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## RECORDS OF THE 1820 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

On the 27 rolls of this microcopy are reproduced the schedules of the 1820 census of manufactures, tabulations of data from the schedules prepared by U.S. district marshals and assistant marshals, and a few related letters. Reproduced immediately after the records for each State are pages for that State from the *Digest of Accounts of Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, and of Their Manufactures* and its supplement (Washington, 1823).

At the end of the introduction are reproduced a list of the manufacturing schedules contained in the 1810 population census records in the National Archives, copies of Departmental Circulars of the State Department, dated June 20 and August 5, 1820, and a list of manufactures compiled from the schedules by the National Archives. For each State two alphabetical indexes have been prepared by the National Archives and have been reproduced on each roll of this microcopy on which the schedules for that particular State are filmed. Each index of manufacturers gives the name of the firm, the name of the proprietor or the manager, and the number of the document on which the name appears; each index to types of manufactures also indicates the numbers of the documents containing information about that industry. Most of the terminology in the list of manufactures sent by Secretary of State John Adams to the marshals was used in the industry indexes. Names of marshals and their assistants were taken from the schedules where possible. The names of marshals not found among the schedules were obtained from Miscellaneous Records of Permanent Commissions of the State Department in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, in the National Archives.

A note for each State explains the arrangement of the schedules within that State and its counties and the omission of any items from the name and industry indexes. The explanatory notes for each State are filmed first, followed by indexes, names of marshals, schedules and other documents, and returns in the *Digest of Manufactures*. If additional returns appeared in the supplement, they have been filmed immediately after the *Digest* returns. On Roll 27 are filmed those *Digest* papers containing data about States for which no schedules are known to exist, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, and Missouri. For additional information on the taking of the Alabama census of manufactures, see correspondence in H. Doc. 4, 17 Cong., 1 sess. The binding of the schedules was apparently done long after 1820. The present arrangement was done by the National Archives, and each schedule was stamped with an identifying number. It is this document number that is used in the name and industry indexes.

Congressional proposals for collecting information on the Nation's manufactures go back to the First Congress. In January 1790 the House of Representatives directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report on a plan for the "encouragement and promotion" of manufactures. In the debates on the bill to provide for taking the First Census, James Madison suggested that

Congress would be in a better position to legislate for agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests if the various industries of the country were accurately known. Madison's plan for collecting occupational statistics and for taking the population enumeration at the same time was defeated in the Senate. A similar proposal was made for the Second Census and was again defeated. For the Third Census, Congress authorized the taking of an account of manufacturing establishments and manufactures under the direction and instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury (2 Stat. 605).

The returns of the 1810 Census of Manufactures were both faulty and incomplete, and by 1820 national and international events had rendered them obsolete. The panic of 1819 and the subsequent appeals for aid to manufactures and trade led Congress to provide for a new census of manufactures. In debates on a bill to provide for taking the fourth population enumeration, the Committee of the Whole approved a motion in January 1820 to provide for taking, with the population census, an account of the various manufactures. The House amended this clause to except "household manufactures" (which had been included in 1810). Section 10 of the revised bill, enacted on March 14, 1820 (3 Stat. 552), provided further that the census of manufactures was to be taken at the time of the population count by the marshals and their assistants under the direction of the Secretary of State and according to his instruction.

In May 1820 Secretary of State John Quincy Adams began drafting instructions to the marshals for taking the census of manufactures. The results were incorporated with the instructions relating to the taking of the population enumeration and were sent to the marshals on June 20, 1820. When several marshals noted difficulties in interpretation, the Secretary, on August 5, sent them a letter of "elucidations" to the instructions. The letter, however, merely raised new questions of interpretation.

These instructions made an important distinction between the provisions of the census act relating to the compulsory population count and those of section 10 providing for the account of manufactures. Because the law had laid no positive injunction upon anyone to furnish information relating to the situation of his property or his private concerns, the answers to the inquiries on manufactures were to be altogether voluntary. Although some manufacturers would feel a reluctance to answer, the Secretary hoped most of them would give the information so that Congress could better promote their interests. The instructions applied the exception of household manufactures to section 10 and to the column for manufactures in the population schedules. The August 5 letter included in the "excepted" category all persons of the "mechanical professions or handicrafts" and defined household manufactures as the products of artisans who produced "works of handicraft" and were therefore commonly known as mechanics.

Several of the enclosures with the instructions to all marshals related to the manufacturing census. One enclosure was a list of manufactures to be used as a guide. The instructions advised that "the more particular the account of manufactures can be made, the more satisfactory" would the results prove, but stated that the enclosed list of manufactures was not to be considered definitive. The August 5 letter explained, however, that the list had been made "as comprehensive as possible to include every thing that could be the subject of manufacture." Another enclosure was a printed form of inquiries to be made about manufacturing

establishments. The marshals were to advise their assistants to have this form filled in by "some person principally concerned in the manufacturing establishment." A third enclosure was a form for the marshals' abstracts. Each marshal was to compile the abstract from the returns that he collected and from those made to him by his assistants. The returns, together with the abstracts, were to be transmitted to the Department of State at the same time the population aggregates were submitted. The taking of the population enumeration and the account of manufactures was to begin on the first Monday in August 1820 and to be completed within 6 months. Although most of the returns were submitted to the Department of State within the prescribed time, a few returns were received after September 1, 1821.

On December 18, 1821, the Secretary submitted to Congress 1,500 copies of the printed digest of population aggregates. His letter of transmittal stated that since the census act had made no provision for printing the returns of the account of manufactures, "they are at the office of the Department subject to such order as Congress may think proper." Because the population digest showed that manufacturing had replaced commerce in importance and stood second only to agriculture in the Nation's economy, Congress wished to examine the results of the account of manufactures. On January 24, 1822, the Senate therefore requested the Secretary of State to forward to it the original returns of the census of manufactures. His report, "transmitting all the returns received by the Department," was submitted on February 18 and was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

In the meantime, on December 26, 1821, a resolution was presented in the House directing that the Secretary of State "cause to be classified, and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of manufactures, and that he have 1,500 copies printed. This resolution passed the House and was sent to the Senate, which referred it to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. The joint resolution was passed on March 30, 1822.

Almost a year later, on January 30, 1823, the Secretary of State notified Congress that the *Digest of Manufactures* had been completed. On February 3 a joint resolution was submitted providing for distribution of the 1,500 copies of the *Digest*. Between then and February 7, when the resolution came before the House, many Congressmen studied the *Digest* and became aware of inaccuracies or omissions for the districts they represented. Secretary Adams, also aware of the errors, had prepared a supplemental return containing information that had been omitted by the Department when preparing the *Digest* and included a statement of those districts and counties from which no returns had been received. In his letter of transmittal, dated February 27, the Secretary stated that the imperfections of the returns were owing to the unwillingness of manufacturers to give information and to the inadequate compensation allowed to the enumerators. Another explanation, offered in the House debate on the resolution, was that the marshals and their assistants interpreted the instructions differently. This explanation was based on the fact that the returns were more comprehensive for some districts than for others. Some Congressmen believed that the *Digest* contained a great deal of useful information and should be distributed in spite of errors, but others thought a bonfire should be made of the Copies. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 65 to 63, and the publication was suppressed until a resolution of May 24, 1828 (4 Stat. 321), provided for its distribution among Members of Congress. On

March 1, 1823, however, only a few weeks after the House debate, the Senate directed the Secretary of State to extract from the Digest of Manufactures and other sources at his command a list of factories in each State engaged in manufacturing articles for sale that would be liable to duties if they were imported from other countries and to submit it to the next session of Congress. The report was laid before the Senate on January 27, 1824, and ordered to be printed.

The records have been arranged geographically according to the arrangement in the *Digest* and thereunder by any discernible system employed by the marshals. The present arrangement permits the searcher to compare the individual schedules with the marshals' abstracts and with the *Digest* tabulations. The records reproduced in this microcopy are part of Record Group 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census.

MANUFACTURING SCHEDULES CONTAINED IN THE  
1810 POPULATION CENSUS RECORDS

Page numbers of the 1810 population schedules (reproduced as Microcopy 252) on which fragmentary returns of manufacturing data appear are listed below:

<u>Volume</u>	<u>State and County or Parish</u>	<u>Pages</u>
	<u>Delaware</u>	
I	Sussex	478-481
	<u>Louisiana</u>	
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	Lafourche	187-204
	Opelousas (St. Landry)	334
	Ouachita	347
	Pointe Coupee	384
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I	Cumberland	412
	Hancock	720
	Kennebec	943
II	Oxford	398
	<u>Maryland</u>	
I	Baltimore City	344
	Baltimore County	491
II	Talbot	443

IV	Somerset	318
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I	Berkshire	129, 130, 183, 185, 206, 215
II	Essex	113-118
	Norfolk	354-492
III	Hampshire	207, 217, 219, 220-237
IV	Middlesex	318-323, 357x, 357y
	<u>New Hampshire</u>	
I	Cheshire	9, 17, 27, 43, 49, 57, 67, 73, 81, 89, 95, 101, 109, 119, 127, 130
III	Strafford	621-624
	<u>New York</u>	
I	Broome	208-217
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	Genesee	150
IV	Niagara	250-276
	Orange	1072-1074
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VI	Stokes	91-118
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### Ohio

Washington (found in Marietta College Library, Marietta, Ohio)

### Pennsylvania

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III	Centre	193-195
IV	Clearfield	390
VI	Luzerne	86-102, 124, 125, 127, 147, 171-197
VIII	Mifflin	35-54
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### South Carolina

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	Sumter	465, 488
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III	Greenville	135, 136
	Kershaw	176, 177
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Vermont

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	Orange	361, 364, 366-402, 437-442
II	Rutland	220-279, 319-332, 351
	Windham	120, 132-136, 142-188, 204, 205-250, 257-279. At the end of volume 279 is an inventory of manufactures of an undetermined area.

Virginia

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V	Monroe (now W. Va.)	602
	Northumberland	969-980

REVISED LIST OF INDUSTRIES, CLASSES OF GOODS, AND PRODUCTS

Anchors

Ashes, Pot and Pearl

Baskets

Bells

Bellows Blacksmith's Work

Books and Other Printed Matter

Brass Manufactures

Bread, Biscuits, and Crackers

Bricks

Brushes

Butter

Buttons

Cabinet Ware

Candles

Cards, Playing

Cards, Wool and Cotton

Carpets

Carts

Cheese  
Clocks  
Clothing, Ready Made  
Coaches, Chaises, and All Sorts of Carriages  
Combs  
Cooper's Work  
Copper Bottoms and Other Manufactures of Copper  
Cordage, Rope, Cables, and Twine  
Cutlery

Drugs and Medicines  
Duck  
Dye Stuffs

Earthenware and Pottery

Firearms  
Flour, Meal, Plaster, Grain, etc.

Glass  
Gold, Silver, and Plated Ware  
Gunpowder

Hardware  
Hats and Bonnets  
Houses and Building Materials

Ink  
Inkpowder  
Iron Ware and Wrought and Cast Iron

Japanned Ware  
Jewelry

Lace  
Lamps  
Lead Manufactures  
Leaf, Gold and Silver  
Leather and Leather Products  
Lime  
Looking Glasses and Frames  
Lumber (including Scantling and Shingles)

Malt  
Maps and Charts



Mathematical Instruments

Meats

Mill Machinery (Millwright's Work)

Musical Instruments

Mustard, Coffee, and Pepper

Nails

Oils

Paints and Painters' Colors

Paper and Paper Products

Parchment

Perfumery

Pewter Ware

Pickles

Pocket Books

Printing Presses

Printing Types

Saddles, Bridles, and Harnesses

Salt

Saltpetre

Sculpted Work

Sealing Wax

Ships or Vessels

Shot

Shoes and Boots

Side Arms

Skins

Slates

Sleighs

Soap

Starch

Staves

Steam Engines

Steel Manufactures

Stone Cutting Manufactures

Stone Ware

Stoves, Kettles, and Hollow Ware

Straw Manufactures

Sugar (including Molasses)

Syringes, Catheters, Fire Pumps, and Tumblers

Textiles and Yarn

Tiles  
 Tin Ware  
 Tobacco and Tobacco Products  
 Tools  
 Trunks  
 Turpentine, Rosin, Varnish, and Borax  
  
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 Wood and Wooden Ware

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20	Kentucky and Indiana
21	Ohio
22	Ohio
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24	Ohio

25	Ohio
26	Eastern District of Tennessee
27	Western District of Tennessee, Illinois, and pages from <i>Digest</i> for Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas