



THE BIRMINGHAM GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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www.birminghamgenealogy.org

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THE PIONEER TRAILS NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2016

General Meeting for June: The Birmingham Genealogical Society will meet at 2:00 p.m. on **Saturday, June 25th** on the fourth floor of the Birmingham Public Library (in the Arrington Auditorium). The Board of Directors will meet at 1:00 p.m. in the same room.

Please join us on Saturday, June 25th (2:00 pm) as Jason Kirby, former BGS President and current Archivist at the Birmingham Botanical Gardens Archives & Rare Book Room presents: "The History of Lane Park." Lane Park, located in Birmingham, Alabama is home to the Birmingham Zoo and the Birmingham Botanical Gardens. Please join us for this informative history!

Do Other Relatives Have Your Family Heritage? Have you tracked down as many of the descendants of your great-great-grandparents as possible? It may be that your cousins have family papers, mementos, letters, etc. that could assist you in your research. These items may have passed down to other branches of the family besides yours. Even individuals who are not interested every minute detail of the family tree may have information that could help you in your search.

Location, Location, Location - Think about all the locations where a record could be created or recorded. Death certificates are recorded where the individual died, but in more recent times a certified copy may be recorded in the jurisdiction overseeing the probate of the estate. Land records are usually recorded in the jurisdiction where the real property is located. Birth records are usually recorded in the jurisdiction where the person was born, although delayed records may be filed where the person was living at the time the delayed record was created.

More Than One Obituary? Your person of interest could easily have had more than one obituary or death notice. Don't stop when you find the first obituary. Different local newspapers may have printed slightly different versions of the death notice or obituary. If your ancestor was an immigrant, a local "ethnic" newspaper may have printed an obituary or death notice—perhaps with more details than the English language newspapers. Religious, occupational, or trade publications may also have published an obituary with information not included the regular newspaper's notice.

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR! THE 2016 BGS MEETING DATES:

June 25th – Fourth Floor Auditorium Linn-Henley

July 23rd – Fourth Floor Auditorium Linn-Henley

August 27th - Story Castle – Second Floor Main Building

September 24th - Fourth Floor Auditorium Linn-Henley

October 22nd - Fourth Floor Auditorium Linn-Henley

November 12th - Fourth Floor Auditorium Linn-Henley

The past is not dead. It isn't even past. --William Faulkner

Scott A. Martin, BGS Newsletter Editor



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NON POPULATION CENSUS RECORDS

<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation/>

Agriculture, mortality, and social statistics schedules are available for the census years of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. Manufacturing schedules are available for 1820, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. They are arranged by state, then by county, and then by political subdivision (township, city, etc.). These schedules can add "flesh" to the bones of ancestors and provide information about the communities in which they lived. Schedules of business are available for 1935 for these industries: advertising agencies, banking and financial institutions, miscellaneous enterprises, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, and radio broadcasting stations.

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.

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. By 1870, farms of less than three acres or which produced less than \$500 worth of products were not included.

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

1810--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 collect. As a result, the quality and quantity of the information collected varied greatly. The information will be found as annotations on the regular census schedules found in National Archives microfilm publication M252, Third Census of the United States, 1810 (71 rolls). Examples of these 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.

1820 and 1850-1880--Manufacturing schedules in 1820, 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.

Search Strategy for Agricultural and Manufacturing Schedules

Two research strategies may enable researchers to find "unexpected" information.

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Example 1: "Sideline" Businesses--Researchers should search both the agriculture and manufacturing schedules, especially if their ancestors lived in rural areas. 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 deeds revealed that Alfred's farm was just two miles from Sabra's father's farm. Until these discoveries, the researcher did not know of any pre-1878 connection between the Brown-Bridestone family and Geauga County, where the Hayford family had lived since 1833.

Mortality schedules record deaths in the year preceding the taking of the census. For example, the 1860 mortality schedules include persons who died between June 1, 1859 and May 31, 1860. For each person, the following information is listed: name, age, sex, marital status if married or widowed, state or country of birth, month of death, occupation, cause of death, and the length of the final illness.

These schedules may be the only record of death for some individuals, as many states did not require recording of deaths until the late nineteenth 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.

Social statistics schedules provide information about the ancestor's community. In 1850 through 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

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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. In contrast, the 1880 schedules of delinquent, defective, and dependent classes provide information about deaf, dumb, blind, and criminal persons who are listed by name.

Microfilmed schedules relate to advertising agencies, banking and financial institutions, miscellaneous enterprises, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, and radio broadcasting stations.

The Census Bureau established a Current Business Division and a Distribution Division on July 1, 1928, which were consolidated into a Current Business and Distribution Division on July 1, 1929; this Division was abolished on July 10, 1930. Then, on December 4, 1933, the Census Bureau established a Division of Business on December 4, 1933, with Fred A. Gosnell as Chief Statistician. This Division, which had also been known as the Business Census Division, was renamed the Business Division effective July 27, 1943. These successive Divisions supervised the business censuses taken under section 4 of an act of June 18, 1929 (46 Stat. 22), authorizing a census of distribution, the taking of business censuses set up as relief projects, and the collection of monthly and annual business statistics.

The suggestion that the Census Bureau should take a census of distribution or business, in cooperation with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and trade organizations, had been presented in December 1926, at a meeting of the Committee on Collection of Business Figures. As a result, a trial census of distribution had been taken in 1927 in 11 cities. The schedules for the 1929 census of distribution were based largely on the experience gained in 1927. The 1929 Census of Distribution covered retail and wholesale trade, hotels, the construction industry, and the distribution of goods by manufacturers.

The 1933 Census of Business gathered data on retail and wholesale trade, service businesses, places of amusement, and hotel establishments. The 1935 Census of Business comprised a complete census of retail and wholesale trade, service businesses, amusement enterprises, hotels, radio stations, advertising agencies, banking, insurance, real estate, bus transportation, trucking, warehousing, the construction industry, and the distribution of manufacturers' goods through primary channels. The 1937-1938 Census of Business was a sampling of wholesale and retail trade. The 1939 Census of Business covered retail and wholesale trade, service businesses, places of amusement, hotels, construction, sales-finance companies, power laundries and dry cleaning establishments.

The 1933, 1935, and 1937-1938 censuses of business were set up as relief projects, and the 1933 census was financed by the Civil Works Administration.

An act of June 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 478), provided that a census of business be taken for the year 1948 and at five-year intervals thereafter. The objective of the 1948 Census of Business was a comprehensive description of the country's distribution structure in terms of wholesale, retail, and service businesses classified by specific types of business and by State, county, and locality.

The 1935 Census of Business was the largest and most inclusive inventory of business establishments undertaken by the Bureau of the Census up to that time. Much broader in scope than either the Census of Distribution of 1929 or the Census of American Business of 1933, the data for this census, when considered together with the Census of Manufacturers and the Census of Agriculture of the same year, permitted a fairly complete analysis of American economic life.

The Census was designed to provide a picture of essential items of business information concerning most lines of business activity in the United States. The severity and duration of the depression of the 1930's indicated the need for an intensive study of the business structure of the United States. This need for detailed economic

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data was felt by both government and business as a source 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 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. (For titles of the reports, see Catalog of United States Census Publications, 1790-1945. As of 1953, complete sets of published reports were available at the Library of Congress, Department of Commerce Library, and the National Archives.)

Fifteen categories of businesses were surveyed, including 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, whole 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; and hotels, retail trade, and service and amusement. (Construction: 75th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rep. No. 1538, July 21, 1937, and 78th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rep. No. 555, June 16, 1943; Manufacturers' sales: 81st Cong., 2d sess., H. Rep. No. 3208, Dec. 19, 1950; Service and amusement: 78th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rep. No. 555, June 16, 1943).

The schedules relating to advertising agencies, banks, bus transportation, financial institutions, insurance and real estate, miscellaneous, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, and radio broadcasting 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 enterprises, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, and radio broadcasting. Disposal of the original paper schedules after microfilming was authorized by Congress (83d Cong., 1st Sess. H. Rept. 573, June 17, 1953). 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."

Available 1935 Census of Business Microfilm Publications

Roll lists are available for the six 1935 Census of Business microfilm publications:

- M1797. Advertising Agencies (1 roll).
- M2066. Banking and Financial Institutions (31 rolls).
- M2067. Miscellaneous Enterprises (43 rolls).
- M2068. Motor Trucking for Hire (103 rolls).
- M2069. Public Warehousing (6 rolls).
- M2070. Radio Broadcasting Stations (1 roll).

**PLEASE SEE SEPARATE ATTACHMENT REGARDING
THE BGS LOCK-IN ON FRIDAY, JULY 22ND!**

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Jefferson County, Alabama Marriages to 1825 Transcribed and Contributed by Marcella Davis Conclusion of Marriages

Truss, James	Dulaney, Priscilla	17 Dec 1822	Jefferson
Tucker, Alexander	Hall, Hannah	5 Dec 1820	Jefferson
Tuggle, William	James, Sarah	10 Feb 1825	Jefferson
Turner, Darby	Taylor, Polly	3 Jun 1824	Jefferson
Turner, Lewis B.	Bishop, Awdra	1 Sep 1821	Jefferson
Turner, Samuel M.	Hawkins, Elmira	30 Jan 1825	Jefferson
Turner, William	Wyatt, Polly	23 Sep 1820	Jefferson
Turney, William	Deloach, Elizabeth	21 Oct 1824	Jefferson
Tyler, Henry	Self, Sally	4 Mar 1819	Jefferson
Varnon, William	Selfe, Rachel	13 Jan 1825	Jefferson
Varnon, Willis	Battles, Betsey	3 Sep 1822	Jefferson
Walker, James A.	English, Jane	17 Apr 1823	Jefferson
Ware, Edward	Self, Olive	2 Nov 1820	Jefferson
Warnick, Joe Israel	Fowler, Polly	17 Aug 1819	Jefferson
Watkins, Evan	Barry, Sarah	29 Jan 1824	Jefferson
Wear, Samuel	Lorgains, Sarah	24 Sep 1822	Jefferson
West, James H.	Lawley, Christiana	24 Mar 1819	Jefferson
West, Willis	Buchanan, Mary	18 Feb 1821	Jefferson
Whittington, Wilburn	McWilliams, Eleanor	4 Apr 1822	Jefferson
Williams, Benjamin	Croft, Sarah B.	9 Feb 1822	Jefferson
Williams, David	Laney, Abigail	20 Mar 1823	Jefferson
Williams, James Allen	Billingsley, Jemima	20 Nov 1818	Jefferson
Williams, Owen	Keyton, Nancy	10 Nov 1821	Jefferson
Williams, Owen C.	Killough, Mary	22 Jan 1823	Jefferson
Williams, Timothy	Carmichael, Eleanor	24 Jun 1822	Jefferson
Williams, Timothy	Vines, Elizabeth	9 May 1825	Jefferson
Williamson, George	Dulaney, Libby	29 Oct 1824	Jefferson
Wilson, Andrew Jr.	Snow, Sally	Sep 1824	Jefferson
Wims, Alexander	Brown, Jane	19 Jul 1825	Jefferson
Woodall, Elisha	Blythe, Nancy	12 Jan 1825	Jefferson
Woods, Jephtha T.	Carpenter, Mary	12 Oct 1821	Jefferson
Word, Charles	Russell, Sarah	23 Feb 1824	Jefferson

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