Washington

Example: 1870 Social Statistics Schedule; Douglas County, Nebraska

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Information regarding our digital collections, access to online databases, submitting inquiries, and more, can be found on Cass County Public Library’s Genealogy Resources page, located here: www.casscolibrary.org/genealogy

Send Research Inquiries to: askgenealogy@casscolibrary.org

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