



National Archives and Records Administration

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Research Guide to Nonpopulation Census Records

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Part 1 – Overview

As the United States grew, Congress directed the Bureau of the Census to collect economic and social information that would be useful in understanding current conditions and trends and in setting national policies. Many of the records created in this effort survive and give information that is useful for genealogical and historical research.

Microfilmed records may be examined online at websites such as *Ancestry.com*, *FamilySearch.org*, *HeritageQuest.com*, and in the National Archives Catalog at <https://catalog.archives.gov/>. Microfilm roll lists are provided on the “**Nonpopulation Census Records**” web page at <https://web.archive.org/web/20161026182225/https://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulati>[on](https://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation). Microfilmed records may also be examined in the National Archives Building, 700 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC; at selected NARA Regional Archives; and public libraries with large genealogical collections.

Part 2 – Mortality Schedules (1850-1885)

These schedules may be the only record of death for some individuals, as many states did not require recording of deaths until the late 19th or early 20th century. In addition, gravestones or cemetery records may be nonexistent. For example, a comparison of the 1860 Geauga County mortality schedule with Violet Warren and Jeannette Grosvenor, *A Monumental Work: Inscriptions and Interments in Geauga County, Ohio, Through 1983* (Evansville, IN: Whipporwill Publications, 1985), found 52 persons for whom there is no gravestone or other record of burial in that county. There were also 58 children born after the 1850 census whose only "census record" is the 1860 mortality schedule. It may also be the only record of existence for children who have no gravestone. See *Raconteur*, Vol. 17 (Jan.-Mar. 1994): 918-923, 927-934, newsletter of the Geauga County (Ohio) Genealogical Society.

Mortality Schedules asked for information about persons who died *during the year ending on the official census day of June 1*. While it is possible it includes some persons who died on June 1 of the census year, in practical terms it includes these date spans:

June 1, 1849 – May 31, 1850

June 1, 1859 – May 31, 1860

June 1, 1869 – May 31, 1870

June 1, 1879 – May 31, 1880

June 1, 1884 – May 31, 1885 ONLY: Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, Dakota Territory, New Mexico

Questions asked on the 1860 Mortality Schedules about deaths "in the year ending June 1, 1870"

1. Family number as given in Column 2 on Schedule 1 [the Population Schedule].
2. Name of every person who died during the year ended 1st June [year], whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in this family.
2. Age
3. Gender
4. Color (white, black, mulatto, Chinese, Indian)
6. Married or widowed
7. Place of birth (state, territory, or country)
8. Whether the person's father is of foreign birth
9. Whether the person's mother is of foreign birth
10. Month in which the person died
11. Profession, occupation, or trade
12. Disease or cause of death

Questions asked on the 1870 Mortality Schedules about deaths "in the year ending June 1, 1870"

1. Family number as given in Column 2 on Schedule 1 [the Population Schedule].
2. Name of every person who died during the year ended 1st June [year], whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in this family.
2. Age
3. Gender
4. Color (white, black, mulatto, Chinese, Indian)
6. Married or widowed
7. Place of birth (state, territory, or country)
8. Whether the person's father is of foreign birth
9. Whether the person's mother is of foreign birth
10. Month in which the person died
11. Profession, occupation, or trade
12. Disease or cause of death

Questions asked on the 1880 Mortality Schedule about deaths in the year ending May 31, 1880

Likewise, the year ending May 31, 1885 for the 1885 schedules.

1. Family number as given in Column 2 on Schedule 1 [the Population Schedule].
2. Name
3. Age
4. Gender
5. Marital status – single, married, widowed, or divorced
6. Birthplace
7. Birthplace of father
8. Birthplace of mother
9. Occupation
10. Month of death
11. Disease or cause of death
12. How long the deceased was a resident of the county
13. The place the disease was contracted if not at the place of death
14. Name of attending physician

Additional blocks at the bottom of the page ask:

If a decedent did not reside in the enumeration district, what was the town, county, and state of residence of the family to which that decedent belonged? (This would be for visitors who died at someone else's home, for example.)

If a decedent died while away from home, what was the town, county, and state of death?

Remarks – The enumerator sometimes made general comments or explained any information given elsewhere on the page.

Part 3 – Agricultural Schedules (1850-1880, 1885, 1930)

The agricultural schedules asked about the quantities and values of farm products produced during the year ending June 1, as well as questions about the size of the farm in acreage and value.

Agricultural schedules of 1850, 1860, and 1870 provide the following information for each farm: name of owner or manager, number of improved and unimproved acres, and the cash value of the farm, farming machinery, livestock, animals slaughtered during the past year, and "homemade manufactures." The schedules also indicate the number of horses, mules, "milch cows," working oxen, other cattle, sheep, and swine owned by the farmer. The amount of oats, rice, tobacco, cotton, wool, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, orchard products, wine, butter, cheese, hay, clover seed, other grass seeds, hops, hemp, flax, flaxseed, silk cocoons, maple sugar, cane sugar, molasses, and beeswax and honey produced during the preceding year is also noted. The 1880 schedules provide additional details, such as the amount of acreage used for each kind of crop, the number of poultry, and the number of eggs produced.

Additional questions were asked in 1880 and 1885. Look for schedules for 1885 for *only* Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, Dakota Territory, and New Mexico.

Exclusions--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. In 1870 and later, farms of less than three acres or which produced less than \$500 worth of products were not included.

Search Strategies. Always search both the agricultural and manufacturing schedules for ancestors who lived in rural counties. Be alert for unexpected information.

Example 1: "Sideline" Businesses-- Farmers often had significant "sideline" manufacturing businesses, such as a tanning, milling, coopering, or cheese making. Some 1850 residents of Geauga County, Ohio, provide a good example of this phenomena. The following men are listed as farmers on the population census, and are also listed in the manufacturing schedule as being a cooper (Orrin Tucker), cheese maker (M.S. Barnes, Lewis S. Pope), saw miller (Bushnell Austin, James Moffat, Hiram Haskins), grist miller (Elijah Branch, Daniel and Eleazer Punderson, James Fuller), or tanner (Lewis Guitner, Augustus Gilbert).

Thus, a researcher interested in Lewis S. Pope, for example, would learn from the **1850 agricultural schedule** that his farm, worth \$5,000, consisted of 300 improved and 60 unimproved

acres. His farming implements and tools were worth \$100, and his livestock was worth \$1,000. On June 1, 1850, he owned 4 horses, 46 milch cows, 2 working oxen, 14 sheep, and 2 swine. During the preceding year, Lewis slaughtered \$40 worth of animals, and his farm produced 150 bushels of Indian corn, 40 pounds of wool, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 800 pounds of butter, 2,000 pounds of cheese, 100 tons of hay, and \$10 worth of orchard products. From the **1850 manufacturing schedule**, the researcher would learn that Lewis invested \$700 in his cheese-making business and that he annually produced 7 tons of cheese worth \$750 from 10 tons of curd costing \$500. He employed three males to whom he paid a total of \$45 per month (i.e., \$15 each). Since Lewis made only one ton (2,000 pounds) of cheese from the milk that his own 46 cows produced, it is logical to infer that his cheese-making business (7 tons) was conducted by buying milk from area farmers and turning it into cheese.

Example 2: Nonresidents Enumerated—The agriculture and manufacturing schedules are not limited to persons who resided in the particular township or county. For example, Alfred B. Bridestone resided on the east side of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, according to the 1870 population census. However, he is listed--as A.B. Bridston--on the 1870 agricultural schedule as the proprietor of a 41 acre farm in rural Chester Township, Geauga County, some 12 miles from urban Cleveland. Was this fact important? For one researcher, finding Alfred on the agricultural schedule "solved" the mystery of how Alfred's stepson, Fred T. Brown, probably met his future wife, Sabra M. Hayford, whom he married in 1878. Subsequent research in Geauga County land records revealed that Alfred owned this farm from 1868 to 1872 just two miles from Sabra's father's farm. Until these discoveries, the researcher did not know of any pre-1878 connection between the two families.

1850 – 1870 Schedules of Agriculture. There were the questions asked (variations are noted in parentheses):

Acreage

Improved Land

Unimproved Land (1870: Unimproved woodland, other unimproved land)

Farm – Dollar Value of

Farm

Farming Implements and Machinery

Livestock

Orchard Products

Produce of Market Gardens

Home-made Manufactures

Animals Slaughtered

Forest Products (1870)

“All farm production, including betterments and additions to stock” (1870)

Animals – Number of

Horses

Asses and Mules

Milch Cows

Working Oxen

Other Cattle
Sheep
Swine

Bushels -- Number roduced Year ending June 1

Wheat (1870: "spring" and "winter")
Rye
Indian Corn
Oats
Peas and Beans
Irish Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes
Barley
Buckwheat
Clover Seed
(Other) Grass Seed
Flaxseed

Pounds -- Number produced year ending June 1

Rice
Tobacco
Wool
Butter
Cheese
Hops
Flax
Silk Cocoons
Maple Sugar
Beeswax and Honey (1860: separate columns; 1870: "wax")

Bales -- Produced year ending June 1

Number of 400-pound bales of ginned cotton (1850, 1860)
Number of 450-pound bales of ginned cotton (1870)

Gallons

Wine
Molasses (1860 addition: from what is molasses made)
Wine (1870)
Milk sold (1870)

Tons

Hay
Dew Rotted Hemp
Water Rotted Hemp
Other Prepared Hemp (1860)
Hemp (1870)

Hogsheads

Number of 1,000-pound hogsheads of cane sugar

1880 and 1885 Schedules of Agriculture. The 1880 and 1885 schedules have 100 questions per farm, but generally ask questions similar to those for 1850-1870. The main additional items are:

Whether the person reporting is the owner, renter, or sharecropper.

The number of acres of permanent meadows, pastures, orchards, and vineyards are reported separately from other woodland.

The cost of building and repairing fences in 1879.

The cost of fertilizer purchased in 1879.

Amount paid for wages in 1879, and the number of weeks labor was hired.

Number of acres mown and not mown.

The number of calves dropped (born), and number of cows purchased, sold living, or slaughtered in 1879.

Gallons of milk sold to cheese factories in 1879.

Pounds of butter and cheese made on the farm in 1879.

The number of lambs dropped (born), and number of sheep purchased, sold living, slaughtered, killed by dogs, died of disease, or died of stress of weather in 1879.

The number of sheep shorn in spring 1880 and the weight of the fleece.

The number of barnyard poultry on June 1, 1880, and the number of dozen eggs produced in 1879.

In addition to the amount of various crops produced in 1879, the number of acres used to grow each crop.

The number of acres and trees in apple and peach orchards, and the number of bushels harvested.

1930 Schedules of Agriculture are available only for U.S. Territories; those for the States were destroyed. These schedules are available on microfilm:

American Samoa - National Archives Microfilm Publication M1874, *Nonpopulation Census Schedules for American Samoa, 1930: Agriculture* (1 roll).

Guam - National Archives Microfilm Publication M1890, *Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Guam, 1930: Agriculture* (3 rolls).

Puerto Rico – National Archives Microfilm Publication M1896, *Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Puerto Rico, 1930: Nonfarm Livestock* (2 rolls). Agricultural schedules of livestock kept on property that was less than three acres.

U.S. Virgin Islands - National Archives Microfilm Publication M1891, *Nonpopulation Census Schedules for the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1917 and 1930: Agriculture* (1 roll).

Part 4 – Industry / Manufacturing Schedules (1810-1820, 1850-1880)

The quantity and quality of data in manufacturing schedules varies by census year.

1810 Census of Manufactures. An Act of Congress of May 1, 1810, the Congress directed that "an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures" be made. However, neither Congress nor the Secretary of the Treasury provided the U.S. Marshals with specific instructions as to what information to obtain. As a result, the quality and quantity of information collected varied greatly.

The information will be found as **annotations** on the regular census schedules found in National in **National Archives Microfilm Publication M252, *Third Census of the United States, 1810 (71 rolls)*** (available on *Ancestry.com*, *FamilySearch.org*, *HeritageQuest.com*). Examples of annotations are:

James Weston [sic, Westurn], Orwell, Rutland Co., VT, p. 179: 7 sheep, one spinning wheel, one little spinning wheel.

Eli Waste, Wilmington, Windham Co., VT, p. 409: owns one loom; fabrics produced during the preceding year (in yards): 60 woolen, 50 linen, 10 cotton, 50 mixed fabrics.

Annotations of manufacturing information are found for the following counties on the page numbers indicated below, which are the *mechanically stamped* numbers found on the pages.

Delaware	Sussex, 478-481
Louisiana	Attakapas (St. Martin), 43; Avoyelles 115; Lafourche 187-204; Opelousas (St. Landry), 334; Ouachita, 347; Pointe Coupee, 384
Maine	Cumberland, 412; Hancock, 720; Kennebec, 943; Oxford, 398
Maryland	Baltimore City, 344; Baltimore County, 491; Somerset 318; Talbot, 443
Massachusetts	Berkshire, 129, 130, 183, 185, 206, 215; Essex, 113-118; Hampshire, 207, 217, 219, 220-237; Middlesex, 318-323, 357x, 357y; Norfolk, 354-492;
New Hampshire	Cheshire 9, 17, 27, 43, 49, 57, 67, 73, 81, 89, 95, 101, 109, 119, 127, 130; Strafford, 621-624
New York	Broome, 208-217; Cayuga, 1280; Chenago, 366; Clinton, 25-38; Dutchess, 43-167; Essex, 1-68; Genesee 150; Niagara, 250-276; Orange, 1072-1074; Queens, 338
North Carolina	Bladen, 2-14; Brunswick, 35-44; Burke, 360, 361; Cabarrus, 389; Camden, 419; Carteret, 455; Caswell, 46-75; Columbus, 16-20; Franklin, 101; Granville, 118-149; Guilford, 190; Halifax, 95-124; Haywood, 203; Hyde, 234; Johnston, 278; Jones, 306; Lincoln, 325-342; Mecklenburg, 23-57; Northampton, 60-82; Person, 126-153; Richmond, 214; Robeson, 245; Rutherford, 84-147; Sampson, 151-164; Stokes, 91-118; Surry, 198; Tyrrell, 213-215; Warren, 167-185
Pennsylvania	Berks 58-84 (totals, p. 79); Centre 193-195; Clearfield 390; Luzerne 86-102, 124, 125, 127, 147, 171-197; Mifflin 35-54; Northampton 55-64; Somerset 475-477; Tioga 485, 487; Westmoreland 862
Rhode Island	Kent, 124, 125
South Carolina	Barnwell, 194; Beaufort, 270; Greenville, 135, 136; Georgetown, 222-227; Kershaw, 176, 177; Lancaster, 9; Lexington, 63A; Marion, 40; Orangeburg, 137; Sumter, 465, 488; Union, 519-556
Vermont	Bennington 76-141; Franklin, 249-334, Orange 361, 364, 366-402, 437-442; Rutland 220-279, 319-332, 351; Windham 120, 132-136, 142-188, 204, 205-250, 257-279. At the end is an inventory of manufactures of an undetermined area.
Virginia	Brooke (now W. Va.), 357, 358; Monroe (now W. Va.), 602; Northumberland, 969-980

1820 Census of Manufactures. In 1820, the U.S. Marshals were given specific instructions to ask about manufacturing. Some Marshals provided printed forms to their deputies, while others simply had their deputies write both the questions and answers by hand on blank paper. The questions asked were:

Raw Materials Employed

1. The kind?
2. The quantity annually consumed?
3. The cost of the annual consumption?

Number of Persons Employed

4. Men Employed?
5. Women?
6. Boys and Girls?

Machinery

7. Whole quantity and kind of machinery?
8. Quantity of machinery in operation?

Expenditures

9. Amount of capital invested?
10. Amount paid annually for wages?
11. Amount of contingent expenses?

Production

12. The nature and names of articles manufactured?
13. Market value of the articles which are annually manufactured?
14. General remarks concerning the establishment, as to its actual and past condition, the demand for, and sale of, its manufactures?

These schedules are reproduced in National Archives Microfilm Publication **M279, *Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures (27 rolls)***. The records were microfilmed in this order: Roll 1, Maine and New Hampshire; Roll 2, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Roll 3, Vermont; Roll 4, Connecticut; Rolls 5–11, New York; Rolls 12–15, Pennsylvania; Roll 16, Maryland; Roll 17, New Jersey, Delaware, and District of Columbia; Roll 18, Virginia; Roll 19, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; Roll 20, Kentucky and Indiana; Rolls 21–25, Ohio; Roll 26, Eastern District of Tennessee; Roll 27, Western District of Tennessee, Illinois, and pages from *Digest of Accounts of Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, and of Their Manufactures* (Washington, 1823) for Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas, for which no manufacturing schedules survived.

1850-1880 Manufacturing Schedules. The amount of detail increased over time. Manufacturing schedules in 1850 and 1860 reported the name of the manufacturer; the type of business or product; the amount of capital invested; the quantities, kinds, and value of raw materials used; the quantities, kinds, and value of product produced annually; the kind of power or machinery used; the number of men and women employed; and the average monthly cost of male and female labor. The amount of detail reported in these schedules increased in 1870 and again in 1880. In 1880, supplemental schedules were also used for specific industries, such as for boot and shoemaking, lumber and saw mills, flour and grist mills.

Exclusions--Small manufacturing operations that produced less than \$500 worth of goods were not included on any of the schedules.

Part 5 – Social Statistics Schedules (1850-1870)

Social statistics schedules provide information about the ancestor's community. In 1850, 1860, and 1870, these schedules indicate for each political subdivision the value of real estate; annual taxes; number of schools, teachers, and pupils; number and type of libraries and the number of volumes they have; name, type, and circulation of newspapers; the types of church denominations, the number of people each church can seat, and the value of their property; the number of native and foreign-born paupers and the cost of supporting them; the number of native and foreign-born criminals convicted and in prison; and the average wages paid to farm hands, day laborers, carpenters, and female domestics. Note that these schedules provide only statistical data, not information about specific individuals.

Part 6 – Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (1880)

Seven classes were enumerated on special schedules that give information about the person's disability. Persons on these special schedules were *also enumerated* on the regular population census.

The questions that were asked on the special schedules can be found beginning on page 199 of Carroll D. Wright and William C. Hunt, *History and Growth of the United States Census* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900), online at <https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/wright-hunt.pdf>

1. Insane
2. Idiots
3. Deaf-Mutes

4. Blind
5. Homeless Children
6. Inhabitants in Prison
7. Pauper and Indigent Inhabitants in Institutions, Poor-Houses or Asylums, or Boarded at Public Expense

Part 7 – 1935 Census of Business

The Business Census was designed to provide a picture of essential items of information concerning most types of business activity in the United States. The severity and duration of the depression of the 1930s indicated the need for an intensive study of the U.S. business structure. Government and business both felt the need for detailed economic data as a basis for planning methods of increasing business activity, thereby stimulating economic recovery.

Funds to defray the cost of the 1935 Census of Business and for the subsequent publication of any related reports were furnished by the Works Progress Administration. The canvassing of businesses began on June 2, 1936, and all final reports were issued by June 30, 1937. Fifteen categories of businesses were surveyed: advertising agencies, banks, bus transportation, construction, distribution of manufacturers' sales, financial institutions, hotels (including tourist camps), insurance and real estate, miscellaneous enterprises (primarily nonprofit organizations), motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, radio broadcasting, retail trade, service and amusement, and wholesale trade.

Upon completion of tabulations and reports, the Department of Commerce, under authority granted by Congress, disposed of the schedules relating to the following: construction, distribution of manufacturers' sales, hotels, retail trade, and service and amusement. The schedules relating to advertising agencies, banks, bus transportation, financial institutions, insurance and real estate, miscellaneous, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, radio broadcasting, and wholesale trade were retained and transferred to the custody of the National Archives in 1941 and 1946. In 1953, in order to dispose of the paper schedules, the National Archives transferred to microfilm the following categories of schedules: advertising agencies, banks and other financial institutions, miscellaneous, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, and radio broadcasting. The remaining schedules, relating to bus transportation, insurance and real estate, service and amusement, and wholesale trade were retained in paper form because resources required for extensive rearrangement prior to microfilming were not available.

Additional information and roll lists for 1935 Census of Business microfilm publications is included in their respective descriptive pamphlets, available for free immediate download in "Order Online" at <https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline>

M1797, *Schedules of Advertising Agencies (1 roll)*. Arranged alphabetically by state. The records described in this publication consist of Schedule 46, *Advertising Agencies*. Consisting of two pages, Schedule 46 requested the following information for calendar year 1935: name of the establishment; name of owner; address; legal form of organization (proprietorship, partnership, corporation, other); when established; when acquired by present owner; number of establishments in same line of business owned by this organization; amount of revenue from advertising agency operations; operating expenses, including total payroll and "all other" operating expenses; number of proprietors and firm members; total amount of payroll paid to part-time employees; number of male and female employees; number of full- and part-time employees; amount of payroll paid to full- and part-time employees for one week in 1935; total paid employees in the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month of 1935; and "supplemental facts," which requested the total billings to clients by type of media. There was also a section requesting "remarks," which is usually blank.

M2066, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Banking and Financial Institutions (31 rolls)*. These records consist primarily of Schedule 45X, *Special Banking and Finance Schedule*. This one page schedule requested the following information: name of bank; location; name and address of the organization's parent body if applicable; legal form of organization; kind of business; number of proprietors and firm members; and number of paid employees and payrolls.

Other forms appearing in these records are Schedule 45, *Banking and Finance Schedule*, which requests the same information as Schedule 45X but consists of two pages, and, much more rarely, Schedule 44, *Insurance and Real Estate Schedule*, and Form 47, *Miscellaneous Schedule*. The records are arranged by type of institution, then by state in the manner described in later paragraphs. The institutional types are as follows:

Type 1 - National Banks, including Federal Reserve and Joint Stock Land Banks; National Banks (with no branches, or with main offices and branches); and Industrial and Morris Plan Banks (with no branches, or with main offices and branches).

Type 2 - State Banks (with no branches, or with main offices and branches).

Type 3 - Foreign Banks.

Type 4 - Private Banks

Type 5 - Building and Loan Associations.

Type 6 - Credit Unions.

Type 7 - Federal Savings and Loan Associations (also includes some Building & Loan Associations).

Type 8 - Mortgage Companies (including farm mortgage companies) and Miscellaneous Finance Companies (including pawn brokers).

Type 9 - Personal and Installment Finance Companies.

Type 10 - Productive Credit Associations (Agricultural).

Type 11A - "Units of Securities Brokers and Dealers." This type often includes Commodities Brokers and Dealers.

Type 11B - "Multi-Units of Securities Brokers and Dealers," including both home and branch offices. This type often includes Commodities Brokers and Dealers.

The difference between types 11A and 11B is not readily distinguishable upon a cursory examination of these records.

After their arrangement by type, the schedules are arranged by state. The states are usually geographically grouped together, except that schedules for Types 7 and 10 are arranged alphabetically by state. Within each state, the schedules may be randomly arranged or arranged alphabetically by county. The schedules of some large counties are arranged alphabetically by name of name of company; these are noted in footnotes that accompany the Roll List. The inconsistent, confusing, and poor arrangement of these records may result from the fact that this appears to be the last group of 1935 schedules arranged and prepared for filming in 1953. The arrangers may have run out of resources (i.e., time and money) while doing this job.

National Archives Microfilm Publication M2067, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Miscellaneous Enterprises* (43 rolls). The records are arranged alphabetically by state, then alphabetically by county, and then by political subdivision. There are five exceptions to this arrangement: (1) Los Angeles Co., CA, follows Yuba Co., CA; (2) Cook Co., IL, follows Woodford Co., IL; (3) Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Cos., NY, follow Yates Co., NY; (4) Philadelphia Co., PA, follows York Co., PA; and (5) the independent cities of Virginia follow York Co., VA. The independent cities are listed in the Table of Contents. These records consist of Schedule 47, *Miscellaneous Schedule*, which was used primarily to enumerate not-for-profit enterprises, although it appears that some for-profit enterprises were also included.

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not-for-profit enterprises, although it appears that some for-profit enterprises were also included. Consisting of two pages, Schedule 47 requested the following information for calendar year 1935: local name of the establishment, organization, or building; address; name and address of the organization's parent body, if applicable; name and address of owner-operator or managing agency; number of nonresidential buildings managed by the owner-operator or managing agency; kind of business; number of male, female, part-time, and "Negro" employees; total paid employees in the pay period ending nearest October 26, 1935; total payroll, including salaries, wages, bonuses, and commissions; amount of payroll paid to part-time employees; and number of full- and part-time employees working during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. There was also a section requesting "remarks," which is usually blank.

The miscellaneous enterprises include architects, artists, athletic clubs, auctioneers (livestock), automobile associations, banks, bands, Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, cemeteries, centennial commissions, certified public accountants, chambers of commerce, charities (American Red Cross, Catholic Charities, United Charities, etc.), chemists, civic clubs (Civitanis, Kiwanis, Junior League, Lions, Rotary, etc.), community music associations, country clubs, credit bureaus, dairies, day care, education associations (state), employment agencies, engineers (civil, consulting), estate managers, farmers cooperatives, fire insurance inspection and rating bureaus, fraternal orders (Eagles, Elks, Masons, Moose, etc.), furniture manufacturers, health service associations, holding companies (real estate/property management), hunting and fishing clubs, insurance (fraternal), interior decorators, Jewish community centers, laboratories (testing), land surveyors, lawn services, libraries, Lloyd's Register of Shipping (maritime surveying), medical associations, merchants associations, mine rescue and first aid associations, museums, non-profit corporations, parent-teacher associations, patriotic organizations (American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Disabled American Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans, etc.), pilots associations (maritime), property management (apartments, office buildings, etc.), property owners associations, protection associations (Japanese Association of Oakland, Heath Club, etc.), public health organizations, public utilities (electric, gas, water, etc.), real estate boards, retailers associations, ship brokers, social service organizations, sororities, stock yards, stolen automobile recovery bureaus, taxpayers associations, temperance leagues, theaters, tourist bureaus, trade associations, traffic management, trap shooting clubs, travelers aid, unions (labor, trade, etc.), well drilling (oil, water, etc.), wholesale flower markets, Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., women's clubs (civic and social), yacht clubs, and YMCA/YWCA.

National Archives Microfilm Publication M2068. *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Motor Trucking for Hire (103 rolls)*. The records described in this publication consist of Schedule 70, *Motor Trucking and/or Warehousing Schedule*, which requested the following information for calendar year 1935: name of the concern or establishment; name and address of owner; legal form of organization (proprietorship, partnership, corporation, other); kind of business (warehousing/storage or trucking for hire); if a warehousing or storage business, whether for household goods, general merchandise, farm products, cold storage or other; if a

trucking business, whether local, intrastate, or interstate; if a trucking business, whether it operates "under agreements with shippers over a definite period of time" and/or accepts shipments from the public; amount of operating revenue and expenses; number of proprietors and firm members; number of full- and part-time paid employees and weekly payrolls for executives, office and clerical employees, warehousing and platform employees, transportation crews, and employees engaged in maintaining and servicing equipment; total payroll for the week ending October 26, 1935; number of male, female, and "Negro" employees; total number of full- and part-time employees working during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month; and number of motor vehicle equipment (trucks, semi-trailers, trailers, and nonfarm tractors) in operation in October 1935 by rated capacity and age. Supplemental information was to be provided by businesses that carried on operations at more than one address. For each additional address, the requested supplemental information included the state, city or town, street address, name of unit, number of employees during the week ending October 26, 1935, and the total payroll for the year 1935. There was also a section requesting "remarks," which is usually blank.

The records are arranged alphabetically by state, thereunder alphabetically by county, and thereunder by political subdivision. There are five exceptions to this arrangement: (1) Los Angeles Co., CA, follows Yuba Co., CA; (2) Cook Co., IL, follows Woodford Co., IL; (3) Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Cos., NY, follow Yates Co., NY; (4) Philadelphia Co., PA follows York Co., PA; and (5) the independent cities of Virginia follow York Co., VA. The independent cities are listed in the table of contents in the descriptive pamphlet.

In addition, schedules that (apparently) were "missed" during the initial arrangement In addition, schedules that (apparently) were "missed" during the initial arrangement of a state's schedules are filmed at the end of the state, except that the additional California schedules are filmed before Los Angeles Co.; additional Illinois schedules are filmed before Cook Co.; additional New York State schedules are filmed before Bronx Co.; additional Pennsylvania schedules are filmed before Philadelphia Co. Additional schedules for Los Angeles, Cook, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, and Philadelphia Cos. are filmed at the end of the appropriate county. Supplemental schedules for Virginia are filmed following the independent cities, arranged alphabetically by county, then alphabetically by independent city. The Table of Contents *only* refers to these "supplemental schedules" when they begin or end the roll. There may be one or more series of supplemental schedules for each state, they are each arranged alphabetically by county. At least one roll begins with a short "retakes" section which consists of retakes of images that were blurry or otherwise improperly filmed during the original filming. The Table of Contents does *not* note which rolls begin with retakes as a "retakes" target sheet clearly marks the beginning of these rolls.

National Archives Microfilm Publication M2069. 1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Public Warehousing (6 rolls). The records consist of Schedule 70, *Motor Trucking and/or Warehousing Schedule*. This 4-page schedule requested the following information for calendar year 1935: name of the concern or establishment; name and address of owner; legal form of organization (proprietorship, partnership, corporation, other); kind of business (warehousing/storage or trucking for hire); if a warehousing or storage business, whether for

household goods, general merchandise, farm products, cold storage, or other; if a trucking business, whether local, intrastate, or interstate; if a trucking business, whether it operates "under agreements with shippers over a definite period of time" and/or accepts shipments from the public; amount of operating revenue and expenses; number of proprietors and firm members; number of full- and part-time paid employees and weekly payrolls for executives, office and clerical employees, warehousing and platform employees, transportation crews, and employees engaged in maintaining and servicing equipment; total payroll for the week ending October 26, 1935; number of male, female, and "Negro" employees; total number of full- and part-time employees working during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month; and number of motor vehicle equipment (trucks, semi-trailers, trailers, and non-farm tractors) in operation in October 1935 by rated capacity and age. Supplemental information was to be provided by businesses that carried on operations at more than one address. For each additional address, the requested supplemental information included the state, city or town, street address, name of unit, number of employees during the week ending October 26, 1935, and the total payroll for the year 1935. There was also a section requesting "remarks" which is usually blank.

The records are arranged by state, then by county, and then by political subdivision. There are five exceptions to this arrangement: (1) Los Angeles Co., CA, follows Yuba Co., CA; (2) Cook Co., IL, follows Winnebago Co., IL; (3) Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Cos., NY, follow Yates Co., NY; (4) Philadelphia Co., PA, follows Washington Co., PA; and (5) the independent cities of Virginia follow Stafford Co., VA. The independent cities are listed in the Table of Contents. In addition, schedules that (apparently) were "missed" during the initial arrangement of a state's schedules are filmed at the end of the state, except that the additional California schedules are filmed before Los Angeles Co.; additional Illinois schedules are filmed before Cook Co.; additional New York State schedules are filmed before Bronx Co.; additional Pennsylvania schedules are filmed before Philadelphia Co. Additional schedules for Los Angeles, Cook, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, and Philadelphia Cos. are filmed at the end of the appropriate county, except that additional New York Co. schedules follow supplemental Kings Co. schedules. Supplemental schedules for Virginia are filmed following the independent cities. The table of contents in the descriptive pamphlet does not refer to these "supplemental schedules" since none begins or ends any microfilm roll. There may be one or more series of supplemental schedules for each state, each arranged alphabetically by county.

National Archives Microfilm Publication M2070. 1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Radio Broadcasting Stations (1 roll). The records are arranged alphabetically by state, then by county, then by station wattage, and then alphabetically by station call letters. The records consist of Schedule 73, *Broadcasting Stations Schedule*, which requested the following information: name and license number of station; address; name and address of owner; legal form of organization (proprietorship, partnership, corporation, other); if a partnership, number of partners or firm members; if affiliated with a chain organization, the nature of that affiliation (owned by chain, carries chain programs, other); maximum power used by station during day and night hours; operating revenue and expenses for 1935; number and payroll of full- and part-time executives, supervisory employees, office and clerical employees, employees engaged in operation and maintenance of broadcasting equipment, employees furnishing entertainment (such as musicians), announcers, and total paid employees in the pay period ending October

Claire Kluskens, "Research Guide to Nonpopulation Census Records at the National Archives," p. 15 (August 2020 edition)

26, 1935; number of male, female, and "Negro" employees; and total number of paid employees working during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month during 1935. There was also a section requesting "remarks," which is usually blank.

Part 8 – Other U.S. Government Websites

Bureau of the Census

Statistical reports compiled from data collected from nonpopulation census records are available here: www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html

Wright, Carrol, and *History and Growth of the United States Census* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900), online at <https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/wright-hunt.pdf>

Department of Agriculture

Statistical reports on agriculture compiled from census data are available here: www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.php

Part 9 – Bibliography

Crawford, Rebecca. "The Forgotten Federal Census of 1885." *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration*, Vol. 40, No. 3, online at <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2008/fall/1885-census.html>

Prechtel-Kluskens, Claire. "1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Motor Trucking for Hire." *NGS NewsMagazine*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Jan. 2004): 24-27, online at <https://twelvekey.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/ngsmagazine2004-01.pdf>