

PINTLALA



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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HOPE HULL, AL 36043

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	Julianne Hataway	281-4338

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: This summer's heat combined with vacation time for many of our members sometimes effects our mid-summer meeting attendance. I urge each of us to make a special effort to be in attendance at our July meeting for the refreshing knowledge and reminders of our area's history which is consistently provided by our outstanding program chair person.

I look forward to seeing each of you again July 21st. Please invite a friend to share with us on this occasion.

JACK HORNADY
President, PHA

JULY PHA PROGRAM TO FEATURE OUR OWN LAURIE SANDERS: The Pintlala Historical Association will meet Sunday, July 21, 2002, at 2:30 PM at Pintlala Baptist Church. Laurie Smilie Sanders, charter member of PHA, will present the program on early Montgomery County Post Offices. She has done much research and prepared a notebook containing a wealth of information on these post offices. You will find her research interesting and her presentation is sure to be entertaining! Laurie is a very versatile and talented person, as those who have seen - and heard - her perform with the Senior Advantage Good Times Band, will attest. One of her most recent appearances was this year's third performance, presented July 11th at Frazer Memorial Church, of their special patriotic program. Come join us, and bring a friend! (*Many thanks to Alice Carter for arranging another wonderful program!*)

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS: PHA welcomes:

Rev. and Mrs. Fred Moore
4089 South Creek Court
Austell, GA 30106

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY to our members and friends who have recently lost loved ones, including the families of Hocker Pirtle, Snowdown, and Max Heisler, Brady Road, Letohatchee, Corrie Frances Garrett Holt, Elkmont, and former resident of Pintlala.

WELL WISHES: We hope that Ronald Sellers, Felix Lassiter, Marie Moore (our newest member), Morris Boyd, T. J. Fountain, Dixie Dozier, Myrt Hall, John A. Garrett and all our other members and friends who are currently under the weather soon feel MUCH better!

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC TV TO BE AT JULY 18 CAPITOL CITY SHAPE-NOTE SINGING: Hank Willett, Alabama Center for Traditional Culture, said that National Geographic Television is planning to have a crew at Montgomery's Old Alabama Town Grange Hall, 310 North Hull Street, beginning at 10:00 AM. The crew will film the Capitol City's 16th Annual Shape-Note Singing as part of a documentary they are preparing for a national telecast. They are hoping for a good turnout, so come join this group!

2002 SHACKELFORD-MOS(E)LEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION REUNION: The 2002 reunion of the Shackelford-Mos(e)ley Family Association was held on Saturday, June 22nd, in the Fellowship Hall of Pintlala Baptist Church. About 65 attended. The most senior attendee was 92-year-old Trixie Mullins, the mother-in-law of William Earl Moseley of Montgomery. Ruby Davis Gragg (daughter of Irene Moseley Davis) and her nephew Earl Davidson, both of Dallas, Texas, traveled the longest distance to attend. The youngest attendee was 14-month-old Elizabeth Louise Whitlaw, daughter of Grady and Mary Elizabeth Mosley Whitlaw of Aiken, South Carolina.

The SMFA consists of descendants of George Shackelford (1779 NC - 1852 AL) and his wife Annette Jeter (1806 SC - 1870 AL), Edward Moseley (a771 VA or NC - 1834 AL) and his wife Martha Butler (1775 SC - 1831 AL), and associated families (other Moseleys, Bonhams, Jeters, Butlers, etc.) who were pioneer settlers of Montgomery County. Clanton Mosley is President and Jim Shackelford is Vice President/Treasurer. Clanton Mosley opened the reunion by displaying two large family tree charts showing the parents and children of George Shackelford and Edward Moseley and having attendees introduce themselves in order of the various branches of these families. The purposes of the SMFA were explained. The status of a current project, to place markers in the Moseley-Tankersley-Luckie-Supple Cemetery for about seventy family members buried in unmarked graves, was presented. Clanton Mosley introduced a new project to place marker for Robert Moseley (soldier in the American Revolution and ancestor of both the Shackelfords and Moseleys) in the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery in Edgefield, South Carolina, near where he owned land and was buried in an unknown grave. The availability of several publications concerning the family heritage was discussed.

After a group photograph was taken, attendees enjoyed a covered dish lunch with a wide variety of delicious foods. During a sharing time, Clanton Mosley presented a report on the Moseley property on the Goat Hill site of the Alabama State Capitol. Questions concerning the family history led to several interesting discussions. The reunion ended with a time for visiting and viewing exhibits including the handle from the front door of the second Mosley Store and items sent by the Principal of A. Crawford Mosley High School (named for a cousin) in Lynn Haven, Florida. *(Thanks to W. Clanton Mosely, New Ellenton, SC., for this interesting article.)*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CATTLEWOMEN SELECT LASLIE HALL AS "2002 FATHER OF THE YEAR": The Montgomery Cattlewomen hosted a picnic on June 22 at the home of President Rosie Dunn. Laslie Hall of Hope Hull, past President of the Montgomery County Cattlemen's Association, recognized for his work in promoting the beef industry, and especially for continuously supporting and encouraging young people in agricultural pursuits, was named "2002 Father of the Year." Congratulations, Laslie!

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEWELL ROADBUILDERS, INC. HOPE HULL, AL! We are very proud of this local company for landing the first major contract - the site work - for construction of the new Hyundai plant! Those of you who have not recently traveled Teague Road should go and watch history in the making. You will be amazed at the changes already made in the landscape!

FRANK HOWARD HAWTHORNE, SR. has made so many contributions to the Pintlala Historical Association and to our community that it would hardly be possible to list them. A charter member of PHA, he wrote our by-laws and worked diligently to help get the association established. He grew up in the Pintlala community and attended Pintlala School, Sidney Lanier High School, Auburn University and the University of Alabama School of Law. He served our country during both World War II and the Korean War. Mr. Frank was a practicing attorney in Montgomery and a dedicated servant for charitable and community causes. He was an ardent historian, and a "walking reference book" for this area! He has written many accounts of life in earlier times. One of his recent accomplishments was compiling a list of the residents of rural Montgomery County during the 1930s and 1940s. He dedicated that project to his dear friend and partner in local history, Mrs. Ethel May Tankersley Todd. We sorely miss him, and frequently find ourselves thinking "Mr. Frank would know that - let's ask him." But probably our chief emotion is gratitude for a lifetime of service. THANK YOU, MR. FRANK!

PISGAH PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH HOSTS SACRED HARP SINGING: On May 19, approximately sixty "Sacred Harp" enthusiasts assembled at the stately Pisgah Church near Red's Little School House Restaurant in the Grady Community. Reminiscent of the times when "singing schools" were regularly held throughout this area, bass, soprano/tenor, alto, and treble, singers formed a square and first sang the shaped (diamond, triangle, round and square) notes (fa, sol, la, and mi) and then the words of many cherished old hymns. With great exuberance but no instrumental accompaniment, each singer led in one or two of his or her favorites. Their magnificent four-part harmony practically "rang the rafters!" The singers and guests enjoyed a delicious "dinner on the ground" before returning for the afternoon song session. With its

beautiful grounds and well-kept cemetery surrounded by its landmark stone fence, Pisgah Church is on Alabama's Register of Historic Places. Supporters plan to make the Pisgah Singing an annual event the third Sunday in May. *(For further information, contact Frank or Carolyn Hataway, Route 2, Box 122, Goshen, AL 36035. Phone 334-562-3994.)*

GOD BLESS AMERICA: Those of us who lived during World War II vividly remember war bonds, victory gardens, ration cards, and *especially* Kate Smith singing "God Bless America." I particularly enjoyed a recent article by Richard Hayes, a lifelong Kate Smith fan who became editor of her publications. He considered that her November 1938 show was perhaps her most fateful - that was when she introduced a new song to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the armistice that ended World War I. "I wanted more than an Armistice Day song." Kate had told her radio audience. "I wanted a new hymn of praise and love and allegiance to America." She had asked her co-host, Ted Collins, to visit Irvin Berlin, who recalled a song he had written for an Army camp show in 1917. Unbelievably, the song had been rejected! The Russian-born composer made a few changes and sent the song to Kate. She was elated. "This song is called God Bless America," she announced. "When I tried it over, I felt, here is a song that will be timeless. It will never die. Others will thrill to its beauty long after we are gone." And now, after the horrible attacks last September 11, the corporate accounting scandals, untold personal upheavals, and especially during this season when we celebrate our nation's birthday, what a wonderful gift of comfort and encouragement: GOD BLESS AMERICA!

APRIL PROGRAM: The trip to the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts for a tour of the exhibit, **A Brush With History: Paintings from the National Portrait Gallery** was a real treat. *Thank you, Alice, for another memorable experience!*

"PHA VETERANS PROJECT": Record any information you have - especially names, proof of veterans' service, if available, and place of burial, if known - about our community members who are or were veterans of wars, including the American Revolution, Civil War, World Wars I and II, Korean War, Viet Nam War, Dessert Storm and Operation Enduring Freedom. We want to express our appreciation to those in our community who have served our country.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: Our grandson, Andrew, recently won an American history essay contest sponsored by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and his mother gave us a newspaper picture and him and two other winners whose work would compete at the state (Louisiana) level. When we visited their family last week, I asked for a copy of his essay: As editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, he had supposedly interviewed two signers of the Declaration of Independence and written an article for the July 5, 1776 edition. He had selected John Hancock, President of the Congress, and Benjamin Franklin, who had done everything in his power to restore harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies before signing the declaration. The signers realized that they were risking their lives, fortunes, and family alienation.

We may never fully comprehend the sacrifices our forefathers made. But we are eternally grateful to them and to the individuals and organizations who continuously cultivate that appreciation in younger generations. And, (at the risk of sounding like a proud

grandmother) I was grateful to our grandson for investing his time and effort to explore, and better understand, his heritage! *jch.*

THE CENSUS OF 1930: Don Bogie, Director of the Center for Demographic Research at Auburn University Montgomery, had an interesting article in the Montgomery Advertiser on Sunday, June 30, 2002. In it, he noted dramatic changes that have taken place since the recently released Census of 1930. In addition to changes in the landscape from rural to urban, he noted differences in the prices of homes: In 2000, the average cost of a home in Montgomery County was about \$87,000, compared with \$3,428 in 1930. But today, about 70% of the residents are home owners, compared with only 30% in 1930. By federal law, census information will not be released for 72 years, and many of us will not be around when the 2000 Census becomes public. So I followed Mr. Bogie's suggestion of gathering information about the 1930 Census from the National Archives Website to discover interesting facts about our grandparents. Many organizations are taking this information that is documented on microfilm, and transferring it to computer disks to sell. Attached is a list of frequently asked questions that may help narrow the search for those of you who want to undertake such a project. Using the National Archives and Records Administration's guidelines, I was able to identify the microfilm location with information about my grandparents. That should speed up my search, in case I go to Atlanta or one of the other 13 Regional Centers. But I saw no use in paying \$34.00 for a roll of microfilm without a microfilm reader! Probably, I'll just wait until these documents are available on the internet or at a reasonable price from one of the organizations that copied them. Anyway, the attached pages should give an overview of the information that is available in the 1930 Census. Happy Hunting! *jch.*

National Archives and Records Administration

NARA

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Frequently Asked Questions

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Why can't I find my ancestor's name or records on this web site?

Because the web site is not indexed to specific names and the original records are available only on microfilm. The web site allows you to determine which roll or rolls of microfilm may contain information on your ancestors and how to get access to the microfilm. For more information, [click here](#).

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What was the official census date?

The official census date was April 1, 1930.

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Do the original records exist?

No. After filming the census in 1949, the Bureau of the Census destroyed the originals. The 1930 population schedules are reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication T626 (2,667 rolls).

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When will the census microfilm be available to the public?

The release date is April 1, 2002, based on the 72-year privacy restriction on census records.

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Why is the last roll of film numbered 2,668, but there are only 2,667 rolls of film?

When the Bureau of the Census numbered the rolls of microfilm, they skipped from roll 1601 to 1603. There is no roll 1602. Rolls 1601 and 1603 include Queens, New York. NARA staff verified that every enumeration district for Queens was microfilmed.

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How were Native Americans enumerated?

Native Americans are listed in the general population.

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What happened to the Farm Schedules, Unemployment Schedules, Supplemental Indian Schedules?

- None of these records have been located with the exception of the farm schedules for Alaska, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. These are in the process of being microfilmed.
- The Supplemental Indian schedules were destroyed, but Native Americans are found in the general population on the population schedules.

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What do the columns on the schedule marked "code" mean?

Following questions 21 and 26, the Bureau listed codes. These codes provide no additional information. After the Bureau collected the census schedules, the staff, not the enumerator, coded the information on occupations and nativity using codes established for the 1930 census. The Bureau staff tabulated this data to create the statistical summaries for its reports to Congress.

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What are the major differences from the earlier census records?

1. In 1920, the census asked "if naturalized, year of naturalization." In 1930, the Census asked only if the person were naturalized.
2. The 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses asked if a person owned or rented a house. In 1930, the schedules also included the value of the home or the amount of rent paid each month.
3. The 1930 census asked if the home had a radio.
4. The 1930 census asked a person's age at the time of his or her first marriage.
5. In 1930, the census asked which specific war a man fought in.

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How can I locate institutions in the census?

<http://1930census.archives.gov/FAQ.html>

07/11/2002

There are two ways to locate institutions such as schools, prisons, and sanitariums.

1. On the microfilms, ED numbers for institutions are listed at the end of the Soundex indexes for each state, except for Georgia, which does not include institutions. Institutions are distributed throughout the schedule microfilms.
2. Institutions can be searched using the online 1930 Census Microfilm Locator if they are a separate enumeration district.

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Are there any name indexes?

There are Soundex indexes for the following states in their entirety:

- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

In addition, there are Soundex indexes for the selected counties in Kentucky and West Virginia.

- Only the following Kentucky counties are indexed: Bell, Floyd, Harlan, Kenton, Muhlenberg, Perry, and Pike.
- Only the following West Virginia counties are indexed: Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, and Raleigh.

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Why aren't all the states Soundexed?

In the late 1930s, the Work Projects Administration (WPA) prepared the Soundex cards. When the WPA closed down in the early 1940s, no more Soundex indexes were created.

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Is it possible that a person can be missed in the index?

Yes, but, there are no statistics on the rate of error. If you cannot find a person in the Soundex, then try to find them on the schedule.

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If a state isn't soundexed, how can I search the census?

If you know where the person you are looking for lived, you may still be able to locate them on the census. There are several different search strategies:

- The Census Microfilm Locator is an online searchable database. You can search by state, county, township, institution, or other place name. As long as the place or institution is included in the description of the enumeration districts, it can be found. The Locator does not provide names or copies of census pages.
- City directories are useful because they give street addresses. You can take the address and then

use one of the following methods to find the enumeration district. To aid researchers, the National Archives has purchased some microfilmed city directories for the years around 1930. This microfilm series is available at the National Archives Building and at our regional facilities. These are **not** National Archives publications and can be neither purchased nor rented from NARA. Many local libraries have city directories local to their area.

- Geographic descriptions of enumeration districts can be found in T1224, *Descriptions of Enumeration Districts, 1830-1950* (156 rolls). The descriptions are arranged by state, then by county. The 1930 descriptions can be found on rolls 61 through 90. These are written descriptions of each enumeration district.
- Enumeration district maps can be found in M1930, *Enumeration District Maps for the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930* (36 rolls). These maps show the boundaries and the number of each enumeration district.
- M1931, *Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1930 Census* (7 rolls). This series cross references street addresses with enumeration districts for more than 50 cities.

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How can I view, rent, or buy the 1930 census microfilm?

On April 1, 2002, the census will be available for viewing on microfilm at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and at our 13 regional facilities.

You can also rent the 1930 census from the National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, P.O. Box 30, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0030. Telephone: 301-604-3699. Have the state, microfilm publication number, and roll number available when you call.

You can buy copies of the microfilm by calling the Archives II Customer Services Center at 1-800-234-8861. The price is \$34.00 for U.S. orders. Have the state, microfilm publication number, and roll number available when you call.

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What are the definitions of terms used in the census?

- Census—1) a counting of the population; 2) the actual pages of the census schedules
- Enumeration—another word for taking the census
- Enumerator—a census taker
- Enumeration district—abbreviated as ED, it is the area assigned to one enumerator in one census period; 2 to 4 weeks in 1930.
- Institutions—Hospitals, schools, jails, etc. that were given separate EDs for the 1930 census.
- NP or nonpopulation—an ED where no one lived. Noted as "NP" in the catalog.
- Precinct—the limits of an officer's jurisdiction or an election district
- Place—specific geographic places or features such as streets, towns, villages, rivers, or mountains.
- Schedule—the pages that the enumerators filled out when taking the census
- Soundex—an indexing system based on the way a name is pronounced rather than how it is spelled.
- Void—an ED that was combined with another ED. Noted as "void" in the catalog

- Useful Web Sites:
 - <http://www.census.gov>
 - <http://1930census.nara.gov>

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What questions were on the 1930 Census?

- **Place of abode**
Street, avenue, road, etc.
House number
Number of dwelling house in order of visitation
Number of family in order of visitation
- **Name**
Name of each person whose place of abode on April 1, 1930, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name, and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930.
- **Relation**
Relationship of this person to the head of the family
- **Home Data**
Home owned or rented
Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented
Radio set
Does this family own a farm?
- **Personal description**
Sex
Color or race
Age at last birthday
Marital condition
Age at first marriage
- **Education**
Attended school or college any time since Sept. 1, 1929
Whether able to read or write
- **Place of birth.** Place of birth of each person enumerated and of his or her parents. If born in the United States, give State or Territory. If of foreign birth, give country in which birthplace is now situated. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English, and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland.
Place of birth—person
Place of birth—father
Place of birth—mother
- **Mother tongue (or native language) of foreign born**
Language spoken in home before coming to the United States

- **Citizenship, etc**
Year of immigration into the United States
Naturalization
Whether able to speak English
- **Occupation & industry**
Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done
Industry or business
Class of worker
- **Employment.** Whether actually at work yesterday (or the last regular working day)
Yes or no
If not, line number on Unemployment schedule [These schedules no longer exist]
- **Veterans.** Whether a veteran of U.S. Military or naval forces
Yes or no
What war or expedition?
- **Farm schedule**
Number of farm schedule [These schedules no longer exist]

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Do you have more detailed tips for geographic searches?

Tip #1. Use known street intersections to narrow search results in heavily populated locations. Geographic and institution searches in large states, counties, and cities often return a very large results set (e.g., a large list of ED descriptions). One quick way of narrowing the search and pinpointing the ED can be to enter the names of the two intersecting streets of your local street corner, if you know them. For example, entering "Grand" and "May" in Chicago. This search will return only two ED descriptions, both of which are on a single microfilm roll. Entering only "Grand" will return 34 ED descriptions contained on nine microfilm rolls. When entering multiple search terms in the ED description, separate each search term by a comma. For example, you would enter the following: Grand, May

Tip #2. Take advantage of nearby major streets. Keep in mind that Bureau of the Census tended to lay out urban EDs along major street boundaries. Practically speaking, census takers didn't have to cross as many large streets to do their jobs when EDs lay on one or the other side of a major street. Entering the name(s) of major streets nearby your location may return search results that allow you to peruse the geographical description and to recognize the best ED to search.

Tip #3. Use current online maps to help narrow down large ED search results. Comparing search results with local maps will greatly assist your identification of the ED.

Contemporary 1930 Census Maps of the EDs are available from NARA, but these are not on-line. Current online electronic maps are useful as long as you remember their limitations and recognize how major cities have evolved over the past 72 years. Among other factors, the above link to the U.S. Census Bureau Web site allows a direct search of a current street address. Also, various useful map overlays can be turned on and off such as street names, institution names, zip code boundaries,

various census boundaries, etc. The only downside is that the map data is current (e.g., 2000) as opposed to circa 1930.

For many of the major cities (especially in the Northeast and Midwest), residential streets especially in the "inner city" have not changed much, and people still refer to neighborhoods in many cities as the "old neighborhood". Where there are now expressways that have cut through old neighborhoods, more often than not, you can readily see where the smaller streets have stopped on one side of the expressway, then continue on the other side. Residential neighborhoods (especially the layout of the streets) in big cities such as Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee have not changed much, and the suburban sprawl is largely a phenomenon of the post World War II era. Thus, current online maps may have some value in narrowing your geographic search.

You can use current online maps such as those available from the Bureau of the Census web site at: <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet> Or check other commercial online map sites such as MapPoint or MapQuest to compare your ED search results with the local geography.

Tip #4. Your objective in the search is to find the right microfilm roll. The major objective of this web site is to assist you in identifying the correct microfilm roll to view. As a practical matter in obtaining the information needed to view/rent/buy the microfilm, remember that your search will return both the number of EDs and the number of microfilm rolls based on the geographic information you enter. The number of microfilm rolls is more important than the number of EDs because that tells you how many you will have to view to find your family. Census microfilm rolls always contain a number of EDs on each roll and often contain many EDs. Don't be alarmed if the latter is the case for your search. If your ED search results indicate just one (1) microfilm roll number, go ahead and take the steps given when you click the roll number to get access to that microfilm roll. If your ED search indicates many rolls of microfilm, use the guidelines given here and in the Search Strategies pages to narrow the results down to a few rolls or just one roll of microfilm.

Tip #5. Recognize the limits of the database and don't be too detailed in your search. For geographic searches, be careful to not enter too detailed street or place descriptions, such as "W. Grand Avenue." or "N. May Street." For both of these instances (in Chicago), you would get zero results, because the search terms are too specific. It is best to enter the proper name of the street or place without any N-S-E-W designators and without any designation such as "Rd.", "St.", "Ave.", "Blvd.", etc. Similarly, searching numbered street names such as "83rd Street" or "14th Avenue" can also be problematic due to the potential for abbreviations. In the instance of numbered streets, NARA recommends that the user just enter the number into the search form. In this example, you should just enter "83" or "14".

Tip #6. Take advantage of place name and institutional name searches. In conducting geographic searches, especially in less populated areas, try entering local and institutional names wherever applicable instead of entering proper street names. For example, for small towns and villages, just enter the name of the town or village. Similarly, many states and counties have townships and boroughs. Larger cities tended to have numbered Wards and Precincts. If you know the proper name of the particular town, village, borough, precinct, parish, township, Ward, etc. - then just enter the proper name (or a piece of the name, if your spelling is uncertain). Often these searches will point you to one specific ED on a single roll of microfilm. If you know that a hospital, jail, school, or the like was nearby your family's location in 1930, enter the proper name of the institution. Its ED number may be right next to the ED number of the neighborhood you have to search. This approach has worked to narrow ED searches in heavily populated urban areas. Entering generic names such as

"hospital", "jail", "convent", "sanitarium", "prison", etc. will, however, return all ED containing those search terms.

Tip #7. "Walk" the ED in your mind, then do it using the microfilm. In general, the Bureau had a consistent scheme for laying out and numbering Enumeration Districts in major cities and counties. The EDs were laid out and numbered in rows with the ED number in ascending order from west to east. If your search result returns an ED number and an ED description that is a bit east or west of what you are looking for, you can readily "walk" your way along the map in the direction needed by incrementing (in the easterly direction) or decrementing (in the western direction) the ED number by one (1) value. The incremented or decremented ED number can be directly entered into the "Search Enumerations District (ED)" data entry form at the bottom of all State Search pages.

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[National Archives and Records Administration home page](#)

URL: <http://1930census.archives.gov/FAQ.html>

inquire@nara.gov

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