

CENSUS RECORDS:

1. REVIEW:

- Use more than one database when searching for census records.
- Look at the top of the record. Check out the information filled in by the enumerator.
- Pay close attention to the township and county.
- To find the county seat go to Google and search for county seat, i.e. county seat, Jackson, Indiana 1854.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rockford,_Jackson_County,_Indiana

2. SEARCH BY FAMILY:

- A standard rule in doing family research is to research by family.
- It is no different with census records.
- When you are searching for information in census records, remember families migrated together either by ethnic group, religion, etc.
- You will find families living in the same approximate area.
- That doesn't necessarily mean next-door, or next farm.
- It means in approximate area.
- Thus, you should search the ENTIRE census document.

3. GENERAL RULES:

- When researching always begins with the known factor i.e. the most recent, and someone verified, then work backwards.
- Keep a research log.
- Pay attention to search results.

4. NONPOPULATION SCHEDULES: Schedules are usually conducted by State often times at the government's request and with funding..

- **MORTALITY SCHEDULES:** Mortality 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. They are limited but USEFUL.
- Available for the federal census years of 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880.
- Mortality schedules exist in 1885 for Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico, and North and South Dakota. In the New York state census, mortality schedules were generally recorded for the years of 1855, 1865, and 1875. They are arranged by state, then by county, and then by political subdivision (township, city, etc.).
- Mortality census records are found in National Archives and State Archives. You will also find them many places on the Internet.

- For each person, the following information is usually 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
- The surviving 1890 federal census also includes the veteran's mortality schedules.
- Mortality census records were taken the year before the federal census. Included persons who died between June 1st thru May 31st in year prior to federal census.

WEBSITE LINKS:

<http://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/findingaids/censusschedules/>

<http://www.plainfieldlibrary.net/local-history-and-genealogy/genealogy-links/>

<http://www.ingenweb.org/inkosciusko/1850mort.html>

http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?htx=List&dbid=8756&cj=1&sid=MortSched&o_xid=0002499312&o_lid=0002499312

<http://www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com/in-mortality-schedule.htm>

SCHOOL CENSUS RECORDS:

- Many school census records list the father and thus substitute as a birth record
- When doing 19th century research, we often look at Federal census records, deeds, and tax records, but many researchers don't look at school censuses!
- One good starting point when searching for school records is the [http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp Family History Library Catalog] using the topic "schools" in a known location.
- The records of over 1,500 national schools in Northern Ireland, mainly from the 1860s to the 1940s, are accessible. The national school system was introduced into Ireland in 1831 but is very rare to find any records that pre-date the 1860s.
- The school registers are the most important series of records for the family historian as these records have names, ages and addresses of pupils enrolled; details of the parents' work; name and location of previous school.

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1265>

<http://www.usgwarchives.net/nd/stutsman/school.html>

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txsterli/census/1924schoolcensus.htm>

<http://www.myfreecensus.com/indiana-census-records.htm>

PENSION RECORDS:

- Start by searching for your ancestor's name with the country or state name where they lived or served. If you don't find the results you need, try searching for only the veteran's name. Searching pension records for the names of a surviving spouse, child, or parent may reveal a previously unknown pension.
- During and after the Revolutionary War three principal types of pensions were provided: "**Disability**" or "invalid pensions" were awarded to servicemen for physical disabilities; "**service pensions**," to veterans who served for specified periods of time; and "**widows' pensions**," to women whose husbands had been killed in the war or were veterans who had served for specified periods of time.

BLIND PENSIONS:

<http://www.greencountymo.org/archives/gcsr.php>

PENSIONERS:

http://genealogytrails.com/mo/buch/cen_1883_pensioners.htm

ALM HOUSE/POOR HOUSE/STATE/COUNTY:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~paerie/census/1890AlmsHouse.htm>

<http://www.poorhousestory.com/tips.htm>

<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/records/>

Pensions Enacted by Congress (ARTICLE)

(600) American Revolutiona

<http://vagensearch.com/AmericanRevolution/Pensions.html>

<http://www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com/1883-pensioners-on-the-roll-in.htm>

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=129>

<https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/apps/arc/pensions/>

<http://www.fold3.com/image/263564273/>

http://www.accessgenealogy.com/data/pensionersresults.php?s_given=&s_last=campbell&s_town=

FUGITIVE LIST TEXAS:

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txgenweb/txgenweb9/AdjutantGeneralReport_1891/index.htm

Disclaimer: This document created doing personal research. URL's and data is gathered from multiple sources and is intended for examples of research.

NON-POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULES

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~molcgs2/surnames/section4.pdf>

NONCONFORMIST CENSUS RECORDS UK:

<http://www.bmdregisters.co.uk/?gclid=CL3u4KTFk74CFYdrfgody7AAhw>