

Chapter 1 : Statewide resources, Florida: Census Records and Indexes

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The enumeration in Alaska began on 1 October. Regardless of when an individual was contacted, all responses were to reflect the status of the individual as of 1 April. Enumerators and census takers collected the following information for each household: Address name of the street, avenue, or road; house number; Occupant name of each person and their relationship to head of family; Residence whether home is owned or rented; value of home; whether home is farm residence; whether home has a radio; Personal sex, race, age, marital status, college attendance, ability to read and write, birthplace, and birthplace of parents; Citizenship language spoken before coming to the United States; year of immigration; whether naturalized or alien; ability to speak English; Occupation trade or profession; industry or business working in; class of worker; whether worked the previous day; line number of unemployment schedule; Military whether veteran or not; war or expedition participated in.

Note: Individuals in Alaska, and Indians were asked slightly different questions. Federal Census Records Today In order to protect the privacy of individual citizens, census records are not released publicly until exactly 72 years from the official census date. Using the microfilm from the census, Ancestry. Unique Features Servicemen were not recorded with their families in the census; they were treated as residents of their duty posts. Children that were born between the official start date of the census and the actual day of enumeration were not included. Individuals that were alive on the official start date of the census but deceased by the actual day of enumeration were included. Indians were included in the enumeration of the general population, though they were asked different questions than the general population. Search Tips The census contains great information, but some data may not be completely accurate. For example, individuals may not have known the answers to certain questions; the census taker may have asked a neighbor for information if the family could not be contacted; and people did not always give truthful information. Family members may not be included in the index because of errors or omissions, but may appear in the actual census records. By searching through states, cities, and towns, you may be able to find record of the individual in the actual records. You can do this by picking out the most legible letters and words and working from there. For example, the enumerator listing Abraham Lincoln in the census Illinois wrote the letter "L" in a way that resembles an "S". Without looking at other words on the page, one might think that he was a "Sawyer" instead of a "Lawyer. Soundex lets you search based on the phonetic spellings of names. Searching phonetically can be useful because census takers may have made spelling errors, or created "Americanized" versions of foreign names. Interesting Facts This is the last census in which individuals were asked whether they could read or write. Unlike previous censuses, this census did not ask individuals for their year of naturalization. This is the first census in which individuals were asked: The census is the only census to ask whether the occupants of the home owned a radio. Based on the census, the average number of people in a household was 4. In 1930, the average life expectancy for an American was 47. The leading country for people of foreign birth was Italy 1. FAQ What do the abbreviations in the census schedules mean? Those recording census information in the year were provided sheets by the government on which information was to be recorded. At the bottom of these pages were found a set of instructions, abbreviations to be used, and which entries were required to be recorded. The following is a list of abbreviations that were to be used in their respective columns. The information provided is transcribed directly from the census schedules. Abbreviations were to be used in the columns as shown: Make no entry for families having no radio set. Entries were required in the following columns: The original paper schedules have been destroyed; the census schedules were photographed and their images were placed on microfilm that is maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration NARA. What is an enumeration district? An enumeration district is the geographical area that was assigned to a single census taker. How many people were included in the census? The general census recorded a population of approximately 223,000,000 individuals. Related Information For information on locating and understanding U.S. This book covers the federal population schedules, state and local census schedules, and special census schedules. For general information on the census, see these websites: National Archives and Records Administration To learn

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more about enumeration districts, the following reference materials might be useful. These are available at the National Archives in Washington, D. National Archives Microfilm Publication M , 11 rolls. Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, National Archives Microfilm Publication T , rolls To complement its collection of resources, The National Archives has also purchased copies of city directories for For ordering information call Some information for this entry was taken from Federal Population Census: Some information for this article was provided by the U. Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration Browse this collection Browse Individual Records in this Title To browse this image set, select from the options below.

Chapter 2 : U.S. Census - Genealogy & History - Guides Home at Contra Costa County Library

The and censuses have a Soundex (index by sound of surname) for all states. The census, however, is only soundexed for 10 states and portions of two others: For states without a Soundex, you'll need to know the city or township name to search for your family. Large cities can take.

The census was released April 1, and is the last census to be opened to the public. As I mentioned in my census overview censuses are released 72 years after the census date. Since the federal census was taken every 10 years the census bureau releases a census every 10 years. The census will not be released until If you jumped directly to this census without reading the census overview it will be to your benefit to take a minute and read it before you continue on here. This is the census most new family historians begin with. In some ways it can be one of the hardest to use of the censuses. The sheer size of the census means that it can become a daunting task to just find the roll of microfilm your family might be listed on. On the other hand, it can be one of the easiest because the entire census has been indexed and the scanned census images are available on the internet. The Census was under the direction of the Census Bureau and the population was counted by the enumerators census takers visiting each household within their enumeration district. The date of the census was April 1, and the census was completed by May 31, for all states except Alaska where the census date was October 1, The census is on 2, rolls of microfilm. National Archive series T The rolls are numbered 1 through 2, with the number being skipped. According to the National Archives this was just an error made while numbering the film rolls. The census schedules are broken down by state, then county, then political township and finally by the enumeration district. The microfilm of the actual census schedules is cataloged by state, county and then enumeration district. For example, Tulsa County, OK was a fairly small county in yet its census spans 5 rolls of microfilm. These enumeration maps are available from the National Archives - film series M on 36 rolls A portion of the census has been indexed under the soundex indexing system. The states indexed are: Microfilm rolls - Series MM on 1, rolls, broken down by state and by letters of the alphabet. Although scattered transcriptions or indexes of portions of the census are found on the web and ProQuest sells scanned images by state on CDs, for all practical purposes, at the moment, you have two options for using the census - locate and use the correct roll of microfilm or use ancestry. Most genealogy libraries have, at least, the census microfilm for its own area and most state archives have the full census. But before you can order a roll of microfilm you have to know which microfilm roll you need. This is where ancestry. A search of the census is free at ancestry, but if you want to look at the actual census schedule you have to pay or locate free access. However, the free search is really helpful as it will give you a list of the name you searched for, the town and state the person is found in and an approximate date of birth. However, I am fortunate that the female in this family had an unusual name - Virgie. Most genealogy libraries subscribe to ancestry and make it available for free to their patrons. Many of the LDS Family History Centers also have subscriptions to ancestry and, of course, you can pay for access and search from home. Ancestry allows you to download the census images or print them. Many new family historians are not yet aware that their family name can often be indexed under different spellings. Many letters within a name are very difficult to distinguish between - a and o, n and r, s and r are some examples. If the name is common it is probably indexed correctly or spelled in the most common way. An uncommon name that began with a W might have been indexed under the Us. Search the index over and over using every spelling you can think of. If you still come up blank try searching for a neighbor or an in-law with a different last name or, as I did, for a member of the family with an unusual first name. It is also possible that your family was not counted. You are going to have to know the state and county your family lived in in to find them or to be sure they were not listed. If so locate the microfilm and order it first. If your family is in a county that is on one roll of microfilm gain access to that roll of microfilm and check it line by line. If the county spans several rolls of microfilm you have to narrow down your search by using an approximate address for your family to locate the correct enumeration district. Beginning research guides tell you to collect all the death certificates possible for your family. Recheck them and see if one of them died shortly before or after the census. If so start your search over again using that address. Either

Redbook or Handybook for Genealogist will give you the address and phone number of the correct library. Some of the larger libraries have web sites. If your family owned their home or business location checking the deed records at the county courthouse will give you their actual address. Lots of "how-to" web pages, books, etc. If you know or feel sure that your family lived in the same area in both and try locating your family in the census which will give you a clue as their location in the census. If you have come up with a general area but no actual address that will let you find the correct roll of microfilm contact the genealogy library or genealogy society in the area and ask for the enumeration district map s microfilm number for the smallest area you have. Order the enumeration district map microfilm. Once you have located your family on the census schedule very carefully abstract the information on to a census abstract form and if at all possible make a copy of the census sheet, the one before and the one after. All of the information on the census schedule should be used to locate source documents. Bear in mind that the census date was April 1st and even if the census taker did not interview the family until late May the information was to be accurate as of April 1st. If owned search land records; Use Age at Last Birthday to compute a birth year; Use Age at First Marriage to compute the year the person married to find marriage records ; Whether the person could read or write will help you separate families when you move to earlier censuses; Places of birth for person, father and mother will give you at least the state and a date to move backwards to; Citizenship and Language will let you know if you need to look for immigration records; Veteran information will be your clue to search for military records. The sections listed "Code" are for the use of the census bureau and have nothing to do with your family.

Chapter 3 : Census Online - Florida - Census Records

Soundex. An example of a Soundex Card. Photo courtesy of the National Archives. The Soundex is a coded surname index (using the first letter of the last name and three digits) based on the way a name sounds rather than the way it's spelled.

Some of the states for the time period to may have book indexes instead of, or in addition to, the soundex or miracode. Increasing numbers of states for these census years also have online indexes available at subscription websites. As an example, a full name index to the census is available on the Internet at www. Indeed, the electronic indexes to the through censuses will likely be the first choice for most researchers endeavoring to use these records. When using any index, whether print or online, it is important to remember a all possible spellings should be considered when searching and b no index is perfectâ€”they all contain both errors of commission and errors of omission. Still, most indexes are of great benefit to the savvy researcher. Slave Schedules list slaves in the southern states for the years and They are arranged in order by state and county with some states having published indexes to facilitate searching for data about a particular owner. Mortality Schedules list those residents of a county who died during the twelve months prior to the taking of the census. If the census was taken on 1 June , the enumerator would ask who in the household had died between 1 June and 31 May , and would gather information on name, age, sex, birthplace, occupation and cause of death. With few exceptions, Mortality Schedules survive only for the census years of , , and Most are indexed in book form. These indexes are located with other census indexes on shelves in the Microtext area. Others may be indexed on microfiche. This library has the Agriculture and Manufacturing Schedules only for the state of Indiana for the years , , and These are arranged by county on microfilm. They are not indexed, although information provided by the population schedule will enable the researcher to locate the desired citation on the agricultural or manufacturing schedules. The schedules for other states may be obtained from the National Archives. Another special schedule entitled Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes was only taken in conjunction with the census. It lists blind, deaf-mute, idiotic, insane, and permanently disabled persons. This census also includes inhabitants in prison. All of these individuals are identified by name and place of residence. These individuals are listed in the regular population census. These special censuses should be consulted when you notice a checkmark in the columns listed on the regular population schedules. This was meant to list only Union veterans and widows, but occasionally Confederate veterans were included. All the schedules for Alabama through Kansas and approximately half of those for Kentucky counties were destroyed before the remaining schedules were transferred to the National Archives. Some of these surviving schedules are indexed either in book form or on microfiche. Check the list in the Microtext area to see which states are indexed. A relatively complete listing of state and territorial census records on microfilm is listed in follows. Please note that schedules may not have survived for every county in a particular state and census year.

Chapter 4 : theinnatdunvilla.com - Informationen zum Thema censusfinder.

The NARA microfilm publication number for Virginia census Soundex is M The Soundex code S is on rolls - Clicking on the roll number will open a page with information about viewing the microfilm at a NARA facility and about how to buy or borrow it.

Chapter 5 : Genealogy News Census Records Online

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 6 : Polk County, Florida Team Census Transcription

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The census has Soundex Cards for only 12 of the states and there is no national index. It will take researchers a long time to find the name they are looking for without an index or Soundex Card to let them know what page number they need.

Chapter 7 : Hillsborough County, Florida (T) Team Census Transcription

Since nearly everyone has some knowledge or access to knowledge of family names, relationships, and the family's state of residence in , this census is the widely considered to be the best starting point for research in federal records.

Chapter 8 : Census Online - Census Tools and Forms

Indexes and Images. Search the US Census for free here. Twelve southern states have a Soundex index to their census: Alabama (Jefferson, Mobile, and Montgomery counties separate), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Chapter 9 : US Federal Census Records | Ancestry

About United States Federal Census The Census contains records for approximately million Americans. The census gives us a glimpse into the lives of Americans in , and contains information about a household's family members and occupants including: birthplaces, occupations, immigration, citizenship, and military service.