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Third Edition

HANDY BOOK for  
GENEALOGISTS

George B. Everton, Sr.  
Gunnar Rasmuson



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THIRD EDITION

# THE HANDY BOOK

FOR

# GENEALOGISTS

State and County Histories

Maps

Libraries

Bibliographies of Genealogical Works

Where to Write for Records, etc.

By

George B. Everton, Sr.

and

Gunnar Rasmuson

Published by

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The First Survey

## PREFACE

For the third time since September 1949, ten thousand copies of THE HANDY BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS have come off the press. When this latest edition has been distributed, 30,000 copies of this informative and easy to use guide will be in the hands of appreciative researchers. Since several hundreds of them have gone into that many libraries in various sections of the country, it is safe to estimate that many times 30,000 individuals will consult this important reference work in the years to come.


Many new features have been added to this publication to assist genealogical as well as other researchers. We are especially proud of the fact that maps of each one of the forty-eight states are included, showing their county boundaries. Maps of most of the European countries are also included extending its range and effectiveness.

What was said four years ago in the preface to the second edition, can be said with even more emphasis today—genealogical activities have multiplied tremendously in the past few years. More researchers are at work today than ever before. More family histories are available than at any previous time. More books containing vital statistics have been printed. More microfilms are obtainable by many times the former supply and more high class reading machines have become part of the necessary equipment of up-to-date libraries. All of these improvements mean that it is far easier today to gather genealogical information than ever before. All of these important improvements will continue to multiply in years to come.

THE EVERTON PUBLISHERS appreciate their large clientele of loyal and appreciative customers found throughout the United States, Canada and European nations. It is our fervent hope that researchers everywhere shall receive the anticipated assistance from our publications which include THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER, a quarterly magazine, THE NEW HOW BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS and this work, all designed to help more people find more genealogy.

Recognition and appreciation is expressed to The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census and The United States Printing Office for permission to reproduce many of the maps used in this publication. Also to Evan L. Reed who furnished Walter M. Everton, originator of THE HANDY BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS and THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER, with map plates previously used in his "Ways and Means of Identifying Ancestors."

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# Alabama

## Capital, Montgomery

The first permanent white settlers to establish homes in Alabama came there in 1702, although some historians say 1699. About one hundred seventy four years earlier the Spanish explorers De Narvaes and Cabeza de Vaca passed through the section on their exploration trips. The first white settlers to move into the territory were Spanish and French. They established Mobile in 1702 as the first community.

To evade participation in the Revolutionary War many British sympathizers living in Georgia moved westward into the Alabama section in 1775. They were followed in 1783 by other planters from Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas. A group of Scotch-Irish who had tried farming in Tennessee in 1809 settled in the northern part of Alabama, in the rich Tennessee Valley district. In the early 1800s former Carolinians and Virginians came into the central part of the territory. Other groups from the same section came to the western part of Alabama along the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior rivers. But it was not until the end of the War of 1812 that Alabama saw a real influx of settlers. The conclusion of that war was the beginning of a gigantic southward and westward movement which resulted in statehood for four territories between 1816 and 1819. Alabama was the last of the four to gain statehood.

Previously the territory of Alabama had been created from the Territory of Mississippi on March 3, 1817. St. Stephens became the capital of the territory. In November 1818 Cahaba, a community existing only in the blue-print stage, without buildings or a population, was made the capital.

So great had been the influx of people into that south-western section that two years and four months after Alabama had become a Territory a political convention prepared a state constitution. This gathering was held on July 5, 1819 in the temporary state capital, Huntsville, the seat of Madison county, located between the Tennessee River and the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee. Representatives were present from the then existing twenty-two counties of Alabama, namely, Autaga,

Baldwin, Blount, Cabela which in 1820 became Biggs, Clarke, Conecuh, Cotaco which in 1821 became Morgan, Dallas, Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Montgomery, Monroe, St. Clair, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, and Washington.

Alabama officially became a state on December 14, 1819.

The official census reports show the Alabama population to be 127,901 in 1820, 309,527 in 1830, 590,756 in 1840, and 771,623 in 1850. It passed the million mark sometime in the 1870-1880 period, and in 1950 had surpassed the three million mark, of which two-thirds was white. All of Alabama's first census, taken in 1820, has been lost. All other census records are intact. Less than ten thousand of the 1950 population were foreign born, coming mainly from Italy, Germany, England, Russia, and Greece.

At present Alabama has sixty-seven counties.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, Montgomery 4, Alabama, has birth and death records since 1908. Similar records prior to 1908 are kept in the office of the respective county clerks. Marriage records are in counties where the Probate Courts also have old records of deeds and wills. Some Alabama counties have court houses in cities or towns in addition to the county seats. The records in those places must be searched as well as those at the county seat. Undoubtedly the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, may be able to furnish some information or give directions to other sources.

Although not so large as in some states, the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, has a considerable collection of genealogy and biography pertaining to the south. Copies of the federal census of Alabama are also deposited there.

Sixteen Alabama cities have public libraries, and twenty-three have college libraries. Among the cities with the larger libraries are the following: Anniston, Calhoun county; Gadsden, Etowah county; Birmingham, Jefferson county; Huntsville, Madison county; Mobile, Mobile county; Montgomery, Mont-

gomery county; Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa 1927.  
county.

Among books dealing with Alabama individuals are the following which can be found in many libraries throughout the nation.

Brewer, Willis: Alabama, Her History and Public Men, 1872.

Owen, Thomas M., Director Alabama Dept. of Archives and History, Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama, 132 pp. Montgomery Ala., The Brown Printing Co., 1911.

Owen, Thomas M. Our State, Alabama.

Ala. Society of the SAR, Roster and Roll of Honor, 1903-1952 (Contains names of 263 Rev. soldiers.)

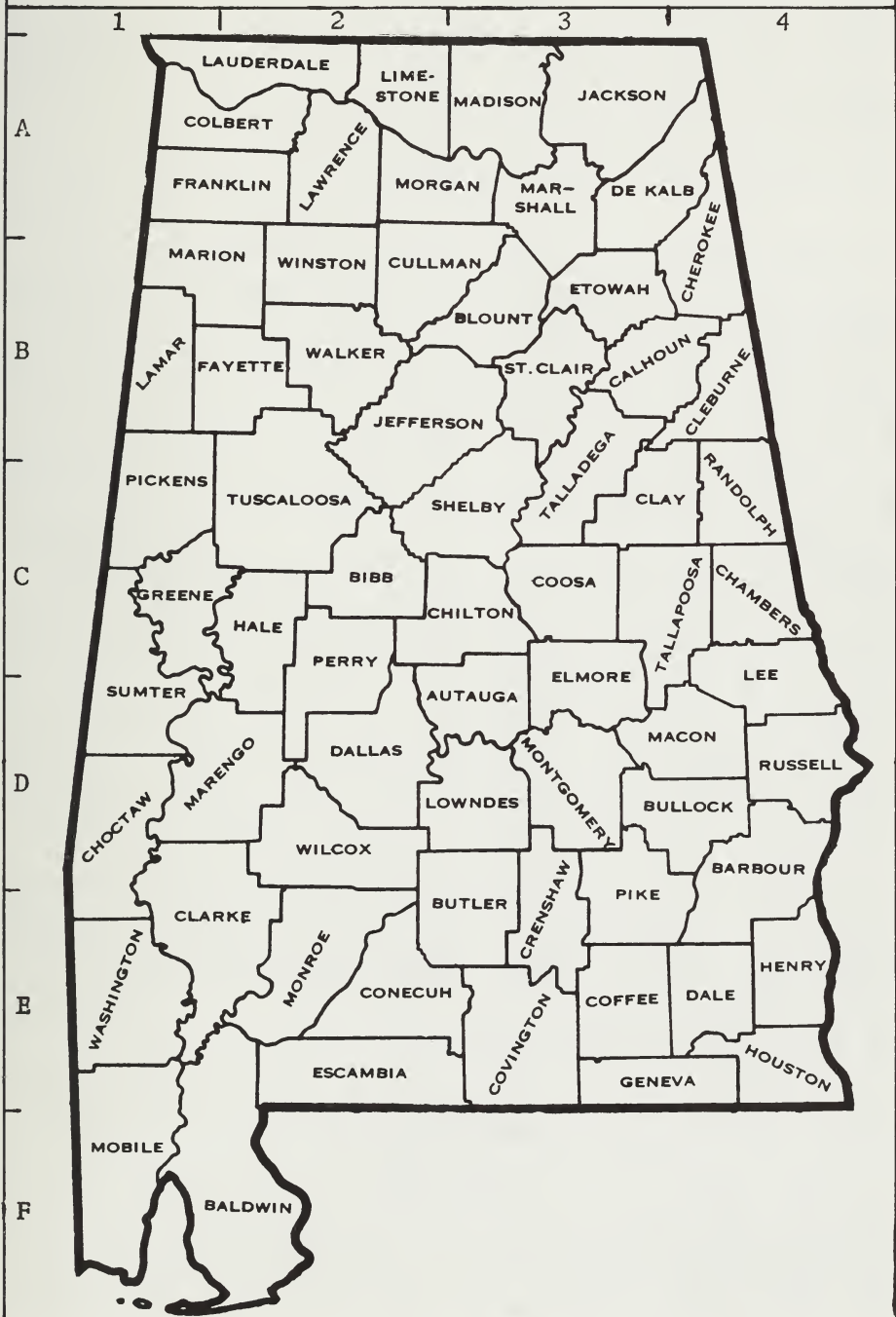
A partial list of Alabama libraries — Anniston, (Calhoun), Carnegie Library; Birmingham, (Jefferson), Public Library, 700, N. 21st St.; Florence, (Lauderdale), Muscle Shoals Regional Library, 210 N. Wood Ave.; Gadsden, (Etowah, Public Library, Forest Ave.; Mobile, (Mobile), Public Library, 701 Government St.; Montgomery, (Montgomery), 131 S. Perry St.

### Alabama County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Autauga	D3	1818	18	1830-80	Montgomery	Prattville
Baldwin	F1	1809	41	1830-80	Washington, part of Florida	Bay Minette
Barbour	D4	1832	29	1850-80	Creek Cession 1812	Clayton & Eufaula
Bibb	C2	1818	18	1830-80	Monroe, Montgomery	Centerville
					changed from Cabela 1820	
Blount	B3	1818	29	1830-80	Cherokee Cession, Montgomery	Oneonta
Bullock	D4	1866	16	1870-80	Barbour, Macon, Montgomery, Pike	Union Springs
Butler	E3	1819	29	1830-80	Conecuh, Montgomery	Greenville
Calhoun	B3	1832	80	1860-80	Creek Cession of 1832	Anniston
Chambers	C4	1832	40	1840-80	Creek Cession of 1832	La Fayette
Cherokee	B4	1836	18	1840-80	Cherokee Cession 1835	Centre
Chilton	C2	1868	27	1880	Autauga, Bibb, Perry, Shelby	Clanton
					Changed from Baker 1874	
Choctaw	D1	1847	19	1850-80	Sumter, Washington	Butler
Clarke	E1	1812	27	1830-80	Washington	Grove Hill
Clay	C3	1866	14	1870-80	Randolph, Talladega	Ashland
Cleburne	B4	1866	12	1870-80	Calhoun, Randolph, Talladega	Heflin
Coffee	E3	1841	31	1850-80	Dale	Elba and Enterprise
Colbert	A1	1867	40	1870-80	Franklin	Tuscumbia
Conecuh	E2	1818	22	1830-80	Monroe	Evergreen
Coosa	C3	1832	12	1840-80	Creek Cession of 1832	Rockford
Covington	E3	1821	40	1830-80	Henry	Andalusia
Crenshaw	E3	1866	19	1870-80	Butler, Coffee, Covington, Lowndes, Pike	Luverne
Cullman	B2	1877	49	1880	Blount, Morgan, Winston	Cullman
Dale	E4	1824	21	1830-80	Covington, Henry	Ozark
Dallas	D2	1818	56	1830-80	Montgomery	Selma
DeKalb	A3	1836	45	1840-80	Cherokee Cession of 1835	Fort Payne
Elmore	C3	1866	32	1870-80	Autauga, Coosa, Montgomery, Tallapoosa	Wetumpka
Escambia	E2	1868	31	1870-80	Baldwin, Conecuh	Brewton
Etowah	B3	1868	94	1870-80	Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Dekalb, Marshall, St. Clair	Gadsden
					ch. from Blaine 1868	
Fayette	B1	1824	19	1830-80	Marion, Pickens, Tuscaloosa	Fayette
Franklin	A1	1818	26	1830-80	Cherokee & Chickasaw Cession of 1816	Russellville
Geneva	E3	1868	26	1870-80	Dale, Henry, Coffee	Geneva
Greene	C1	1819	16	1830-80	Marengo, Tuscaoosa	Eutaw

# County Map of Alabama



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Hale	C2	1867	21	1870-80	Greene, Marengo, Perry, Tuscaloosa .....	Greensboro
Henry	E4	1819	19	1830-80	Conecuh .....	Abbeville
Houston	E4	1903	47		Dale, Geneva, Henry .....	Dothan
Jackson	A3	1819	39	1830-80	Cherokee Cession of 1816 ...	Scottsboro
Jefferson	B2	1819	559	1830-80	Blount .....	Birmingham
Lamar	B1	1867	16	1880	Jones .....	Vernon
Lauderdale	A1	1818	54	1830-80	Cherokee & Chickasaw Cession in 1816 .....	Florence
Lawrence	A2	1818	27	1830-80	Cherokee Q Chickasaw Cession 1816 .....	Moulton
Lee	C4	1866	45	1870-80	Chambers, Macon, Russell, Tallapoosa .....	Opelika
Limestone	A2	1818	36	1830-80	Cherokee & Chickasaw Cession 1816 .....	Athens
Lowndes	D3	1830	18	1830-80	Butler, Dallas, Montgomery .....	Hayneville
Macon	D4	1832	31	1840-80	Creek Cession of 1832 .....	Tuskegee
Madison	A3	1808	73	1830-80	Cherokee & Chickasaw Cession 1806-7 .....	Huntsville
Marengo	D1	1818	27	1830-80	Choctaw Cession of 1816 .....	Linden
Marion	B1	1818	27	1830-80	Tuscaloosa .....	Hamilton
Marshall	A3	1836	45	1840-80	Blount, Cherokee Cession 1835, Jackson .....	Guntersville
Mobile	F1	1817	231	1830-80	West Florida .....	Mobile
Monroe	E2	1815	26	1830-80	Creek Cession 1814, Washington .....	Monroeville
Montgomery	D3	1816	139	1830-80	Monroe .....	Montgomery
Morgan	A2	1818	53	1830-80	Cherokee Turkeytown Cession Name changed from Cotaco 1821 .....	Decatur
Perry	C2	1819	20	1830-80	Montgomery .....	Marion
Pickens	C1	1820	24	1830-80	Tuscaloosa .....	Carrollton
Pike	E3	1821	31	1830-80	Henry, Montgomery .....	Troy
Randolph	C4	1832	23	1840-80	Creek Cession 1832 .....	Wedowee
Russell	D4	1832	40	1840-80	Creek Cession 1832 .....	Phenix City
St. Clair	B3	1818	27	1830-80	Shelby .....	Pell City
Shelby	C2	1818	30	1830-80	Montgomery .....	Columbiana
Sumter	C1	1832	24	1840-80	Choctaw Cession of 1830 ...	Livingston
Talladega	C3	1832	64	1840-80	Creek Cession of 1832 .....	Talladega
Tallapoosa	C4	1832	35	1840-80	Creek Cession of 1832 .....	Dadeville
Tuscaloosa	C2	1818	94	1830-80	Cherokee & Choctaw Cession 1816 .....	Tuscaloosa
Walker	B2	1823	64	1830-80	Marion, Tuscaloosa .....	Jasper
Washington	E1	1800	16	1830-80	Mississippi Terr., Baldwin .....	Chatom
Wilcox	D2	1819	23	1830-80	Dallas, Monroe .....	Camden
Winston	B2	1850	18	1860-80	Walker, name changed from Hancock 1858 .....	Double Springs

Note — All 1820 Census records are missing.

## Arizona

Capital, Phoenix

The first white people to come to Arizona were attracted there by the tale of the fabulous "Seven Cities of Cibola" which they had heard time and again in Mexico City. As early as 1539 the first European explorer came into the region but it was about one hundred fifty years later before Catholic missions were started among the Indians. Tucson became a village about the time the American

colonies along the Atlantic coast were fighting their mother country in the Revolutionary War. As a section of New Mexico, Arizona came under the ownership and guidance of Mexico in 1821.

At the close of the Mexican War in 1848, a new dispute arose relative to the ownership of a tract of land at the international border. To alleviate any further difficulties the United States minister to Mexico, James Gadsen, negotiated a deal, very unpopular in Mexico, by which the United States paid ten million dollars for slightly less than 50,000 square miles of land, lying south of the Gila River and extending east from the California border to the Rio Grande River.

From the beginning the new territory attracted very few settlers. In 1870, seven years after Arizona became an organized territory, the entire state held less than ten thousand residents. In the forty year period that followed the Arizona population increased twenty fold, and the following half century more than trebled the 1910 population. The 1950 census placed Arizona with three quarters of a million inhabitants. Since then Arizona stands in the foremost ranks among the states with the highest growth percentage.

The foreign born population of Arizona comes in the following order: Mexico, Canada, England and Wales, Germany, Russia, Italy, Poland, Austria, Sweden, Greece, Ireland, Scotland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Since 1850 many Mormon families from Utah have settled in Arizona. In fact, in several large agricultural districts, the Mormon population predominates. The tremendous population increase since the nineteen forties is due to an extent to the Second World War activities. Many of the thousands of young men from all parts of the United States who had trained for the Armed Forces in the Arizona military camps returned to the state after the war and established their homes.

Arizona was the forty eighth state to be admitted to the union, February 14, 1912. The state is the thirty seventh in population rank in the union. In 1940 it was the forty third, which is evidence of its rapid growth. Its largest cities are according to the the 1950 census: Phoenix, 106,818; Tucson, 45,454; Mesa, 16,790; Douglas, 9,442, and Yuma, 9,145.

Established in July 1909, the Division of Records and Statistics, State Depart-

ment of Health, Phoenix, Arizona has birth and death records available since that date, and also similar records originating in the county seats since 1887.

Marriage records are on file with the Clerk of the Superior Court of county in which the license was issued.

Divorce actions are maintained by the Clerk of the Superior Court in county seat where the action was granted.

Citizenship or naturalization papers are filed in the district court of the county where examination was conducted; also in the office of the clerk of the United States district courts in Tucson, Tombstone, Phoenix, Prescott, and Solomonville.

All real estate records are on file in the office of the recorder of the county in which the land is located.

The 1850 and the 1860 census of Arizona were taken as part of New Mexico. A territorial census of 1864 is in the office of the Secretary of State in the capitol in Phoenix.

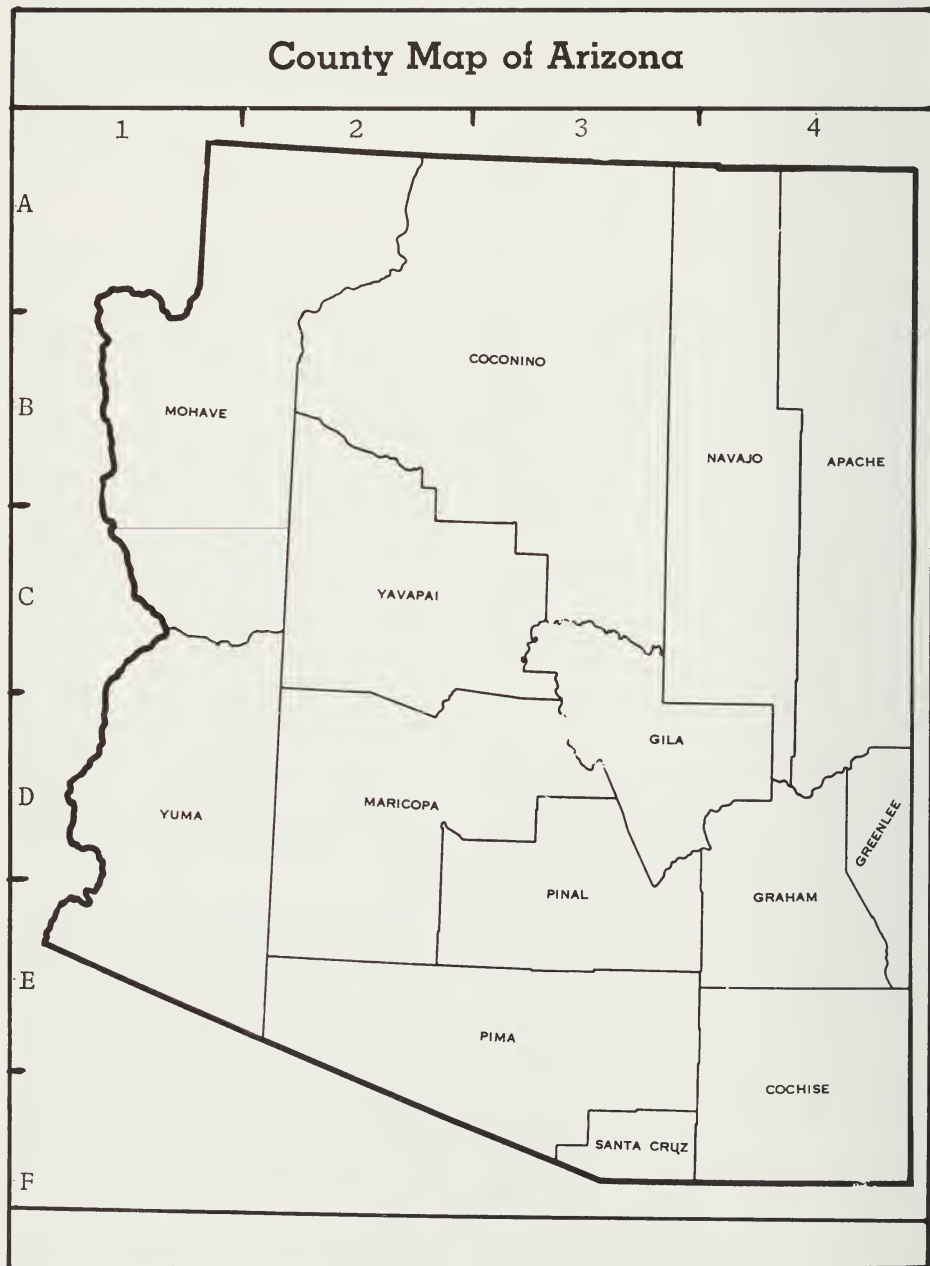
The best collection of Arizona history is at the Arizona State Department of Library and Archives in Phoenix at 309 Capitol Building where microfilm facilities are obtainable. No research is done by staff members. Other libraries with considerable Arizona and southwest history are in the Arizona State College Library, the Flagstaff Public Library and the Museum of Northern Arizona Library, P. O. Box 402, all of Flagstaff, Arizona; the Maricopa County Free Public Library 831 North First Ave., Phoenix; The Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society Library, University Stadium, Tucson, and the Genealogical Library, LDS Temple, Mesa. Names of professional researchers may be obtained from the latter if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

Among books of value to the researcher are the following:

American Guide Series (1940) "Arizona, a State Guide," gives bibliography on works on Arizona. Bancroft, Hubert Howe, "History of Arizona and New Mexico," (San Francisco 1889). Farish, Thomas E., "History of Arizona," 8 vols., (San Francisco 1915). McClintock, James Harvey, "Arizona, Prehistoric, Aboriginal, Pioneer, Modern," 3 vols., (Chicago 1916). Lockwood, Francis Cummins, "Pioneer Days in Arizona," (New York 1932).

A partial list of Arizona libraries. Flagstaff, (Coconino), Public Library, 212

W. Aspen; Mesa, (Maricopa), Public Prescott, (Yavapai), Public Library; Library; Phoenix, (Maricopa), County Tucson, (Pima), Carnegie Free Library, Free Public Library, 831 N. 1st Ave.; 200 S. 6th Ave.



## Arizona County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Apache	B4	1872	28	1880	Mohave	St. Johns
Cochise	F4	1881	31		Pima	Bisbee
Coconino	B3	1891	24		Yavapai	Flagstaff
Gila	D3	1881	24		Maricopa, Pinal	Globe
Graham	D4	1881	13		Apache, Pima	Safford
Greenlee	D4	1909	13		Graham	Clifton
Maricopa	D2	1871	332	1880	Yavapai, Yuma	Phoenix
Mohave	B1	1864	9	1870-80	Original county	Kingman
Navajo	B4	1895	29		Apache	Holbrook
Pima	E3	1864	141	1870-80	Original county	Tucson
Pinal	D3	1875	43	1880	Pima	Florence
Santa Cruz	F3	1899	9		Pima	Nogales
Yavapai	C2	1864	25	1870	Original county	Prescott
Yuma	D1	1864	28	1870	Original county	Yuma

Additional U. S. Census Data: For the 1850 and the 1860 census figures of the following, see New Mexico: Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Ana, Socorro, and Valencia.

# Arkansas

Capital, Little Rock

The Indians had free reign in Arkansas until after the United States completed negotiations with the French for the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Off and on during the previous two hundred sixty two years several French explorers had come to the region with their parties in search of whatever loot they could find. They came today and were gone tomorrow.

With the land in the ownership of the United States it was immediately thrown open for settlement at attractive low prices. The new opportunities beckoned thousands of earlier settlers of the mid-east and south-east sections. The first comers were mainly of English, Irish and Scottish stock. Many moved into the new section from nearby Kentucky and Tennessee.

What is now Arkansas became part of the Missouri Territory in 1812. When Missouri applied for statehood in 1819 Congress created the Arkansas Territory included in which was what is now Oklahoma. On June 15, 1836 Arkansas became the twenty-fifth state in the union.

When the Panic of 1837 drained most of the settlers in the older southern and eastern states many of them set out for the newly created state on the west to make a new start in life. Thirty years later the rich lands between the Arkansas

and the White Rivers attracted large groups of South European emigrants. Many came direct from Poland to establish themselves in Pulaski County. Italians were attracted to the northwest section of the state where they engaged in fruit raising.

In 1830 the population of Arkansas was 30,388; in 1850, 435,450; in 1900, 1,311,564, and in 1950 it had reached nearly two million.

In 1836 Arkansas had the following thirty counties: Washington, Carroll, White, Lawrence, Greene, Crawford, Johnson, Pope, Van Buren, Independence, Jackson, Mississippi, Scott, Conway, Pulaski, St. Francis, Crittenden, Hot Spring, Saline, Jefferson, Arkansas, Phillips, Sevier, Pike, Clark, Hempstead, Miller, Lafayette, Union, and Chicot.

In 1863 the following 55 counties existed in Arkansas: Benton, Madison, Carroll, Marion, Fulton, Lawrence, Randolph, Greene, Washington, Newton, Searcy, Izard, Independence, Jackson, Craighead, Mississippi, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Van Buren, Conway, White, Poinsett, Sebastian, Scott, Yell, Perry, Pulaski, Prairie, St. Francis, Monroe, Phillips, Crittenden, Polk, Montgomery, Hot Spring, Saline, Jefferson, Arkansas, Sevier, Pike, Clark, Dallas, Bradley, Drew, Desha, Sevier, Hempstead, Wash-

ita, Calhoun, Lafayette, Columbia, Union, and Chicot.

Since 1883 Arkansas has had its present 75 counties.

Lawrence County, in the northeast corner of the state, and Arkansas County, in the southeast corner, were settled before most of the other counties in the state.

Most of the foreign born population came from Germany, Italy, Russia, and England. Of the nearly two million population in 1950, less than ten thousand were of foreign birth.

The largest cities are Little Rock, 101,213; Fort Smith, 47,942; North Little Rock, 44,097; Pine Bluff, 37,162; Hot Springs, 29,307.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Health Department, State Health Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas, has birth and death records from 1914 and marriage records from 1917. Clerks of counties where license was obtained also have marriage records. The County Clerks also have records of wills, deeds, divorces, and war service. Naturalization records are on file in the District Courts at Little Rock, Helena, Batesville, Fort Smith, and Texarkana.

All Arkansas federal census since 1830 are available. The 1820 census was also taken in the Arkansas Territory but the schedules are missing.

A continuously expanding collection of early Arkansas history and genealogy

is to be found in the Public Library, 700 Louisiana Street, Little Rock. Other Arkansas collections are at the Carnegie City Library, 318 North 13th Street, Fort Smith; Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College Library, Pine Bluff; Garland County Public Library, 200 Woodbine, Hot Springs; The University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville, and the Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock.

Among important books dealing with Arkansas and her people are the following: Josiah Shinn's "Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas," 1908 (recognized in some circles as the most valuable historical record of the state); David Y. Thomas' "Arkansas and Its People," 4 vols. (last two biographical), New York, 1931; Arkansas Historical Association's "Arkansas Historical Quarterly," Fayetteville, 1942- ; W. F. Pope, "Early Days in Arkansas," 1895; similar to this in popular character, vast in bulk and loose in method, are the "Biographical and Pictorial Histories," covering the different sections of the state, (one volume by J. Hallum in 1887, four others compiled anonymously. 1889-1891.)

A partial list of Arkansas libraries — Fayetteville, (Washington), County Library, Court House; Hot Springs, (Garland), County Public Library, 200 Woodbine; Little Rock, (Pulaski), Public Library, 700 Louisiana St.; Pine Bluff, (Jefferson), County Public Library, 219 W. Fifth Ave.

### Arkansas County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Arkansas	C3	1813	24	1830-80	Original County	De Witt
Ashley	D3	1848	26	1850-80	Union, Drew	Hamburg
Baxter	A2	1873	12	1880	Fulton	Mountain Home
Benton	A1	1836	38	1840-80	Washington	Bentonville
Boone	A2	1869	16	1880	Carroll, Marion	Harrison
Bradley	D3	1840	16	1850-80	Union	Warren
Calhoun	D2	1850	7	1860-80		Hampton
Carroll	A1	1833	13	1840-80	Izard	Berryville
Chicot	D3	1823	22	1830-80	Arkansas	Eureka Springs (1) Lake Village
Clark	C2	1818	23	1830-80	Arkansas	Arkadelphia
Clay	A4	1873	27	1880	Randolph	Corning Pigott (1)
Cleburne	B3	1883	11		White, Van Buren	Heber Springs
Cleveland	C2	1873	9	1880	Dallas, Bradley	Rison
Columbia	D2	1852	29	1860-80	Lafayette	Magnolia
Conway	B2	1825	18	1830-80	Pulaski	Morrilton
Craighead <sup>1</sup>	A4	1859	51	1860-80	Mississippi, Greene Poinsett	Jonesboro and Lake City



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Crawford	B1	1820	23	1830-80	Lovely .....	Van Buren
Crittenden	B4	1825	47	1830-80	Phillips .....	Marion
Cross	B4	1862	25	1870-80	Crittenden, Poinsett, St. Francis ..	Wynne
Dallas	C2	1845	12	1850-80	Clark, Hot Springs .....	Fordyce
Desha	C3	1838	25	1840-80	Arkansas .....	Arkansas City
Drew	D3	1846	18	1850-80	Arkansas .....	Monticello
Faulkner*	B2	1873	25	1880	Pulaski .....	Conway
Franklin	B1	1837	12	1840-80	Crawford .....	Charleston and Ozark
Fulton	A3	1842	9	1850-80	Izard .....	Salem
Garland	C2	1873	47	1870-80	Montgomery .....	Hot Springs N. P.
Grant	C2	1869	9	1870-80	Jefferson .....	Sheridan
Greene	A4	1833	29	1840-80	Lawrence .....	Paragould
Hempstead	D1	1818	25	1830-80	Arkansas .....	Hope
Hot Spring	C2	1829	22	1830-80	Clark .....	Malvern
Howard	C1	1873	13	1880	Pike .....	Nashville
Independence A3	1820	23	1830-80	Lawrence .....	Batesville	
Izard	A3	1825	10	1830-80	Independence .....	Melbourne
Jackson	B3	1829	26	1830-80	Independence .....	Newport
Jefferson	C3	1829	76	1830-80	Arkansas, Pulaski .....	Pine Bluff
Johnson	B2	1833	16	1840-80	Pope .....	Clarksville
Lafayette	D1	1827	13	1830-80	Hempstead .....	Lewisville
Lawrence	A3	1817	21	1830-80	New Madrid .....	Powhatan
						Walnut Ridge (1)
Lee	C4	1873	24	1880	Phillips, Monroe .....	Marianna
Lincoln	C3	1871	17	1880	Arkansas .....	Star City
						Varner (1)
Little River	D1	1857	12	1870-80	Hempstead .....	Ashdown
Logan	B1	1871	20	1880	Pope .....	Booneville
						Paris(1)
Lonoke	B3	1873	27	1880	Pulaski, Jefferson .....	Lonoke
Lovely		1827			Abolished 1828	
Madison	A1	1836	12	1840-80	Washington .....	Huntsville
Marion	A2	1835	9	1840-80	Izard .....	Yellville
Miller	D1	1820	33	1880	Abolished 1836, Re-established 1874 .....	Texarkana
Mississippi	A4	1833	82	1840-80	Crittenden .....	Blytheville and Osceola
Monroe	C3	1829	20	1830-80	Phillips, Arkansas .....	Clarendon
Montgomery	C1	1842	7	1850-80	Clark .....	Mount Ida
Nevada	D2	1871	15	1880	Hempstead .....	Prescott
Newton	A2	1842	9	1850-80	Johnson .....	Jasper
Ouachita	D2	1842	33	1850-80	Clark .....	Camden
Perry	B2	1840	6	1850-80	Pulaski .....	Perryville
Phillips	C4	1820	46	1830-80	Arkansas .....	Helena
Pike	C1	1833	10	1840-80	Carrroll, Clark .....	Murfreesboro
Poinsett	B4	1838	39	1840-80	Greene, St. Francis .....	Harrisburg
Polk	C1	1844	14	1850-80	Montgomery .....	Mena
Pope	B2	1829	23	1830-80	Pulaski .....	Russellville
Prairie	B3	1846	14	1850-80	Monroe .....	Des Arc
						De Valls Bluff(1)
Pulaski	C3	1818	197	1830-80	Arkansas .....	Little Rock
Randolph	A3	1835	16	1840-80	Lawrence .....	Pocahontas
St. Francis <sup>2</sup>	B4	1827	37	1830-80	Phillips .....	Forrest City
Saline	C2	1835	24	1840-80	Pulaski .....	Benton
Scott	B1	1833	10	1840-80	Pulaski, Crawford, Pope .....	Waldron
Searcy	A2	1838	10	1840-80	Marion .....	Marshall
Sebastian	B1	1851	64	1860-80	Crawford .....	Fort Smith
						Greenwood (1)
Sevier	C1	1828	12	1830-80	Hempstead .....	De Queen

Sharp	A3	1868	9	1870-80	Izard .....	Evening Shade Hardy (1)
Stone	A3	1873	8	1880	Izard, Independence .....	Mountain View
Union	D2	1829	50	1830-80	Hempstead, Clark .....	El Dorado
Van Buren	B2	1833	10	1840-80	Independence .....	Clinton
Washington	A1	1828	50	1830-80	Miller, Lovely .....	Fayetteville
White	B3	1835	38	1840-80	Pulaski, Jackson, Independence ..	Searcy
Woodruff	B3	1862	19	1870-80	White .....	Augusta Cotton Plant (1)
Yell	B2	1840	14	1850-80	Pope .....	Danville Dardanelle(1)

1. Three courthouse fires destroyed records up to 1886, when brick courthouse was built. In 1883 Lake City district was formed in eastern part of county.
2. Records destroyed by fire in 1862.

### County Map of Arkansas



# California

## Capital, Sacramento

Various expeditions from Mexico, Spain, Russia and England visited California from 1540 to 1792. Spain controlled until 1822 when Mexico came into possession and held power until 1848. It then ceded California to the United States. The fever that struck all sections of the United States and every country of Europe with the finding of gold at Sutter's Mill brought people to California from all parts of the world. The Gold Rush increased the population from 15,000 to 250,000. In 1957 the population was more than eleven million. About one tenth of the population is foreign born.

The foreign born residents of California, listed in point of numbers, originated in the following countries: Mexico, Canada, Italy, England & Wales, Russia, Germany, Sweden, Ireland, Scotland, Poland, Austria, France, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Netherlands, Spain, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Lithuania, and Belgium.

California came into the family of the union on September 9, 1850 as the thirty-first state. It was the sixth state west of the Mississippi, the other five being Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

In 1950 California ranked second in the nation both in population and area. The original twenty-six counties in 1850 had in 1957 been divided into fifty-eight. The largest cities are Los Angeles with more than two million population, San Francisco with nearly one million. Oakland and San Diego, each with about half a million, and Long Beach with more than a quarter of a million.

Records of births and deaths since 1905 on record in office of the Bureau of Records and Statistics. State Department of Health, 631 J Street, Sacramento, Calif. Many of the health offices of the larger cities have similar records prior to July 1, 1905, as have also the recorders of the various counties, or the county clerks. The Department of Health in San Francisco has early death and cemetery records.

The Bureau of Records and Statistics, address as above, and all County Clerks have records of marriage licences issued in the respective counties.

Divorce records are available in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in the county in which the proceedings were conducted.

Naturalization records are kept in the county offices of the Superior Courts, and also in the United States Circuit Courts in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Deeds for real estate and lands are filed in the office of the County Recorder in the county in which the land concerned is located.

A communication from the Chief of the Bureau of Records and Statistics and the Chief of the Vital Records Section of the Department of Public Health says, "In the case of a request for a search for an unknown event, we require a fee of \$1.00 per hour of search, paid in advance. An example of this kind of a record search is when a person was last known to be alive on a given date, and we are asked to search for a death record of the person from that date forward.

"There are certain items of information which we require in order to make a search of our records. These items vary with the type of record sought and the time period involved.

"As we now have over ten million records on file, duplication of names is common. It is therefore desirable that secondary identifying data be furnished."

The largest genealogical library on the west coast is that of the Public Library, 630 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 17. No research is done by staff members. A departmental booklet of value to all genealogical researchers has been issued by its genealogical division and may be had for the asking. The next largest genealogical collection on the coast is found in the Sutro Branch of the California State Library. Other California libraries may borrow books from the Sutro Branch for their clients. Names of professional genealogists may be obtained from the library in question if inquiry is made in writing and a self addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

Other valuable genealogical collections are located in California Genealogical Society Library, 926-928 de Young Bldg., San Francisco 4; California Historical Society Library, Pioneer Hall, 456 McAllister St., San Francisco 2; Society of Mayflower Descendants Library, 12 Geary St., San Francisco 8; Society of California Pioneers Library, 456 McAllister St., San Francisco 2; Sons of the American Revolution

Library, 926-928 de Young Bldg., 690 Market St., San Francisco 4; Swedish American Hall Library, 2174 Market St., San Francisco 14; Stockton and San Joaquin County Library, Market and Hunter Sts., Stockton 4; Public Library, 2090 Kittredge St., Berkeley 4; General Library, University of California, Berkeley 4; Public Library, 425 E. Olive Ave., Burbank; County Library, 322 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 13; Library, University of California at Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles 24; Public Library, 659 - 14th St., Oakland 12; Public Library, Hamilton at Bryant, Palo Alto; State Library, Sacramento

9; County Free Public Library, 364 Mt. View Ave., San Bernardino, Calif. Books on California: H. H. Bancroft, "History of California 1542-1890," 7 vols., San Francisco 1884-90; T. H. Hittell, "History of California," 4 vols., San Francisco 1885-97; C. E. Chapman, "A History of California," The Spanish Period," New York, 1921; J. W. Caughey, "California," New York 1940; R. G. Cleland, "From Wilderness to Empire," New York 1944; R. G. Cleland, "California In Our Time," New York 1847; State of California, Secretary of State, "California Blue Book," Sacramento, irregularly.

### California County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Alameda	C1	1853	740	1860-80	Contra Costa & Santa Clara	Oakland
Alpine	B2	1864	25	1870-80	Eldorado, Amador, Calaveras	Markleeville
Amador	B2	1854	9	1860-80	Calaveras	Jackson
Butte	A2	1850	65	1850-80	Original county	Oroville
Calaveras	B2	1850	10	1850-80	Original county	San Andreas
Colusa	A1	1850	12	1850-80	Original county	Colusa
Contra Costa	B1	1850	299	1860-80	Original county	Martinez
Del Norte	A3	1857	8	1860-80	Klamath	Crescent City
El Dorado	B2	1850	16	1850-80	Original county	Placerville
Fresno	C2	1856	277	1860-80	Merced, Mariposa	Fresno
Glenn	A1	1891	15		Colusa	Willows
Humboldt	B3	1853	69	1860-80	Trinity	Eureka
Imperial	F4	1907	63		San Diego	El Centro
Inyo	D3	1866	12	1870-80	Tulare	Independence
Kern	D2	1866	228	1870-80	Tulare, Los Angeles	Bakersfield
Kings	D2	1893	47		Tulare	Hanford
Lake	A1	1861	11	1870-80	Napa	Lakeport
Lassen	B4	1864	18	1870-80	Plumas, Shasta	Susanville
Los Angeles	E2	1850	4152	1850-80	Original county	Los Angeles
Madera	C2	1893	37		Fresno	Madera
Marin	B1	1850	86	1850-80	Original county	San Rafael
Mariposa	C2	1850	5	1850-80	Original county	Mariposa
Mendocino	A1	1850	41	1850-80	Original county	Ukiah
Merced	C2	1855	70	1860-80	Mariposa	Merced
Modoc	A4	1874	10	1880	Siskiyou	Alturas
Mono	C3	1861	2	1870-80	Calaveras, Fresno	Bridgeport
Monterey	C1	1850	131	1850-80	Original county	Salinas
Napa	B1	1850	47	1850-80	Original county	Napa
Nevada	B2	1851	20	1860-80	Yuba	Nevada City
Orange	E3	1889	216		Los Angeles	Santa Ana
Placer	B2	1851	42	1860-80	Yuba, Sutter	Auburn
Plumas	A2	1854	14	1860-80	Butte	Quincy
Riverside	F3	1893	170		San Diego, San Bernardino	Riverside
Sacramento	B2	1850	277	1850-80	Original county	Sacramento
San Benito	C1	1874	14	1880	Monterey	Hollister
San Bernardino	E3	1853	282	1860-80	Los Angeles	San Bernardino

# County Map of California



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
San Diego	F3	1850	557	1850-80	Original county	San Diego
San Francisco	B1	1850	775	1860-80	Original county	San Francisco
San Joaquin	B2	1850	201	1850-80	Original county	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	D2	1850	51	1850-80	Original county	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	C1	1856	236	1860-80	San Francisco	Redwood City
Santa Barbara	E2	1850	98	1850-80	Original county	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	C1	1850	291	1860-80	Original county	San Jose
Santa Cruz	C1	1850	67	1850-80	Original county	Santa Cruz
Shasta	B3	1850	36	1850-80	Original county	Redding
Sierra	A2	1852	2	1860-80	Yuba	Downieville
Siskiyou	A3	1852	31	1860-80	Shasta, Klamath	Yreka
Solano	B1	1850	105	1850-80	Original county	Fairfield
Sonoma	B1	1850	103	1850-80	Original county	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	C2	1854	127	1860-80	Tuolumne	Modesto
Sutter	B2	1850	26	1850-80	Original county	Yuba City
Tehama	A1	1856	19	1860-80	Colusa, Butte, Shasta	Red Bluff
Trinity	B3	1850	5	1860-80	Original county	Weaverville
Tulare	D2	1852	149	1860-80	Mariposa	Visalia
Tuolumne	B2	1850	13	1850-80	Original county	Sonora
Ventura	E2	1872	115	1880	Santa Barbara	Ventura (San Buenaventura)
Yolo	B1	1850	41	1850-80	Original county	Woodland
Yuba	B2	1850	24	1850-80	Original county	Marysville

# Colorado

## Capital, Denver

Dr. LeRoy R. Hafen, for many years executive director of the State Historical Society of Colorado and the author of several works on Colorado, says, "Colorado was named for the great river that raises in the snowbanks of her western slope. The musical Spanish word meaning 'red' was bestowed on the river by Spanish explorers a century before it was applied to Colorado Territory."

Early Spanish explorers who came to Mexico heard the natives tell exciting tales of cities of gold and silver to the northward. To find the precious metals many of these fortune hunters pressed northward, some of them coming into sections of the present New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado. Some of these adventurers were the first white men to see the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Rio Grande Valley, and other sections of the Rocky Mountain territory. Escalante, the Catholic priest who tried to find a short cut from Santa Fe to the Pacific Coast, came through there on his unsuccessful trip in the summer of 1776.

About fifty years later these sections swarmed with competing trappers and fur traders working for the various large fur companies of eastern United States and Canada.

The real settlers of Colorado didn't come until 1858, thus making the state the last to be occupied by permanent settlers. Many of the first-comers were attracted there by the discovery of gold and other metals. Not too successful in their fortune hunt, they turned to the land and the ranges for their livelihood.

The 1860 Census showed a population of about 33,000 men, and 1,500 women. The very next year saw a decrease in the male population and a considerable increase of women. A state census in 1861 reported the presence of about 21,000 men, and 4,500 women. Since then each national census has seen a tremendous increase. In 1870 there was a population of 39,864; in 1880 a five-fold increase, 194,327; in 1890 that was almost tripled, 413,249, and in 1950 that was more than tripled, 1,325,089.

The population has been divided a-

bout equally between urban and rural, with a slight edge for the city. The foreign-born population of about seventy thousand have come first of all from the Spanish-Americans, and then from the following countries in the order mentioned: Russia, Italy, Germany, Sweden, England, Austria, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, and Czechoslovakia.

Settled in 1858 Colorado became a Territory February 28, 1861, and was admitted to statehood August 1, 1876. It was called the Centennial State because it became part of the union 100 years after the formation of the United States.

The first territorial assembly created the first 17 counties in September 1861. They were Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear-Creek, Costilla, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Guadalupe (later named Conejos), Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Park, Pueblo, Summit and Weld. It was almost twenty years later or in 1880, that the legislature established twenty-four more counties, making a total at that time of forty-one. In the intervening years twenty-six other counties have been formed by the division of the earlier counties, Colorado now has 63 counties.

Birth records before January 1907 may be obtained from the respective county clerks, after January 1907 from the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Denver, Colorado.

Death records before January 1900 may be obtained at the offices of the county clerks, after January 1900 at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Marriage records are kept by the county clerks. Marriages were not recorded until after 1881.

Probate matters and wills are on file in the office of the county clerk.

All land titles, deeds, mortgages, leases, etc. are kept by the county recorder.

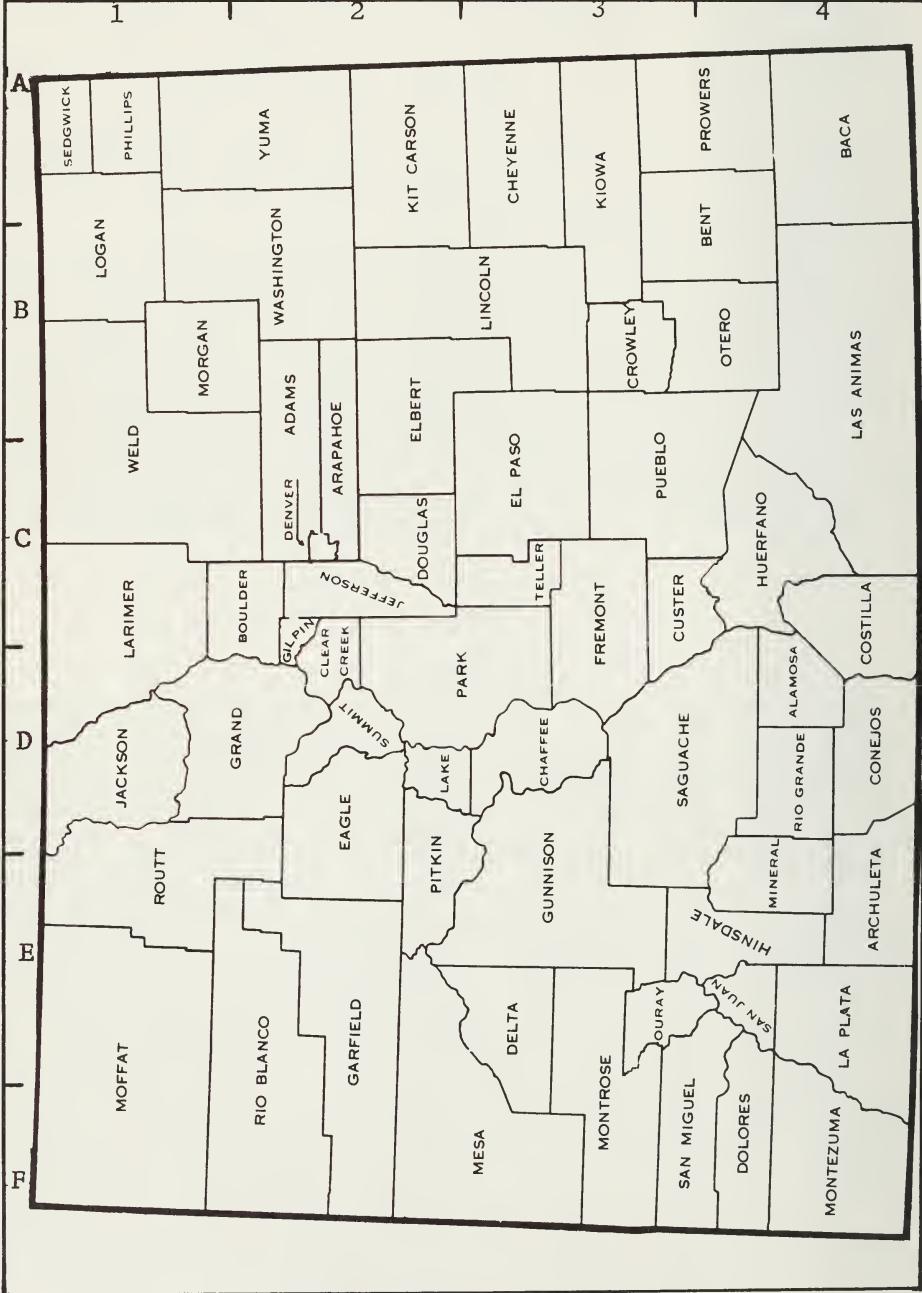
An efficient and congenial staff of librarians is ready to assist all researchers in the rapidly growing genealogical section of the Public Library, Civic Center, Denver 2. Rocky Mountain region history and lore is available at the University of Colorado Library, Boulder; Public Library, 21 W. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs; McClelland Public Library, 100 Abriendo Ave., Pueblo. Information regarding professional researchers may be obtained by sending self-addressed envelopes to libraries.

### Colorado County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	B2	1861	40	1880	Original county	Brighton
Alamosa	D4		11		Costilla	Alamosa
Arapahoe	C2	1861	52	1870*	Original county	Littleton
Archuleta	E4	1885	3		Conejos	Pagosa Springs
Baca	A4	1889	8		Las Animas	Springfield
Bent	B4	1874	9		Greenwood	Las Animas
Boulder	C2	1859	48	1870	Original county	Boulder
Chaffee	D3	1879	7		Lake	Salida
						Buena Vista
Cheyenne	A3	1889	3		Bent, Elbert	Cheyenne Wells
Clear Creek	D2	1859	3	1870	Original county	Georgetown
Conejos	D4	1861	10	1880	Original county	Conejos
Costilla	C4	1859	6	1870	Original county	San Luis
Crowley	B3		5		Bent	Ordway
Custer	C3	1877	2		Fremont	Westcliffe
						Silver Creek
Delta	E3	1883	17		Gunnison	Delta
Denver	C2		416	1880	Adams	Denver
Dolores	F4	1881	2		Ouray	Dove Creek
Douglas	C2	1859	4	1870	Original county	Castle Rock
Eagle	D2	1883	4		Summit	Eagle
						Red Cliff
Elbert	B2	1874	4		Douglas, Greenwood	Kiowa
El Paso	C3	1859	75	1880	Original county	Colorado Springs
Fremont	C3	1859	18	1870	Original county	Canon City

# County Map of Colorado





Garfield	E2	1883	12		Summit .....	Glenwood Springs
Gilpin	C2	1861	9		Original county .....	Central City
Grand	D2	1874	4		Summit .....	Hot Sulphur Spr.
Gunnison	E3	1874	6		Lake .....	Gunnison
Hinsdale	E4	1874	3		Conejos .....	Lake City
Huerfano	C4	1861	11	1870-80	Original county .....	Walsenburg
Jackson	D1	1891	2		Grand .....	Walden
Jefferson	C2	1861	56	1870-80	Original county .....	Golden
Kiowa	A3	1889	3		Cheyenne, Bent .....	Eads
Kit Carson	A2	1889	9		Elbert .....	Burlington
Lake	D2	1861	6	1870-80	Original county .....	Leadville
La Plata	E4	1874	15	1880	Conejos, Lake .....	Durango
Larimer	C1	1861	44	1870-80	Original county .....	Fort Collins
Las Animas	B4	1866	26	1880	Huerfano .....	Trinidad
Lincoln	B3	1889	6		Elbert .....	Hugo
Logan	B1	1887	17		Weld .....	Sterling
Mesa	F3	1883	39		Gunnison .....	Grand Junction
Mineral	E4	1893	7		Hinsdale .....	Creede
Moffatt	E1	1909	6		Routt .....	Craig
						Maybelle
Montezuma	F4	1889	10		La Plata .....	Cortez
Montrose	F3	1883	15		Gunnison .....	Montrose
Morgan	B1	1889	18		Weld .....	Fort Morgan
Otero	B4	1889	25		Bent .....	La Junta
Ouray	E3	1877	2		Hinsdale .....	Ouray
Park	D2	1861	2	1870-80	Original county .....	Fairplay
Phillips	A1	1889	5		Logan .....	Holyoke
Pitkin	D2	1881	2		Gunnison .....	Aspen
Prowers	A4	1889	15		Bent .....	Lamar
Pueblo	C3	1861	90	1880	Original county .....	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	E2	1874	5	1880	Summit .....	Meeker
Rio Grande	D4		13		Conejos .....	Del Norte
Routt	E1	1877	9	1880	Grand .....	Steamboat Springs
Saguache	D3	1870	6		Costilla .....	Saguache
San Juan	E4	1876	1		La Plata .....	Silverton
San Miguel	F3	1883	3		Ouray .....	Telluride
Sedgwick	A1	1889	5		Logan .....	Julesburg
Summit	D2	1861	1	1870-80	Original county .....	Breckenridge
Teller	C3	1891	3		Fremont .....	Cripple Creek
Washington	B2	1889	3		Logan .....	Akron
Weld	B1	1861	68	1870-80	Original county .....	Greeley
Yuma	A2	1889	11		Washington .....	Wray

\* For Arapahoe 1860 U. S. Census figures see Kansas 1860.

## Connecticut

### Capital, Hartford

The settlement of Connecticut began in 1635 by former Massachusetts colonists. Some of them left Massachusetts on order of narrow religious leaders, and others because they had become weary of the intolerant attitude displayed by those leaders. The green Connecticut valley had beckoned them with abundant evidences of opportunities for material prosperity. Most of the settlers in the Massachusetts towns of Newtown, Watertown and Dorchester, all near Boston, moved

their families and all of their belongings to the central part of Connecticut, where along the Connecticut River they established three new communities which later came to be called Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. It was an attack on these three communities that later caused the Pequod Indian War.

As early as 1614 a Dutch seafarer, Adriaen Block, sailed up the broad river, which he named the Varsche River. The first knowledge of the fertile

section of Connecticut the early settlers of Massachusetts learned from the Indians who gave them a highly painted word picture of the section. It was this that brought about the settlement of the three communities mentioned in the paragraph. Late in 1635 about fifty persons left what is now Cambridge, then called Newtown, and established themselves at Suckiaug, now Hartford. New migrations continued throughout the next few years. While the Dutch remained at the trading posts or forts, the English spread all over the territory. Most of these settlers were strong willed, opinionated Englishmen, always suspicious of the motives of the leaders of the various groups. Speaking of the kind of government established in some of these early settlements, one historian has said, ". . . the legislative body continued to dominate the executive and the judicial. It is worthy of note that the preamble presumed a close relation between Church and State, and that in 1659 the general court imposed a property qualification for suffrage. There was a distinct aristocratic element in this democracy."

From 1635 to 1644 another English colony flourished at Saybrook, near the mouth of the Connecticut, but then faded away. In 1643, New Haven was extended as a colony to include Milford (1639), Guilford (1639), and Stamford (1641).

During the ten year period from 1640 to 1650, there was a heavy influx of settlers into Connecticut. The new settlers came almost entirely direct from England. The following forty years saw a tremendous migration away from the newly settled district. The movement was generally westward where fertile fields beckoned those anxious to secure their independence. In many instances the entire population of some of the towns participated in the migration and established themselves again among their old neighbors in a new environment.

The 1790 Census of Connecticut shows a population of 232,236. All of them with the exception of three and eight-tenths per cent, or 223,437 had come from England proper. Scotland was represented with two and eight-tenths per cent, or 6,425; Ireland with seven-tenths per cent, or 1,589; France, two-tenths per cent, or 512; Holland, one-tenth per cent, or 258. There were also five Hebrew, four German, and six from other countries.

During the early days of the American

colonies, Connecticut had more home industries than any other colony. All kinds of household gadgets were invented and manufactured in the homes. These early necessities were carried all over the eastern section of the present United States, even down to New Orleans, by the so called "Yankee Pedlars". With the heavy migration in the latter part of the eighteenth century away from the state, Connecticut sent lavish invitations to Europe for more families to settle there.

About that time a severe potato crop failure in Ireland brought four million people to the verge of starvation. It didn't take many inducements for them to accept suggestions or invitations to make their home in Connecticut. Thousands of them came in the late 1840's although many had come for ten years previously. It is estimated that more than 70,000 Irish came during that period who with their descendants now number more than 200,000.

Since 1880 it is estimated that more than 80,000 Germans have sought residence in various sections of the state. Unlike many other nationalities the Germans seldom live in solid nationality groups but are more intermingled with the already existing population.

Canada has always contributed freely to the population of Connecticut. The English-Canadians have generally come to Hartford or some of the other larger cities in the state, while the French-Canadians have been satisfied to cross over the border separating them from the United States and settle down in some of the north-eastern industrial cities where upwards of seventy thousand of them have been employed in the textile industry.

During the past eighty years a heavy influx of Scandinavians has been registered in Connecticut. The earlier migration was much heavier than the later. It is estimated that upwards of fifty-five thousand persons have come from those nations to the Nutmeg State, about eight per cent from Norway, eleven per cent from Denmark, and eighty-one per cent from Sweden. The majority of them have engaged in the mechanical arts, while some have engaged in gardening and farming.

The Italians have been coming to Connecticut in quite a solid stream over the past eighty years. The greatest influx was during the first sixteen years of the twentieth century. The first and

second generation of Italians number approximately more than 300,000 in Connecticut today. While good-sized colonies of them live in many of the cities, most of them are centered around Hartford.

With about an equal distribution in agricultural and industrial pursuits there are about 150,000 former residents of Poland in Connecticut. They have concentrated especially around Bridgeport and New Britain. The factories and industrial plants of Waterbury have employed most of the 40,000 Lithuanians who have come here over the years, while about an equal number from Czechoslovakia have centered around the Bridgeport plants. About 30,000 Magyars (Hungarians) are also established in the state, about nine thousand foreign born living there in 1950.

Hartford and New Haven have a larger proportion of Jews than any other cities in America with the exception of New York and Atlantic City. In round numbers the state has a Jewish population of about one hundred thousand.

The 1950 census shows that Connecticut has also nine thousand each of Austrians and Ukrainians, eight thousand Scots, four thousand Greeks, twenty-five hundred Finns, and a large number of Armenians. It is estimated that about four times these numbers represent the first two generations of these nationalities in the state. Connecticut was the ninth colony to be settled. It was the fifth state to enter the union, January 5, 1788.

Connecticut in 1950 had a population of 2,007,280. The density of the population is the fourth in the nation, 400.7 persons per square mile, as compared to 28.8 persons per square mile in Texas or 8.8 persons per square mile in North Dakota. More than three-fourths of its population live in its cities, and less than one fourth in the rural districts. Its largest cities are Hartford, 177,397 inhabitants; New Haven, 164,443; Bridgeport, 158,709; Waterbury, 104,477; Stamford, 74,293; and New Britain, 73,725. Three of its eight counties have a population of more than half a million each.

Unlike most states the town clerk, rather than the county clerk, is the custodian of marriage licenses and records, marriage and death records, and land records. Long before the counties were organized, the town clerks were recording these statistics. Record of wills, inventories and administrations

of estates are in the probate districts. These are not always identical with the town.

The Church records are still in the respective churches. If information is desired from them, it may be best to write the town clerk and ask him to help you decide where to seek the data desired.

The census records of the state are all complete. The 1790 census is printed in book form and can be found in most libraries. The later census records are in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. and are available for research. In doing research in the Archives, it is to your advantage to employ a professional researcher. Write to the National Archives, Washington, D. C. state your problem and ask for suggestions how to proceed.

Some Connecticut towns had a census taken in 1776. Information concerning this may be obtained from the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, State Office Bldg., Hartford 15, Conn., has birth, death and marriage records since July 1, 1897. Earlier similar records are on file in the city or town offices of the respective communities.

Information on divorces may be obtained for a fee in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court in the county where the proceedings were heard.

Naturalization records are on file in the office of the United States Circuit court in Hartford, or in the county offices of the Superior Courts.

The Lutheran and the Episcopal churches have available besides the vital statistics, the christening, baptism, confirmation, entrance and departure dates and burials.

The town clerks also have custody of the land records.

The district courts of the counties are the custodians of wills, inventories and administrations of estates. Sometimes a town constitutes a district. Sometimes several smaller towns are grouped into one probate district. There are 118 districts and 169 towns.

Almost every city or town in the state have printed histories containing a great deal of genealogy especially concerning the early inhabitants. Many family genealogies have also been printed.

A wealth of information on early day families of Connecticut may be found

in almost every library. Many books have been published, giving the names of the participants in all of the American wars. Numerous family histories have been printed and are available at most of the libraries, and most of the towns and cities have valuable histories of their founding, growth and progress. Many of the family histories in the libraries are in manuscript form. Many of them have been indexed to facilitate research activities. Information regarding these indexes may be obtained from the libraries if self-addressed, stamped envelopes accompany the request. No research is done by library staff members, but information regarding professional researchers may be given by the libraries.

Town and vital records and genealogical information pertaining to the early days of the state may be obtained from the Public Library, 925 Broad St., Bridgeport 4; Public Library, 215 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich; Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford 5; State Library, Capitol Ave., Hartford 1; Public Library, 624 Main St., Hartford 3; Curtis Memorial Public Library, 175 E. Main St., Meriden; Free Public Library, 133 Elm St., New Haven 11; Yale University Library, 120 High St., New Haven; The Public Library, New London; Otis Public Library, Norwich; Ferguson Public Library, Broad and Bedford Sts., Stamford; Wilbur L. Cross Library, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Silas Bronson Public Library, 267 Grand St., Waterbury 2.

Among books about Connecticut and its people are the following: John Warner Barber, "Historical Collections," 1836; Edgar L. Heermance, "Connecticut Guide;" Samuel Peters, "General History of Connecticut," 1781.

The various counties of Connecticut are at present divided into the following townships: **Fairfield:** Bethel, Bridgeport, Brookfield, Darien, Danbury, Easton, Fairfield, Greenwich, Monroe, New Canaan, New Fairfield, Newtown, Norwalk, Redding, Ridgfield, Sheldon, Sherman Stamford, Stratford, Trumbull, Weston, Westport, Wilton.

**Hartford:** Avon, Berlin, Bloomfield, Bristol, Burlington, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hartland, Manchester, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rock Hill, Simsbury, Southington, South Windsor, Suffield, West Hartford,

Wethersfield, Windsor, Windsor Locks.

**Litchfield:** Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston, Torrington, Warren, Washington, Watertown, Winchester, Woodbury.

**Middlesex:** Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Killingworth, Middlefield, Middletown, Old Saybrook, Portland, Westbrook.

**New Haven:** Beacon Falls, Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Meriden, Middlebury, Milford, Naugatuck, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven Orange, Oxford, Prospect, Seymour, Southbury, Wallingford, Waterbury, West Haven, Woodbridge, Woolcot.

**New London:** Bozrah, Colchester, East Lynne, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, North Stonington, Norwich, Old Lyme, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Waterford.

**Tolland:** Andover, Bolton, Columbia, Coventry, Ellington, Hebron, Mansfield, Somers, Stafford Tolland, Union, Willington.

**Windham:** Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Eastford, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Windham, Woodstock.

Connecticut Towns organized before 1800:

**Fairfield County** — Brookfield 1788; Danbury 1684; Fairfield 1639; Greenwich 1640; Huntington 1788; New Fairfield 1740; Newton 1700; Norwalk 1649; Redding 1757; Ridgefield 1709; Stamford 1648; Stratford 1639; Trumbull 1798; Weston 1717.

**Hartford County** — Berlin 1785; Bristol 1747; Canton 1740; East Windsor 1680; Enfield 1681; Farmington, 1640; Glastonbury 1690; Grandby 1786; Hartford 1635; Hartland 1753; Simsbury 1670; Southington 1779; Suffield 1674; Wethersfield 1635; Windsor 1633.

**Litchfield County** — Barkhamsted 1746; Bethlehem 1787; Canaan 1739; Colebrook 1779; Cornwall 1740; Goshen 1739; Harwinton 1731; Kent 1739; Litchfield, 1719; New Hartford, 1739; New Milford, 1712; Norfolk, 1744; Plymouth 1795; Roxbury, 1796; Salisbury, 1730; Sharon, 1732-3; Torrington, 1740; Washington, 1779; Warren, 1786; Watertown,

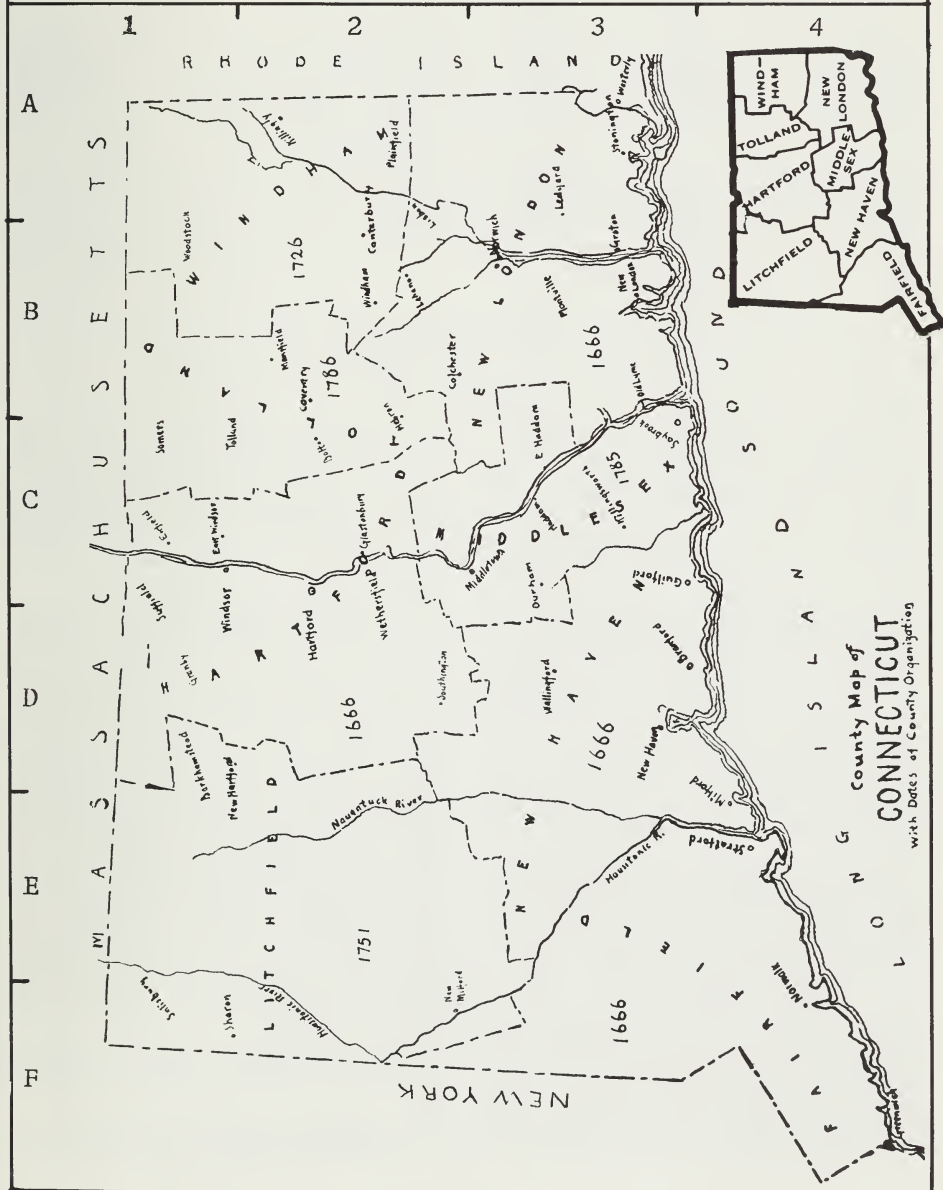
1780; Winchester, 1771; Woodbury, 1780; Guilford, 1639; Hamden, 1786; Meriden, 1796; Millford, 1639; New Haven, 1638; Durham, 1698; E. Haddam, 1685; Had-

Cheshire, 1723; Derby, S. 1675; Guilford, 1639; Hamden, 1786; Meriden, 1796; Millford, 1639; New Haven, 1638; North Haven, 1786; Oxford, 1798; Seydmour, 1672; Southbury, 1672; Wallingsford, 1669; Waterbury, 1686; Walcott, 1796; Woodbridge, 1786.

**Middlesex County** — Chatham, 1767; Durham, 1698; E. Haddam, 1685; Had-

**New Haven County** — Branford 1644;

## County Map of Connecticut



**New London County** — Bozrah, 1786; 1704; Mansfield, 1713; Somers, 1734; Colchester, 1703; Franklin, 1786; Groton, 1705; Lebanon, 1700; Lisbon, 1786; Lyme, 1664; Montville, 1786; New London, 1646; Norwich, 1660; Preston, 1687; Stonington, 1649.

**Tolland County** — Bolton, 1716; Coventry, 1709; Ellington, 1786; Hebron, 1704; Mansfield, 1713; Somers, 1734; Stafford, 1718; Tolland, 1700; Union, 1727; Vernon, 1716; Willington, 1720.

**Windham County** — Ashford, 1710; Brooklyn, 1786; Canterbury, 1690; Hampton, 1786; Killingly, 1700; Plainfield, 1699; Pomfret, 1686; Sterling, 1794; Thompson, 1715; Voluntown, 1696; Windham, 1689; Woodstock, 1749.

**Connecticut County Histories**

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Fairfield	F4	1666	504	1790-80	Original county	Bridgeport
Hartford	D2	1666	540	1790-80	Original county	Hartford
Litchfield	E2	1751	99	1790-80	Hartford, Fairfield	Litchfield
Middlesex	C3	1785	67	1790-80	Hartford, New London, New Haven	Middletown
New Haven	E3	1666	546	1790-80	Original county	New Haven
New London	B3	1666	145	1790-80	Original county	New London & Norwich
Tolland	B2	1786	45	1790-80	Windham	Tolland
Windham	A2	1726	62	1790-80	Hartford, New London	Putnam Willimantic

# Delaware

**Capital, Dover**

Delaware is next to the smallest of the states in area. Although it is almost twice as large as Rhode Island, it has less than half as large a population.

It is a narrow, elongated state east of Maryland and west of the Delaware River, the Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 93 miles long, 33 miles wide at the southern end, about 19 miles at the middle of the state, and about eight miles wide at the northern end. Dover, its capitol, is about equidistant from the northern and the southern borders of the state.

In its colonial days the Hudson River was referred to by the colonists as "the north river" and the Delaware as "the south river".

Late in August 1609, Henry Hudson a British seacaptain and adventurer in the service of the Dutch West India Company, visited the Delaware section en route to the Hudson River in search of a northwest passage.

During a six-year period between 1614 and 1620 a group of sailors under the captaincy of Cornelius Hendricksen, a Dutch navigator, visited the section. As a result of information brought back to Holland by these sailors the Dutch West India Company was organized in 1621.

In 1629 this company adopted a charter to grant land in the new world to feudal lords. The following year the company bought land adjoining the Delaware River, and in 1631 David Pietersen de Vries established a camp on Lewes Beach.

Hearing how other European monarchs fostered expeditions and settlements in the new world, the Swedish rulers encouraged the New Sweden Company in outfitting an expedition of two boats, "The Kalmar Nyckel" and "Grip". They arrived at Jamestown, Va., in March 1638, remained there ten days and then continued to Delaware. They established settlements in the rich section south of the present Wilmington, in the extreme north of the colony. They were attacked by the Dutch at different times from 1651 to 1655 when the Swedes were routed from Fort Christina, named after the then twenty-one year old Queen Kristina, daughter of Gustaf Adolf, who lost his life on the battlefield at Lutzen, Germany, in 1632.

The first Finnish colonists came to Delaware in 1656 aboard a Swedish ship.

The British forces took possession of the Delaware Colony and Amsterdam

(New York) in 1664. Two years later a large influx of English people from Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Europe made their homes among the Swedes and the Dutch in Delaware. From then on conditions among the colonists greatly improved and more unity was established.

Most of the colonists came to the New World for religious as well as material or financial purposes. Churches were among the first buildings erected as each new community was established. The Swedes brought with them religious desires of their groups. The Dutch settlers had in their companies priests of the Reformed church who functioned in chapels erected by their flocks. Many Irish who came after 1698 for the right of worshiping in accordance with the Presbyterian faith gave an early impetus to that body. As early as 1730 many staunch Roman Catholics established themselves in the northern part of Delaware, where the first Catholic chapel was built in 1772 on the Lancaster Pike, going northeast from Wilmington to Philadelphia. Another influx of Catholics came in 1790 when several French families sought rescue here from the West Indies uprisings. Among them were some who since then have played important parts in the financial development of the United States.

Many settlers who first arrived in the northern part of Delaware spread from there into Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey.

When Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States on December 7, 1787, it became the first state in the Union.

During the Civil War, although a slave state, Delaware was on the side of the regular government.

Because of the slow transportation methods in the early days, the state's three counties were divided into districts, called hundreds. The hundreds correspond to a township.

The 1950 census gave Delaware a population of 318,085, which ranks 46th in the nation. The largest cities are Wilmington, 110,356; Newark, 6,731; Dover, 6,223; New Castle, 5,396; Elsmere, 5,314, and Milford, 5,179. About 62 per cent of the people live in the cities, and 38 per cent in the rural areas. Among the foreign born the Italians, Poles, Russians, Irish, Germans and English predominate in that order.

The early colonial records of Delaware are scattered. Some are in the

archives of the state of New York. After 1681 they were stored in the Archives of Pennsylvania. As the counties exercised full powers as government, not all of the colonial records went to Pennsylvania. Some are to be found in the Delaware Archives in Dover. Land records after 1785 will be found in the county courthouses and wills also after 1800.

In the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State House, Dover, will be found a record of births, deaths and marriages since 1881. There are some marriages recorded as early as 1847. A record of births was kept from 1861 to 1863.

The State Archivist said in June, 1952, "All extant public records of Delaware and its political subdivisions dated before 1873, other than deeds and mortgages, are in the custody of The Public Archives Commission. Original vital statistics entries to 1913 are also in our custody. It is not possible to list a specific fee for service on these records, since most requests are for photostatic or microfilm copies. Our scale of prices for these is based on the size and number of pages to be copied, and is in line with commercial rates in the area.

"Vital statistics since 1913 are in the custody of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Dover, Delaware.

"Deeds and mortgages are in the custody of the respective Recorders of New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties in courthouses in Wilmington, Dover, and Georgetown, Delaware. All service on such records is through those offices.

"The Historical Society of Delaware has a small file of birth, death and marriage records culled from newspaper files which does not in all instances duplicate our own.

"Before 1790 all extant marriage records are from unofficial sources. So also are birth and death records before the Civil War period. Before 1913 coverage was not complete in all categories for each year."

All Delaware Census records are available with the exception of the entire 1790 Census which is missing.

Books on Delaware:

Israel Acrelius, Swedish Lutheran minister, wrote history of New Sweden about 1714-1791.

Finck, "Lutheran Landmarks and Pioneers in America."

Benjamin Farris, "A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware." &c., Wilson and Heald, Wilmington, 1846, 312 p.

J. M. Runk & Co., "Biographical and

Genealogical History of the State of Delaware" Chambersburg, Pa., 1899, 2 vols.  
 Agents, 1911, 2 vols.  
 Christopher Ward (Longstreth), "Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware 1609-1664," Philadelphia, University of Pa. Press, 1930, 393 p.  
 Amandus Johnson, "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, Their History and Relations to the Indians, Dutch and English, 1638-1664," N. Y., U. of Pa. Press per D. Appleton & Co., See, "Delaware, The American Guide Series," 1938, pp. 537, 538 for histories of Delaware cities, towns and villages.

### Delaware County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Kent	B1	1682	38	1800-80	St. Jones, Name ch. in 1682	Dover
New Castle	B2	1673	219	1800-80	Original county	Wilmington
Sussex	B3	1682	61	1800-80	Early 17th Century Horrekill District	Georgetown

See Maryland for Map

## District of Columbia

(Washington, D. C.)

The capital of the United States covers about seventy square miles on the northeast side of the Potomac River, about 38 miles southwest of Baltimore. In the ten year period from 1940 to 1950 the population increased 139,087 from 663,091 to 802,178.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Health Department, D. C., 300, Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., is the custodian of births from 1871 to the present, and deaths from 1855 to the present, except 1861 and 1862. Custodian of marriages is the Clerk, U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Fourth and E Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Custodian of wills is the Register of Wills, Fifth and E Streets, N. W. In charge of all real estate records and land titles is the Recorder of Deeds, Sixth and D. Streets, N. W., Census records may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. Taxpayer lists are at

the office of the Tax Collector, District of Columbia, District Bldg., Washington, D. C. All cemetery records are kept at the individual cemeteries.

"In 1800," says a historian, "Washington, the new capital, had been recently occupied. It was hardly a village, except on paper, and contained only the Capitol, the White House, two departmental buildings, and a few boarding houses. The public buildings were still uncompleted. Mrs. Adams (the wife of President John Adams) found the audience room of the White House convenient for drying clothes, and the representatives met in a temporary building erected in the middle of the unfinished Capitol."

Public buildings in the city were burned by the British during the War of 1812.

The first U. S. census of the District of Columbia was taken in 1800. All of the 1810 census records of the district are missing.

## Florida

Capital, Tallahassee

Maps existing in Spain for nearly five centuries indicate that the contours of the American continent were already then known there. Ponce de Leon, the

intrepid Spanish explorer, reached the Florida coast as early as 1513. Landing there on Easter Sunday, he called the new land Florida, from the Spanish



name for Easter, Pascua Florida. Attempts to locate Spanish settlers in the new region a few years later failed when the colony was routed by the Indians.

Efforts by the French Huguenots to establish colonies on the south bank of the St. John's river in 1564 had an encouraging beginning but ended in disaster in a couple of years.

In the 1763 peace treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War, in which the British and the Prussians fought France, Spain and Austria, all her North American possessions east of the Mississippi were ceded by France to Britain. In the same treaty Spain traded Florida to Britain for Havana.

That same year a proclamation by the King of England established among other American provinces, East and West Florida. The two sections were divided by the Chattahoochee and the Appalachian rivers.

Twenty years later, the Florida sections were returned to Spain in the treaty ending the Revolutionary War in 1783.

West Florida was taken by the United States in 1810 and 1812, and, after many efforts, finally succeeded in 1819 in getting Florida by promising to pay indemnities to her citizens who had been damaged by Spain. The section embracing West Florida was added to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

In 1821 about eight thousand whites lived in Florida, most of them Spaniards, although there were a goodly number of Anglo-Saxons. As early as 1740 many British, Scotch and Irish populated the Cumberland and the Shenandoah valleys and spread through every southern state east of the Mississippi. The early population in the Deep South was predominantly of Irish ancestry. They were the "Okies" of the early days. They built Jacksonville in 1822, Quincy in 1825, Monticello in 1828, Marianna and Apalachicola in 1829, and St. Joseph in 1836. Many wealthy people established their homes in Florida, but their bad treatment of the Indians caused the Seminole wars during 1835-42.

A considerable number of Greeks from southern Greece and the Dodecanese Islands moved into Florida as early as 1820. As expert sponge-divers they have established themselves as energetic and successful citizens. Religiously they are affiliated with the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church.

The first railroad in the state was built in 1831 and extended from Tallahassee to St. Marks. The middle section of Florida was settled about 1820 by former settlers from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Most of the people who came to East Florida from 1845 to 1860 had lived in Georgia, Alabama, and North and South Carolina.

Florida became a territory of the United States on March 30, 1822, from which time her county records begin. She became a state on March 3, 1845, the twenty-seventh state to join the union.

During the eighteen-forties the population of Florida increased about fifty-six per cent. The census of 1860 shows the white population to have increased to seventy-eight thousand. At that time there were in the state seventy-seven plantations embracing more than one thousand acres each. The 1860 census also showed that about half the population was native born while twenty-two per cent had come from Georgia, eleven per cent from South Carolina and five per cent from North Carolina.

In 1930 of the nearly one and a half million population most of them had come from the northeastern and the southeastern states, with about 220,000 from Georgia, 75,000 from Alabama, and 50,000 from South Carolina.

In 1912 a large group of Lutheran Slovaks moved from Cleveland, Ohio, onto a large tract of land they had purchased in Seminole county where they established a communal agricultural and poultry business. They have become thoroughly Americanized, take a keen interest in politics, read American periodicals, and send their sons and daughters to the state institutions of higher learning.

In 1924 a group of Czeck Catholics established a small farming community near the northern border of Pasco parish, about thirty miles north of Tampa. In honor of their great national leader they named the town Masaryktown. It has a population of about 300 persons.

A special population count in 1942 showed that among the Florida residents there were about 17,000 of Canadian birth or descent, 7,000 British, 23,000 Germans, 40,000 Italians, 5,000 "Conchs", Anglo-Saxons of Bahaman descent, so called because the conch shell fish is an important item in their diet; 5,000 Swedes, and 2,000 each of Irish, Scotch, Norwegians, Danes, Russian, Poles, Czecks, and Greeks, and smaller num-

bers of Finns, Dutch, Belgians, Hungarians, and Turks.

In 1950 Florida had a population of 2,711,305 of which 65.5 per cent was urban and 34.5 per cent rural. From 1940 to 1950 Florida advanced from the twenty-seventh to the twentieth state in rank of population. Her largest cities are Miami, 249,276; Jacksonville, 204,517; Tampa, 124,681; St. Petersburg, 96,738; Orlando, 52,367.

The largest number of European born residents in Florida, in order of numbers, came from England, Germany, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Poland, Austria, Greece and Hungary.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, P. O. Box 210, Jacksonville, Florida, is custodian of the following records: incomplete records of births from 1865 to 1917, and births from 1917 to date; incomplete records of deaths from 1877 to 1917, and deaths from 1917, to date; marriages from June 1927 to date; divorce records also available there.

Some birth and death records are in the city or county health departments from 1893 to 1913 in Jacksonville; from 1897 to 1916 in Pensacola; prior to 1917 in St. Petersburg, and varied records in Ocala, in custody of H. C. Sistrunk, Box 502, Ocala, Fla.

The office of the County Judge of the bride's home county has marriage records prior to June 1927. These offices also have the records of wills of their constituents.

Divorce records before 1927 are filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court where divorce was granted; similar records before or after 1927 in the mentioned office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Naturalization records are in the federal circuit and district courts at Pensacola and Jacksonville.

Well-indexed records of land claims prior to Florida's statehood are at the Land Office, Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.

The first U. S. Census of Florida was taken in 1830. Two census records taken by the state in April 1935 and April 1945 are in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.

Libraries: Fort Lauderdale, (Broward), Public Library; Jacksonville, (Duval), Free Public Library, 101 E. Adams St.; Miami, (Dade), Public Library, 1 Biscayne Blvd.; Orlando, (Orange), Albertson Public Library, 165 E. Central Ave.; Tallahassee, (Leon), Florida State Library, Supreme Court Bldg.; Tampa (Hillsborough), Public Library, 7th Ave. & Franklin St.

### Florida County Histories

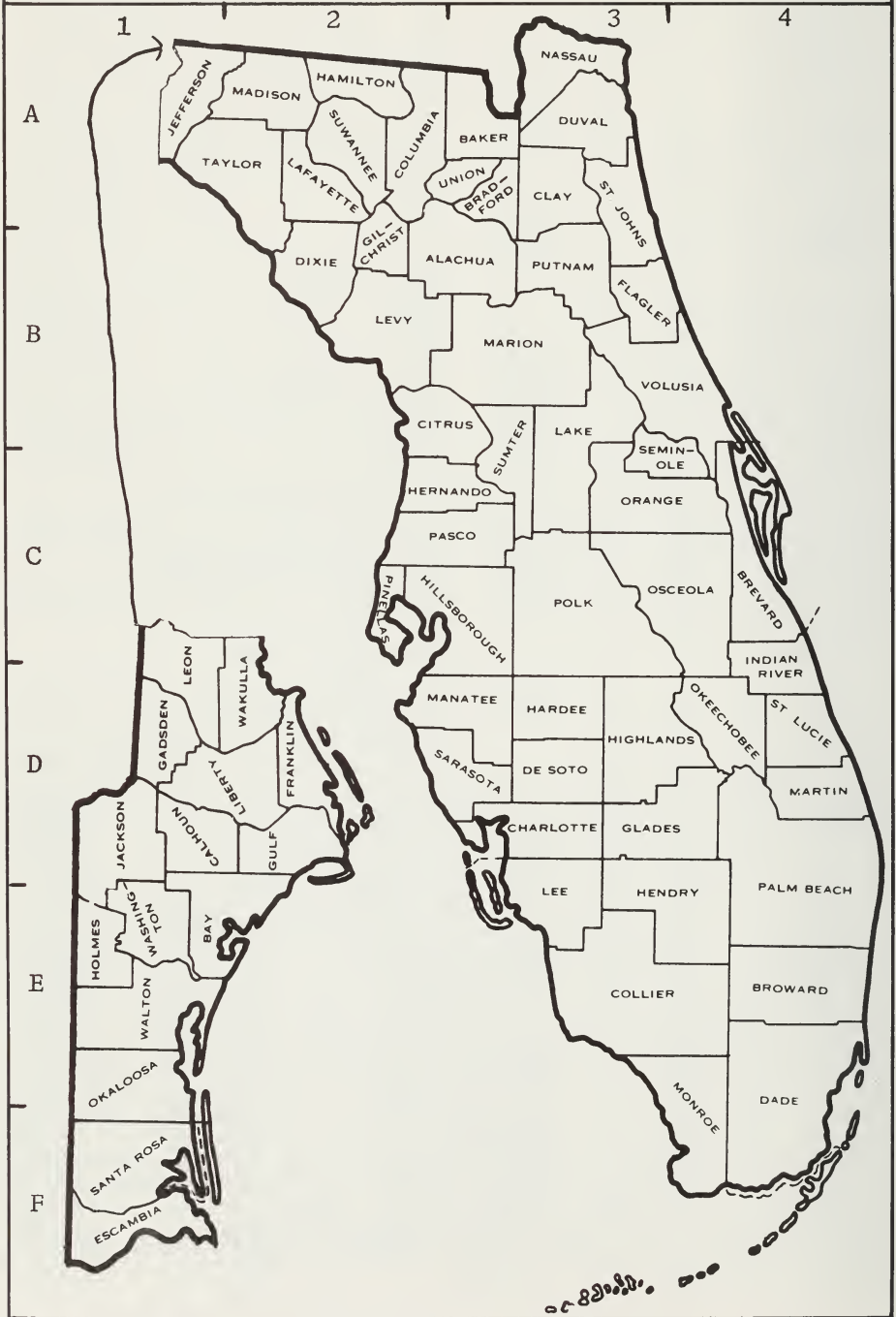
(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Alachua	B3	1824	57	1830-80	Duval, St. John	Gainsville
Baker	A3	1861	6	1870-80	New River	Macclenny
Bay	E1	1913	43		Calhoun, Washington	Panama City
Benton	C2	1843		1850-80	Alachua (Now Hernando)	
Bradford	A3	1888	11	1870-80	"New River" up to 1861	Starke
Brevard	C4	1844	24	1860-80	"St. Lucas" up to 1855	Titusville
Broward	E4	1913	84		Dade, Palm Beach	Ft. Lauderdale
Calhoun	D1	1836	8	1840-80	Franklin, Washington	Blountstown
Charlotte	D3	1921	4		DeSoto	Punta Gorda
Citrus	B2	1887	6		Hernando	Inverness
Clay	A3	1858	14	1860-80	Duval	Green Cove Springs
Collier	E3	1923	6		Lee, Monroe	Everglades
Columbia	A2	1832	18	1840-80	Alachua	Lake City
Dade	F4	1836	495	1840-80	Monroe	Miami
DeSoto	D3	1887	9		Manatee	Arcadia
Dixie	B2	1921	4		Lafayette	Cross City
Duval	A3	1822	304	1830-80	St. John	Jacksonville
Escambia	F1	1824	113	1830-80	One of two original counties	Pensacola
Flagler	B3	1917	3		St. John, Volusia	Bunnell
Franklin	D2	1832	6	1840-80	Jackson	Apalachicola
Gadsden	D1	1823	36	1830-80	Jackson	Quincy
Gilchrist	B2	1925	3		Alachua	Trenton

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Glades	D3	1921	2		DeSoto .....	Moore Haven
Gulf	D2	1925	7		Calhoun .....	Wewahitchka
Hamilton	A2	1827	9	1830-80	Duval .....	Jasper
Hardee	D3	1921	10		DeSoto .....	Wauchula
Hendry	E3	1929	6		Lee .....	LaBelle
Hernando	C2	1843	7	1870-80	Alachua .....	Brooksville
Highlands	D3	1921	14		DeSoto .....	Sebring
Hillsborough	C2	1834	250	1840-80	Alachua, Monroe .....	Tampa
Holmes	E1	1848	14	1850-80	Walton, Washington .....	Bonifay
Indian River	C4	1925	12		St. Lucia .....	Vero Beach
Jackson	D1	1822	35	1830-80	Escambia .....	Marianna
Jefferson	A1	1827	10	1830-80	Leon .....	Monticello
Lafayette	A2	1856	3	1860-80	Madison .....	Mayo
Lake	B3	1887	36		Orange, Sumter .....	Tavares
Lee	E3	1887	23		Monroe .....	Ft. Myers
Leon	D1	1824	52	1830-80	Gadsden .....	Tallahassee
Levy	B2	1845	11	1850-80	Alachua, Monroe .....	Bronson
Liberty	D1	1855	3	1860-80	Franklin, Gadsden .....	Bristol
Madison	A2	1827	14	1830-80	Jefferson .....	Madison
Manatee	D3	1855	35	1860-80	Hillsboro .....	Bradenton
Marion	B3	1844	38	1850-80	Alachua, Hillsboro, Mosquito .....	Ocala
Martin	D4	1925	8		Palm Beach, St. Lucie .....	Stuart
Monroe	F4	1824	30	1830-80	St. John .....	Key West
Mosquito	C3	1824		1830-80	(Changed to Orange, 1845)	
Nassau	A3	1824	13	1830-80	Duval .....	Fernandina
Okaloosa	E1	1915	28		Santa Rosa, Walton .....	Crestview
Okeechobee	D4	1917	3		Osceola, Palm Beach, St. Lucie .....	Okeechobee
Orange	C3	1824	115	1850-80	(changed from Mosquito, 1845) ...	Orlando
Osceola	C3	1887	11		Brevard, Orange .....	Kissimmee
Palm Beach	D4	1909	115		Dade .....	West Palm Beach
Pasco	C2	1887	21		Hernando .....	Dade City
Pinellas	C2	1911	159		Hillsboro .....	Clearwater
Polk	C3	1861	124	1870-80	Brevard, Hillsboro .....	Bartow
Putnam	B3	1849	24	1850-80	Alachua, Marion .....	Palatka
St. Johns	A3	1821	25	1830-80	One of two original counties .....	St. Augustine
St. Lucas	C4	1844			(changed to Brevard 1855)	
St. Lucie	D4	1844	20	1850-80	Brevard .....	Fort Pierce
Santa Rosa	F1	1842	19	1850-80	Escambia .....	Milton
Sarasota	D3	1921	29		Manatee .....	Sarasota
Seminole	B3	1913	27		Orange .....	Sanford
Sumter	B3	1853	11	1860-80	Marion, Orange .....	Bushnell
Suwannee	A2	1858	17	1860-80	Columbia .....	Live Oak
Taylor	A1	1856	10	1860-80	Madison .....	Perry
Union	A3	1921	9		Bradford .....	Lake Butler
Volusia	B3	1854	74	1860-80	St. Lucas .....	DeLand
Wakulla	D2	1843	5	1850-80	Leon .....	Crawfordville
Walton	E1	1824	15	1830-80	Jackson .....	DeFuniak Springs
Washington	E1	1825	12	1830-80	Jackson, Walton .....	Chipley

Census records are also available for the following changed counties: New Rich (Bradford 1861) 1860.

# County Map of Florida



# Georgia

Capital, Atlanta

For one hundred sixty years or more the French and the Spanish were playing a gigantic game of chess with the dominance of Georgia as the prize. This continued from 1540 to about early in 1700. When South Carolina became a royal province, the land between the Savannah and the St. Mary's rivers was set aside for a new British colony.

It was the practise in England at that time to imprison individuals unable to pay their debts. This practise irked a humanitarian army officer and member of Parliament, James Oglethorpe, who conceived the idea of rehabilitating these poor people by taking them to the New World, giving them a tract of land and assisting and guiding them in establishing their homes. He induced King George II to grant to him and twenty other men the English territory south of the Savannah.

With thirty-five families he arrived there in 1733 and established a community at the mouth of the Savannah, which he named after the river. Half-way between the mouth of that river and the southern border of South Carolina, they established Augusta in 1734. In the meantime persecuted Protestants in Europe had been invited to come to the colony. At first Roman Catholics were refused to enter the new country.

About 1738 Swiss, German, Italian, Scottish Highlanders, Salzburger, and Moravian settlers had arrived in Georgia. In 1739 another community called Frederica was established on the south banks of the Altamaha. Two years later Georgia was divided into two counties - north of the Altamaha was called Savannah, and south of that river Frederica.

Many of the Moravians had come from North Carolina to Spring Place and New Echota. Unsuccessful in their desire to convert the Indians to their faith, the Moravians later moved from Georgia to Pennsylvania, where they increased rapidly in Bethlehem and Nazareth.

Many of the Presbyterians who came to Georgia as Scottish Highlanders settled in Darien, which they renamed New Inverness. In 1752 a group of Massachusetts Puritans came to Midway.

The colony early became a haven for all persecuted religionists and many came from many countries to enjoy the free-

dom offered in Georgia. Today the Baptist church has the largest membership, followed closely by the Methodists. There are also large congregations of Presbyterians, Lutherans, Christians, Congregationalists, Catholics, and the Salvation Army.

Georgia became a royal province in 1752. The colony claimed all of the land between North Carolina and Florida, and the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

The first counties in Georgia were formed in 1777. These counties covered only a fraction of the land claimed by the province. They covered the section between the Savannah River and the Oconee and the Altamaha Rivers, and a strip about thirty five miles wide extending from the Altamaha to the Florida border. In 1790 there were eleven counties as follows, from north to south: Franklin, Wilks, Greene, Richmond, Burke, Washington, Effingham, Chatham, Liberty Glyn, and Camden. These counties included the area now occupied by the present counties, as follows:

Franklin: the south three-fourths of Stephens, Franklin, Banks, Jackson, all of Oconee but the southernmost tip, all of Clarke but the southern fourth, all of Madison but the southeast tip, Hart and Elbert.

Wilks: the southern tip of Clarke, Oglethorpe, the southeastern tip of Madison, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia, McDuffie, Glascock, Warren, all but west fourth of Taliaferro, and small piece of east corner of Greene.

Greene: small south corner of Oconee, small west corner of Oglethorpe, all of Greene but small north triangle, west fourth of Taliaferro, all of Hancock but south fourth, triangular small northeast corner of Baldwin.

Richmond: triangular northeast fourth of Jefferson and Richmond.

Burke: all of Jefferson but southwest triangular quarter and northeast triangular quarter. Burke, all of Jenkins but southwest third, and northern triangular half of Screven.

Washington: south fourth of Hancock, triangular small southeast corner of Baldwin, Washington, southwest quarter of Jefferson, Johnson, east third of Laurns, east triangular half of Montgomery, Emanuel, southeast quarter of

Jenkins, Bulloch, Bryan, the west half of Tattnall, and Toombs.

Effingham: the southern half of Screven, and Effingham.

Chatham: Chatham, and southern half of Bryan.

Liberty: eastern half of Tattnall, Liberty, Long, and McIntosh.

Glyn: eastern half of Wayne, Glynn, and northeastern third of Brantley.

Camden: southeastern third of Brantley, eastern half of Charlton, and Camden.

Today Georgia has 159 counties. Only nineteen states have a larger area.

In 1798 the Territory of Mississippi was created from the western half of Georgia. Later that territory was formed into the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Georgia ratified the federal constitution on January 2, 1788, and thus became the fourth state in the union.

Many settlers in Virginia and the Carolinas were attracted to Georgia by the early land lotteries. Families who had lived in the territory for at least one year were permitted to draw for acreages as large as 400 acres. Such lotteries, the participant lists of which are now in the office of the Secretary of State, were held in 1803, 1806, 1819, 1827, and 1832.

Georgia has the thirteenth largest population among the states, 3,444,570, of which 45.3 per cent is urban and 54.7 per cent rural. Its largest cities are Atlanta, 331,314; Savannah, 119,638; Columbus, 79,611; Augusta, 71,508; Macon, 70,252.

Division of Vital Statistics, State De-

partment of Public Health, 1 Hunter St., S. W., Atlanta 3, Ga., has on file birth and death records since Jan. 1, 1919. Atlanta and Savannah city health offices similar records of earlier dates.

Each county clerk has records of marriages performed in that county.

Records of divorce actions are kept by Superior Court clerk in county where granted.

Naturalization records are filed in the office of the Superior Court in county where hearing was held. Similar records in the office of the clerk of the federal district courts in Atlanta and Savannah.

The deeds to lands are recorded in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court where land is located. Abstracts of land grants are furnished for a fee in the office of the clerk of the Secretary of State.

Wills are recorded in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court in county where testator resided.

Libraries: Albany, (Dougherty), Carnegie Public Library, 215 No. Jackson St.; Atlanta, (Fulton), Public Library, 126 Carnegie Way, (Genealogy); Georgia State Dept. of Archives and History Library, Rhodes Memorial Hall, 1516 Peachtree Rd., has thousands of valuable early records, deeds, and marriage certificates, and personal histories of early residents, also many volumes of Georgia colonial history; Columbus, (Muscogee), W. C. Bradley Memorial Library, (Chattahoochee Valley History); Macon, (Bibb), Washington Memorial Library, 1190 Washington Ave.; Savannah, (Chatham), Georgia Historical Society Library, 501 Whitaker St.; Savannah Public Library, 2002 Bull St.

### Georgia County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Appling	D3	1818	14	1820-80	Creek Indian Lands	Baxley
Atkinson	E3	1917	7		Coffee	Pearson
Bacon	D3	1914	9		Appling, Pearce	Alma
Baker	E1	1825	6	1830-80	Early	Newton
Baldwin	C2	1803	30	1830-80	Creek Indian Lands	Milledgeville
Banks	A2	1858	7	1860-80	Franklin	Homer
Barrow	B2	1914	13		Jackson, Walton	Winder
Bartow	A1	1832	27	1870-80	Cass	Cartersville
Ben Hill	D2	1906	15		Irwin, Wilcox	Fitzgerald
Berrien	E2	1856	14	1860-80	Lowndes	Nashville
Bibb	C2	1822	114	1830-80	Jones, Monroe	Macon
Bleckley	C2	1912	9		Pulaski	Cochran
Brantley	E3	1920	6		Chalton, Pierce	Nahunta
Brooks	E2	1851	18	1860-80	Lowndes, Thomas	Quitman

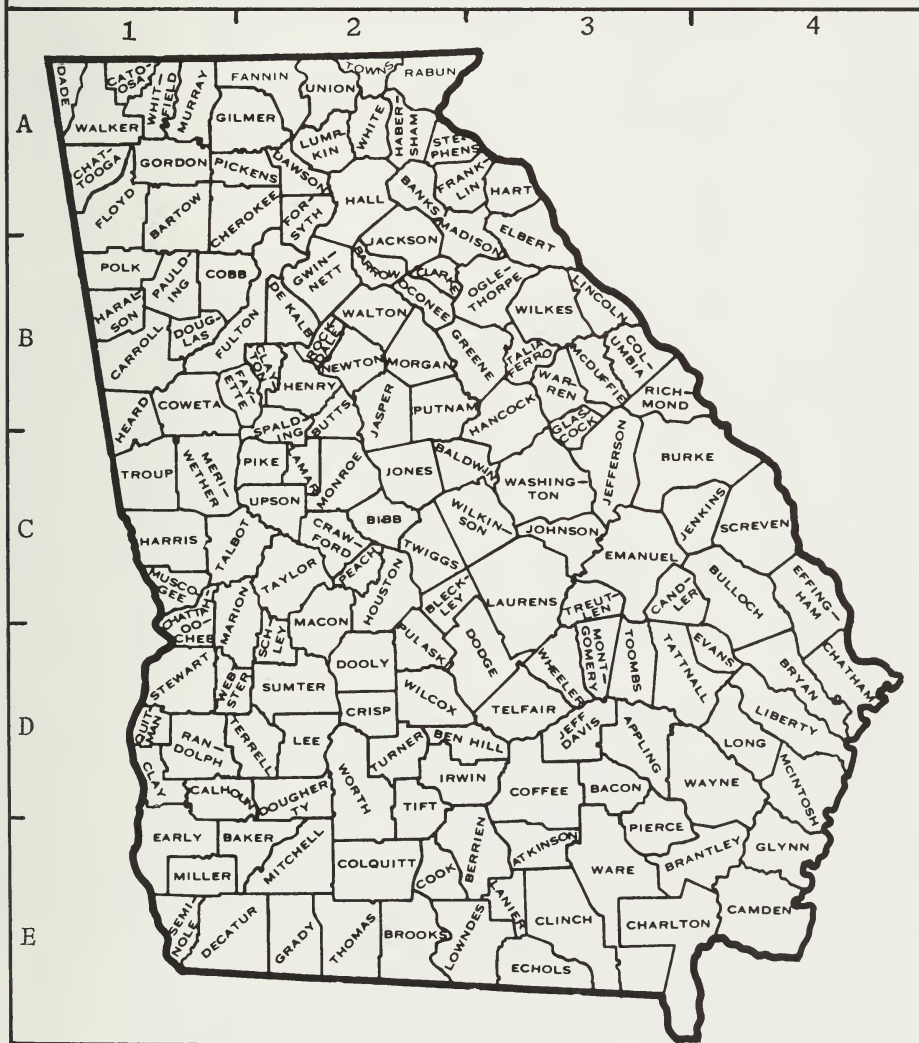
Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Bryan	D4	1793	6	1820-80	Effingham, Liberty	Pembroke
Bulloch	C4	1796	25	1860-80	Creek Indian Lands	Statesboro
Burke	C3	1777	23	1820-80	St. George Parish	Waynesboro
Butts	B2	1825	9	1830-80	Henry, Monroe	Jackson
Calhoun	D1	1854	9	1860-80	Baker & Early	Morgan
Camden	E4	1777	7	1820-80	St. Mary, St. Thomas	Woodbine
Campbell	B1	1828		1830-80	Carroll, Coweta	
					Merged Fulton 1932	
Candler	C3	1914	8		Bulloch, Emanuel	Metter
Carroll	B1	1826	34	1830-80	Indian Lands	Carrollton
Catoosa	A1	1853	15	1860-80	Walker	Ringgold
Charlton	E3	1854	5	1860-80	Wayne, Appling	Folkston
Chatham	D4	1777	151	1820-80	St. Phillip	Savannah
Chattahoochee	C1	1854	12	1860-80	Muscogee, Randolph	Cusseta
Chattooga	A1	1838	21	1840-80	Floyd	Summerville
Cherokee	A2	1831	21	1840-80	Cherokee Lands	Canton
Clarke	B2	1801	37	1820-80	Jackson	Athens
Clay	D1	1854	6	1860-80	Early, Randolph	Ft. Gaines
Clayton	B2	1858	23	1860-80	Fayette, Henry	Jonesboro
Clinch	E3	1850	6	1850-80	Wayne	Homerville
Cobb	B1	1832	62	1840-80	Cherokee	Marietta
Coffee	D3		24	1860-80		Douglas
Colquitt	E2	1856	34	1860-80	Irwin, Thomas	Moultrie
Columbia	B3	1790	10	1820-80	Richmond	Appling
Cook	E2	1918	12	1820-80	Berrien	Adel
Coweta	B1	1826	28	1830-80	Indian Lands	Newman
Crawford	C2	1822	6	1830-80	Houston	Knoxville
Crisp	D2	1905	18		Dooly	Cordele
Dade	A1	1837	7	1840-80	Walker	Trenton
Dawson	A2	1857	4	1860-80	Forsythe, Gilmer	Dawsonville
Decatur	E1	1823	24	1830-80	Early	Bainbridge
DeKalb	B2	1822	136	1830-80	Fayette, Henry	Decatur
Dodge	D3	1870	18	1870-80	Montgomery, Pulaski	Eastman
Dooly	D2	1821	14	1830-80	Indian Lands	Vienna
Dougherty	D2	1852	44	1860-80	Baker	Albany
Douglas	B1	1870	12		Carroll	Douglasville
Early	E1	1818	17	1820-80	Creek Indian Lands	Blakely
Echols	E3	1858	2	1860-80	Appling, Irwin	Statenville
Effingham	C4	1777	9	1820-80	St. Mathews	Springfield
Elbert	B3	1790	19	1820-80	Wilkes	Elberton
Emanuel	C3	1812	20	1820-80	Montgomery	Swainsboro
Evans	D4	1914	7		Bulloch, Tattnall	Claxton
Fannin	A2	1854	15	1860-80	Gilmer, Union	Blue Ridge
Fayette	B2	1821	8	1830-80	Indian Lands	Fayetteville
Floyd	A1	1832	63	1840-80	Cherokee	Rome
Forsyth	A2	1832	11	1840-80	Cherokee	Cumming
Franklin	A2	1784	14	1830-80	Cherokee Lands	Carnesville
Fulton	B1	1853	474	1860-80	DeKalb	Atlanta
Gilmer	A2	1832	10	1840-80	Cherokee	Ellijay
Glascocock	B3	1857	4	1860-80	Warren	Gibson
Glynn	E4	1777	29	1820-80	St. David, St. Patrick	Brunswick
Gordon	A1	1850	19	1850-80	Cass, Floyd	Calhoun
Grady	E2	1905	19		Decatur, Thomas	Cairo
Greene	B3	1786	13	1820-80	Washington	Greensboro
Gwinnett	B2	1818	32	1820-80	Cherokee Lands	Lawrenceville
Habersham	A2	1818	17	1820-80	Cherokee Lands	Clarksville
Hall	A2	1818	40	1820-80	Cherokee Lands	Gainesville
Hancock	B3	1793	11	1820-80	Greene, Washington	Sparta
Haralson	B1	1856	15	1860-80	Carroll, Polk	Buchanan

Harris	C1	1827	11	1830-80	Muscogee	Hamilton
Hart	A3	1853	14	1860-80	Elbert, Franklin	Hartwell
Heard	B1	1830	7	1840-80	Carroll, Coweta	Franklin
Henry	B2	1821	21	1830-80	Indian Lands	McDonough
Houston	C2	1821	16	1830-80	Indian Lands	Perry
Irwin	D2	1818	12	1820-80	Indian Lands	Ocilla
Jackson	B2	1796	19	1820-80	Franklin	Jefferson
Jasper	B2	1812	7	1820-80	Baldwin	Monticello
Jeff Davis	D2	1905	9		Appling, Coffee	Hazelhurst
Jefferson	C3	1796	19	1820-80	Burke, Warren	Louisville
Jenkins	C3	1905	10		Bullock, Burke, Scheven	Millen
Johnson	C3	1858	10	1860-80	Emanuel, Laurens	Wrightsville
Jones	C2	1807	8	1820-80	Baldwin	Gray
Lamar	C2	1920	10		Monroe, Pike	Barnesville
Lanier	E3	1919	5		Berrien, Lounders	Lakeland
Laurens	C3	1807	33	1820-80	Washington, Wilkinson	Dublin
Lee	D2	1827	7	1830-80	Indian Lands	Leesburg
Liberty	D4	1777	8	1820-80	St. Andrew, St. James	Hinesville
Lincoln	B3	1796	6	1820-80	Wilkes	Lincolnton
Long	D4	1920	4		Liberty	Ludowici
Lowndes	E2	1835	35	1830-80	Irwin	Valdosta
Lumpkin	A2	1832	7	1840-80	Cherokee	Dahlonega
McDuffie	B3	1870	11	1880	Columbia, Warren	Thomson
McIntosh	D4	1793	6	1820-80	Liberty	Darien
Macon	C2	1837	14	1840-80	Dooly, Houston, Lee	Oglethorpe
Madison	B3	1811	12	1820-80	Clarke, Elbert	Danielsville
Marion	C1	1827	7	1830-80	Troup, Lee, Muscogee	Buena Vista
Meriwether	C1	1827	21	1830-80	Troup	Greenville
Miller	E1	1856	9	1860-80	Baker, Early	Colquitt
Milton	B1	1857		1860-80	Merged Fulton 1911	
Mitchell	E2	1857	23	1860-80	Baker	Camilla
Monroe	C2	1821	11	1830-80	Indian Lands	Forsyth
Montgomery	D3	1793	8	1820-80	Washington, Wilkinson	Mt. Vernon
Morgan	B2	1807	12	1820-80	Baldwin	Madison
Murray	A1	1832	11	1840-80	Cherokee	Chatsworth
Muscogee	C1	1826	118	1830-80	Creek Lands	Columbus
Newton	B2	1821	20	1830-80	Baldwin, Henry, Walton	Covington
Oconee	B2	1875	7		Clarke	Watkinsville
Oglethorpe	B3	1783	10	1820-80	Wilkes	Lexington
Paulding	B1	1832	12	1840-80	Cherokee	Dallas
Peach	C2	1924	12		Houston, Macon	Fort Valley
Pickens	A2	1853	9	1860-80	Cherokee, Gilmer	Jasper
Pierce	E3	1857	11	1860-80	Appling, Ware	Blackshear
Pike	C2	1822	8	1830-80	Monroe	Zebulon
Polk	B1	1851	31	1860-80	Paulding	Cedartown
Pulaski	D2	1808	9	1820-80	Laurens	Hawkinsville
Putnam	B2	1807	8	1820-80	Baldwin	Eatonton
Quitman	D1	1858	3	1860-80	Randolph, Stewart	Georgetown
Rabun	A2	1819	7	1830-80	Cherokee Lands	Clayton
Randolph	D1	1828	14	1830-80	Lee	Cuthbert
Richmond	B3	1777	109	1820-80	St. Paul Parish	Augusta
Rockdale	B2	1870	8		Henry	Conyers
Schley	D2	1857	4	1860-80	Macon, Marion, Sumter	Ellaville
Screven	C4	1793	18	1820-80	Burke, Effingham	Sylvania
Seminole	E1	1920	8		Decatur	Donalsonville
Spalding	B2	1851	31	1860-80	Henry, Pike	Griffin
Stephens	A2	1905	17		Franklin, Habersham	Toccoa
Stewart	D1	1830	9	1840-80	Randolph	Lumpkin
Sumter	D2	1831	24	1840-80	Lee	Americus
Talbot	C1	1827	8	1830-80	Muscogee, Troup	Talbotton
Taliaferro	B3	1825	5	1830-80	Green, Hancock, Warren, Wilkes	Crawfordville



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Tattnall	D3	1801	16	1820-80	Montgomery .....	Reidsville
Taylor	C2	1853	9	1860-80	Crawford, Macon, Talbot, Monroe .....	Butler
Telfair	D3	1807	13	1820-80	Wilkinson .....	McRae
Terrell	D2	1856	14	1860-80	Lee, Randolph .....	Dawson
Thomas	E2	1825	34	1830-80	Decatur, Irwin .....	Thomasville
Tift	D2	1905	23		Berrien, Worth .....	Tifton
Toombs	D3	1905	17		Emanuel, Tattanall, Montgomery .....	Lyons
Towns	A2	1856	5	1860-80	Rabun, Union .....	Hiawasse

### County Map of Georgia



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Treutlen	C3	1917	7		Emanuel, Montgomery	Soperton
Troup	C1	1826	50	1830-80	Indian Lands	LaGrange
Turner	D2	1905	10		Dooly, Irwin, Wilcox	Ashburn
Twiggs	C2	1809	8	1830-80	Wilkinson	Jeffersonville
Union	A2	1832	7	1840-80	Cherokee	Blairsville
Upson	C2	1824	25	1830-80	Crawford, Pike	Thomaston
Walker	A1	1833	38	1840-80	Murray	LaFayette
Walton	B2	1818	20	1820-80	Cherokee Lands	Monroe
Ware	E3	1824	30	1830-80	Irwin	Waycross
Warren	B3	1793	9	1820-80	Wilkes	Warrenton
Washington	C3	1784	21	1820-80	Indian Lands	Sandersville
Wayne	D4	1803	14	1820-80	Indian Lands	Jesup
Webster	D1	1856	4	1860-80	Randolph	Preston
Wheeler	D3	1912	7		Montgomery	Alamo
White	A2	1857	6	1860-80	Habersham, Lumpkin	Cleveland
Whitfield	A1	1851	34	1860-80	Murray	Dalton
Wilcox	D2	1857	10	1860-80	Dooly, Irwin, Pulaski	Abbeville
Wilkes	B3	1777	12	1820-80	Washington	Washington
Wilkinson	C2	1803	10	1820-80	Creek Cession	Irwinton
Worth	D2	1852	19	1860-80	Dooly, Irwin	Sylvester

\*Census Notes — Bartow census 1870, previously, 1840-1860, as Cass.

## Idaho

### Capital, Boise

Idaho was the last state to be carved from the Oregon Territory. When it became a territory on March 3, 1863, it included all of Montana and nearly all of Wyoming. Montana became a territory in 1864 and Wyoming in 1868. The six original counties of Idaho were formed between 1861 and 1865. It was admitted as a state July 3, 1890, the forty-third state in the union.

The southern part of the state, which borders Utah was the first section to be settled. Mormon emigrants from northern Europe were the first to establish permanent settlements in the region.

A mining boom in 1860 attracted people from the East and Mid-West to the mountainous Idaho valleys. The later construction of large irrigation systems and districts around the long Snake River section about 1910 brought many western and mid-western farm families to take advantage of the farming opportunities in the new state.

Catholic and Protestant churches are represented in most Idaho communities, but more than half of its church membership belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The prevailing nationalities among Idaho residents, in order of dominance,

are Swedes, Germans, English, Norwegians, Danes, Russians and Italians. It is interesting to note that the largest colony of Basques in the United States is situated around Boise, Idaho. Over the years, thousands of them have come here to herd the large flocks of sheep grazing over Idaho's vast mountainous country. Less than a million Basques live in the French Pyrenees and eastern Spain. Their language, always a puzzle to linguists, is an old one, entirely unlike any other in the world.

In population Idaho ranks forty-third among the states. The 1950 census gave it 588,637 inhabitants. Although this is an increase of about 64,000 since the 1940 census, it has gone back one step in the population rank in the last ten year. The population distribution is 42.9 per cent urban, and 57.1 per cent rural.

The largest cities are Boise, 34,393; Pocatello, 26,131; Idaho Falls, 19,218; Twin Falls, 17,600; Nampa, 16,185; Lewiston, 12,985; Coeur D'Alene, 12,198.

The Division of Vital Statistics, Box 640, Boise, Idaho, has information on births and deaths from July 1, 1911.

The county recorder has records of marriages solemnized in his county. No marriage licenses were required before

March 11, 1895.

The county clerk has records of births in that county since 1907. Wills and probate matters are also filed in the clerk's office.

All records pertaining to land transactions are in custody of the county recorder in the respective county court

houses.

The first U. S. Census of Idaho was taken in 1870.

Libraries — Boise, (Ada), Public Library, 815 Washington St.; Nampa, (Canyon), Carnegie Library; Pocatello, (Bannock), Public Library; Twin Falls, (Twin Falls), Public Library, 434 Second St., E.

### Idaho County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

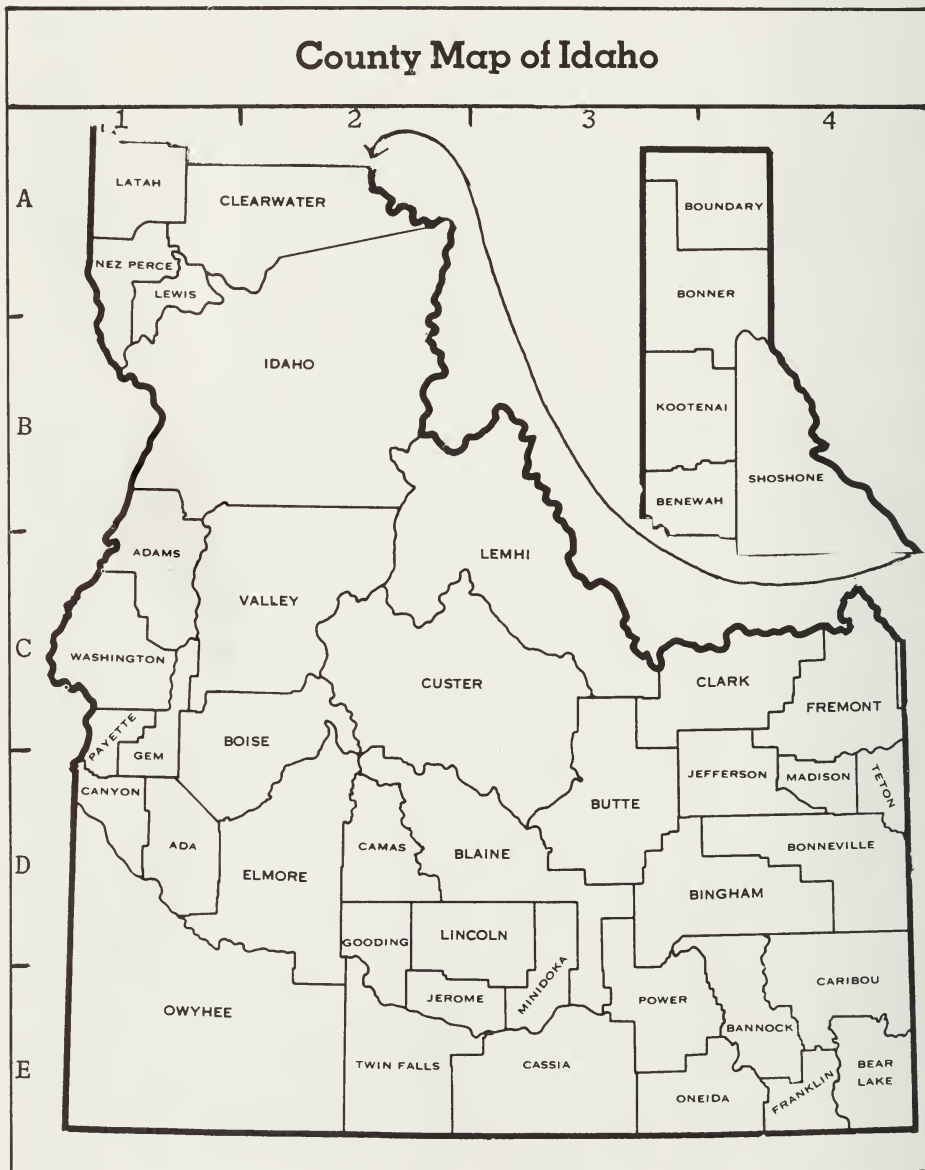
Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Ada	D1	1864	71	1870-80	Boise	Boise
Adams	C1	1911	3		Washington	Council
Alturas		1863		1870-80	Original county; discontinued	
Bannock	E4	1893	42		Oneida, Bear Lake	Pocatello
Bear Lake	E4	1875	7		Oneida	Paris
Benewah	B3	1915	6		Kootenai	St. Maries
Bingham	D4	1885	23		Oneida	Blackfoot
Blaine	D2	1895	5		Alturas	Hailey
Boise	C1	1863	2	1870-80	Original county	Idaho City
Bonner	A3	1907	15		Kootenai	Sandpoint
Bonneville	D4	1911	30		Bingham	Idaho Falls
Boundary	A3	1915	6		Bonner	Bonner's Ferry
Butte	D3	1917	3		Bingham, Blaine, Jefferson	Arco
Camas	D2	1917	1		Blaine	Mackay Fairfield
Canyon	D1	1891	54		Owyhee, Ada	Selby Caldwell
Caribou	D4	1919	6		Bannock, Oneida	Soda Springs
Cassia	E3	1879	15		Oneida	Burley Albion
Clark	C4	1919	9		Fremont	Dubois
Clearwater	A2	1911	8		Nez Perce	Orofino
Custer	C2	1881	3		Alturas	Challis
Elmore	D2	1889	7		Alturas	Mountain Home
Franklin	D4	1913	10		Oneida	Preston
Fremont	C4	1893	9		Bingham, Lemhi	St. Anthony
Gem	C1	1915	9		Boise, Canyon	Emmett
Gooding	D2	1913	11		Lincoln	Gooding
Idaho	B2	1862	11	1870-80	Original county	Grangeville
Jefferson	D4	1913	10		Fremont	Rexburg Rigby
Jerome	E2	1919	12		Gooding, Lincoln	Jerome
Kootenai*	B3	1864	25	1870-80	Nez Perce	Coeur d'Alene
Latah**	A1	1888	21		Kootenai	Moscov
Lemhi	C3	1869	6	1870-80	Idaho	Salmon
Lewis	A1	1911	4		Nez Perce	Nez Perce
Lincoln	D2	1895	4		Alturas	Shoshone
Madison	D4	1913	9		Fremont	Rexburg
Minidoka	E3	1913	10		Lincoln	Rupert
Nez Perce	A1	1861	23		Original county	Lewiston
Oneida	E3	1864	4		Original county	Malad
Owyhee	E1	1863	6	1870-80	Original county	Murphy
Payette	C1	1917	12		Canyon	Payette
Power	E3	1913	4		Bingham, Blaine, Oneida	American Falls
Shoshone	B4	1861	23	1870-80	Original county	Wallace
Teton	D4	1915	3		Madison	Driggs

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Twin Falls	E2	1907	41		Cassia .....	Twin Falls
Valley	C2	1917	4		Boise, Idaho .....	Cascade
Washington	C1	1879	9		Boise .....	Weiser

\*Kootenai county was created in 1864, but not organized or officered until 1881.

\*\*Latah County was created and organized by U.S. Congressional enactment, said to be the only county in the United States so created.

## County Map of Idaho



# Illinois

Capital, Springfield

Illinois, the transportation center of the United States, was visited by the French explorers in the late sixteen hundreds. Its fertile land appealed to members of various early expeditions passing through during their exploring or hunting or war activities. Many of them returned later and farmed the deep, rich soil along its many rivers and streams.

The southern part was the first to be occupied by permanent settlers. They came from the earlier southern states, including North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. Others came from Maryland and Pennsylvania. This condition existed until some years after Illinois had become a state.

Settlers began to arrive in the northern section about 1825. Generally they came from the New England states.

With the beginning of the industrial growth of Illinois, European emigrants flocked there by the thousands every month. They furnished the man-power for the factories and industrial plants that sprung up like mushrooms in the Lake Michigan section. That is one reason why more than forty per cent of the state population centers in that area. They came from Ireland, and the south European countries. Germans flocked there until they form about one-fourth of the population. They are closely crowded by the Poles, Italians, Swedes and Russians.

Illinois was part of the Northwest Territory which the United States obtained after the Revolutionary War from Great Britain to whom it had been ceded by France in 1763. It became part of the United States in 1783. It was organized as American territory in 1787. It included the land north and west of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and south of Canada. Illinois became the third of five territories and eventual states formed from that area. That was in 1818.

St. Clair became the first county organized in the Illinois Territory. That was in 1790. It extended along the Kaskaskia River. Five years later another county was formed, Randolph, situated farther south along the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi. Farther east, along the Wabash, Edwards county, the

third Illinois county, came into existence in 1814. And north of that county, Clark County, also along the Wabash, was formed in 1819. Those four counties were the forerunners of 98 others to be formed in Illinois. The last two of her present 102 counties were formed in 1859, Ford and Douglas.

Illinois became the twenty-first state in the union when she gained statehood in 1818. She has a population of 8,712,176; 77.6 per cent urban and 22.4 rural. She ranks fourth in population among the states, although in 1940 she ranked third, with a population almost a million less than in 1950. Her largest cities are Chicago, 3,620,962; Peoria, 111,856; Rockford, 92,927; East St. Louis, 82,295; Springfield, 81,628.

A communication from the Department of Public Health at Springfield says, "Illinois has no provisions for giving genealogical service from the official birth and death records. Our law authorizes the State Department of Public Health, the County Clerks, and the Local Registrars to issue a certified copy of a specified record at the statutory fee of \$1.00 per copy. The law forbids us to issue any information from the records except by certified copy as described.

"Marriage records are in sole custody of the County Clerks. Births and deaths from 1877 to 1916 were registered (if at all) by the County Clerks. In a few counties there are some records existing prior to 1877, also in some cities.

"After 1916, all original birth and death certificates have been deposited with this department. A copy of each is deposited with the County Clerk of the county where the event occurred.

"Such genealogical research as is done in the State offices is done in the Illinois State Archives from its miscellaneous historical records. For further information about the services from the Archives communicate with The State Archivist, Archive Building, Springfield, Illinois.

"The best source of the kind of information you request is to be found in a publication by the Historical Records Survey Project of the W. P. A. in May, 1941, entitled, "Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Illinois," (137 pp. mimeographed)."

The United States Census Records are intact from 1820 on. Some schedules are in the State Library in Springfield.

Counties with a population of more than 70,000 have probate courts, in other counties probate matters and wills are handled by the County Clerk. Matters pertaining to real estate are in the offices of the County Recorder of Deeds.

The Newberry Library in Chicago one of the largest in the west, has valuable genealogical volumes. In Springfield are the State Historical and the State libraries. In most of the counties in the state are libraries with more or less genealogical information .

Libraries: Bloomington, (McLean), Withers Public Library, 202 E. Washington St.; Chicago, (Cook), Chicago Historical Society Library, North Ave. & Clark St; Public Library, 78 E. Washington St.; A. N. Marquis C. Library, 210 E. Ohio, (Biographical records); Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton; U. S. Railroad Retirement Board Library, 844 Rush St.; University of Chicago Library, Zone 37; Decatur, (Macon), Public Library, 457 N. Main St.; East St. Louis, (St. Clair), Public Library, 9th & State St.; Peoria, (Peoria), Public Library, Ill. No. Monroe St.; Rockford, (Winnebago), 215 N. Wyman St.; Springfield, (Sangamon), Illinois State Historical Library, Centennial Bldg., (Genealogy).

### Illinois County Histories

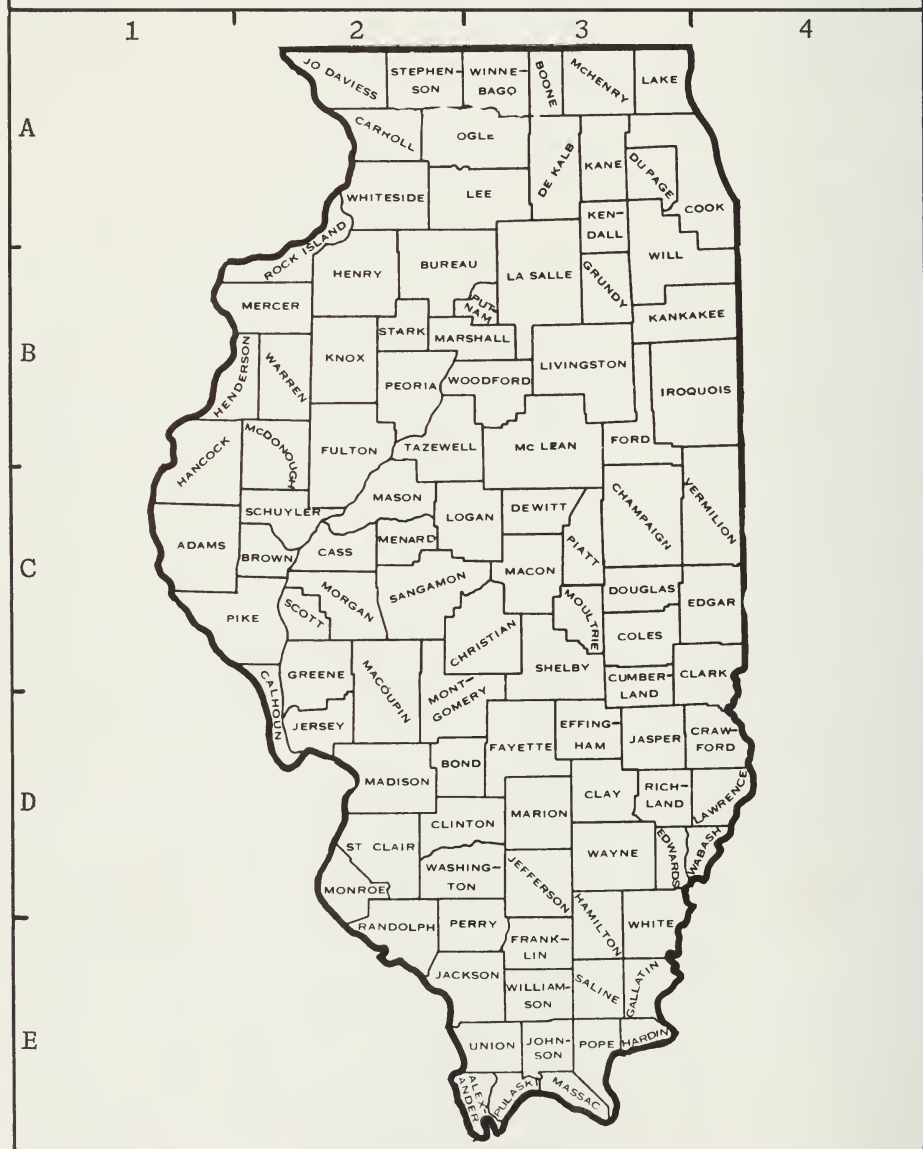
(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	C1	1825	65	1830-80	Pike .....	Quincy
Alexander	E3	1819	20	1820-80	Unorg. Terr .....	Cairo
Bond	D2	1817	14	1820-80	Madison .....	Greenville
Boone	A3	1837	17	1840-80	Winnebago .....	Belvidere
Brown	C2	1839	7	1840-80	Schuyler .....	Mt. Sterling
Bureau	B2	1837	38	1840-80	Putnam .....	Princeton
Calhoun	C1	1825	7	1830-80	Pike .....	Hardin
Carroll	A2	1839	19	1840-80	Jo Daviess .....	Mt. Carroll
Cass	C2	1837	15	1840-80	Morgan .....	Virginia
Champaign	C3	1833	106	1840-80	Vermillion .....	Urbana
Christian	C3	1839	39	1840-80	Sangamon .....	Taylorville
Clark	C4	1819	17	1820-80	Crawford .....	Marshall
Clay	D3	1824	17	1830-80	Wayne, Fayette .....	Louisville
Clinton	D2	1824	23	1830-80	Washington, Bond, Fayette, Crawford .....	Carlyle
Coles	C3	1830	40	1840-80	Clark .....	Charleston
Cook	A4	1831	4508	1840-80	Putnam .....	Chicago
Crawford	D4	1815	21	1820-80	Edwards .....	Robinson
Cumberland	C3	1843	10	1850-80	Coles .....	Toledo
Dane		1839			Name changed in 1840 to Christian County.	
DeKalb	A3	1837	41	1840-80	Kane .....	Sycamore
DeWitt	A3	1839	17	1840-80	Mason, McLean .....	Clinton
Douglas	C3	1859	17	1860-80	Coles .....	Tuscola
DuPage	A3	1839	155	1840-80	Cook .....	Wheaton
Edgar	C4	1823	23	1830-80	Clark .....	Paris
Edwards	D3	1814	9	1820-80	Madison, Gallatin .....	Albion
Effingham	D3	1831	22	1840-80	Fayette, Crawford .....	Effingham
Fayette	D3	1821	25	1830-80	Bond, Wayne, Clark, Jefferson .....	Vandalia
Ford	B3	1859	16	1860-80	Unorg. Terr. ....	Paxton
Franklin	E3	1818	49	1820-80	White .....	Benton
Fulton	B2	1823	44	1830-80	Pike .....	Lewiston
Gallatin	E3	1812	10	1830-80	Randolph .....	Shawneetown
Greene	C2	1821	19	1830-80	Madison .....	Carrollton
Grundy	B3	1841	19	1850-80	LaSalle .....	Morris
Hamilton	D3	1821	12	1830-80	White .....	McLeansboro
Hancock	B1	1825	26	1830-80	Unorg. Terr. ....	Carthage
Hardin	E3	1839	8	1840-80	Pope .....	Elizabethtown

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Henderson	B1	1841	8	1850-80	Warren	Oquawka
Henry	B2	1825	46	1830-80	Knox	Cambridge
Iroquois	B3	1833	32	1840-80	Unorg. Terr.	Watseka
Jackson	E2	1816	38	1820-80	Randolph, Johnson	Murphysboro
Jasper	D3	1831	12	1840-80	Clay, Crawford	Newton
Jefferson	D3	1819	36	1820-80	Edwards, White	Mt. Vernon
Jersey	D2	1839	15	1840-80	Greene	Jerseyville
JoDavieess	A2	1827	21	1830-80	Henry, Putnam	Galena
Johnson	E3	1812	9	1820-80	Randolph	Vienna
Kane	A4	1836	150	1840-80	LaSalle	Geneva
Kankakee	B3	1835	74	1860-80	Iroquois, Will	Kankakee
Kendall	A3	1841	12	1850-80	LaSalle, Kane	Yorkville
Knox	B2	1825	54	1830-80	Unorg. Terr.	Galesburg
Lake	A3	1839	179	1840-80	McHenry	Waukegan
LaSalle	B3	1831	101	1840-80	Putnam	Ottawa
Lawrence	D4	1821	21	1830-80	Crawford, Edwards	Lawrenceville
Lee	A3	1839	36	1840-80	Ogle	Dixon
Livingston	B3	1837	38	1840-80	LaSalle, McLean	Pontiac
Logan	C2	1839	31	1840-80	Sangamon	Lincoln
McDonough	B2	1830	28	1830-80	Schuyler	Macomb
McHenry	A3	1836	51	1840-80	Cook	Woodstock
McLean	B3	1830	77	1840-80	Tazewell, Unorg. Terr.	Bloomington
Macon	C3	1839	98	1830-80	Shelby	Decatur
Macoupin	C2	1829	44	1830-80	Madison	Carlinville
Madison	D2	1812	182	1820-80	St. Clair	Edwardsville
Marion	D3	1823	42	1830-80	Fayette, Jefferson	Salem
Marshall	B2	1839	13	1840-80	Putnam	Lacon
Mason	C2	1841	15	1850-80	Tazewell	Havana
Massac	E3	1843	14	1850-80	Pope, Jefferson	Metropolis
Menard	C2	1839	10	1840-80	Sangamon	Petersburg
Mercer	B2	1825	17	1830-80	Unorg. Terr.	Aledo
Monroe	D2	1816	13	1820-80	Randolph, St. Clair	Waterloo
Montgomery	C2	1821	32	1830-80	Bond, Madison	Hillsboro
Morgan	C2	1823	36	1830-80	Sangamon	Jacksonville
Moultrie	C3	1843	13	1850-80	Shelby, Mason	Sullivan
Ogle	A3	1836	33	1840-80	JoDavieess	Oregon
Peoria	B2	1825	174	1830-80	Fulton	Peoria
Perry	E2	1827	22	1830-80	Randolph, Jackson	Pinckneyville
Piatt	C3	1841	14	1850-80	DeWitt, Macon	Monticello
Pike	C1	1821	22	1830-80	Madison, Bond, Clark	Pittsfield
Pope	E3	1816	6	1820-80	Johnson	Golconda
Pulaski	E3	1843	14	1850-80	Johnson	Mound City
Putnam	B3	1825	5	1830-80	JoDavieess	Hennepin
Randolph	E2	1795	32	1820-80	NW Territory	Chester
Richland	D3	1814	17	1850-80	Clay, Lawrence	Olney
Rock Island	B2	1833	134	1840-80	JoDavieess	Rock Island
St. Clair	D2	1790	206	1820-80	NW Territory	Belleville
Saline	E3	1847	33	1850-80	Gallatin	Harrisburg
Sangamon	C2	1821	131	1830-80	Bond, Madison	Springfield
Schuyler	C2	1825	10	1830-80	Pike, Fulton	Rushville
Scott	C2	1839	7	1840-80	Morgan	Winchester
Shelby	C3	1827	24	1830-80	Fayette	Shelbyville
Stark	B2	1839	9	1840-80	Knox, Putnam	Toulon
Stephenson	A2	1837	42	1840-80	JoDavies, Winnebago	Freeport
Tazewell	B2	1827	76	1830-80	Fayette	Pekin
Union	E3	1818	21	1820-80	Johnson	Jonesboro
Vermillion	C4	1826	87	1830-80	Unorg. Terr.	Danville
Wabash	D4	1827	15	1830-80	Edwards	Mt. Carmel
Warren	B2	1825	22	1830-80	Peoria, Schuyler	Monmouth
Washington	D2	1818	14	1820-80	St. Clair	Nashville

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Wayne	D3	1819	21	1820-80	Edwards .....	Fairfield
White	D3	1816	21	1820-80	Gallatin .....	Carmi
Whiteside	A2	1839	49	1840-80	JoDaviess, Henry .....	Morrison
Will	B3	1836	134	1840-80	Cook, Iroquois .....	Joliet
Williamson	E3	1839	49	1840-80	Franklin .....	Marion
Winnebago	A3	1836	152	1840-80	JoDaviess .....	Rockford
Woodford	B3	1841	21	1850-80	Tazewell, McLean .....	Eureka

## County Map of Illinois





# Indiana

## Capital, Indianapolis

When the French explorers first came into the Indiana region about 1679, the entire territory was more or less a wilderness inhabited by a few Indians. Gradually, as more settlers came into the Atlantic coast region, the Indians roaming that section were driven west of the Mississippi River. Numerous tribes remained in the Indiana section for many years, as the name would indicate. During most of the 1700's, the only white men there were some fur traders.

The first counties to be settled were Knox, Harrison, Switzerland and Clark, in the extreme south end. Settlers in those counties came from Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas, although a group of Swiss emigrants established themselves in the southeast part of the state. The Wabash and the Ohio river sections drew many of the first settlers. Many Germans and Irish came there about 1830. About twenty years later New Englanders established themselves in the northern counties. The central part of the state was the last to be settled. Less than seventy years after the settlement of the state, the population had reached more than a million and a half. Abhorring slavery Quakers left Tennessee and the Carolinas and established themselves in Wayne and Randolph counties along the Ohio border mid-way north and south in Indiana.

With the development of the industrial area of the Calumet section, adjacent to the South Chicago area in the northwest part of the state many Central Europeans flocked there to man the rapidly increasing factories.

Admitted to the union, 1816. Population, nearly four million; white, 97 per cent; population rank among the states, twelfth; population density, 108.4 persons per square mile.

The state is divided into 92 counties organized during the sixty year period from 1790 to 1850.

The marriage records are kept by the

clerk of each county where the ceremony was performed.

Birth records before October, 1907 are in the office of the county health officer in the respective county seats; after October, 1907, in the office of the state health department, division of vital records, Indianapolis, Ind.

Death records before October, 1899 should be in the office of the county health officer; after October 1899, in the office of the division of vital records in Indianapolis.

Records of wills and all probate matters are in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in all county seats.

Real estate records, land titles, etc., are in the office of the county recorder in the various counties.

The first U. S. Census taken in Indiana was in 1800.

Libraries: Evansville, (Vanderburgh), Public Library, 22 S. E. Fifth St.; Indianapolis, (Marion), Indiana Historical Society, William Henry Smith Memorial Library, 140 N. Senate Ave. (Northwest Territory data); Public Library, Meridian & St. Clair Sts. (Genealogy); Muncie, (Delaware), Public Library, 301 E. Jackson St.; South Bend, (St. Joseph), Northern Indiana Historical Society, 112 S. Lafayette Blvd.

Lists of a score or more early day histories of the state and its people may be obtained in most libraries in the state. Most of the census records may be obtained at the State Library.

Highly valuable in all research activities in Indiana is a compilation by the Indiana State Library at Indianapolis of "A Consolidated Index to Thirty-two Histories of Indianapolis and Indiana, 1820-1830".

For a detailed account of the early settlements of the state, the reader is referred to the 1932 Year Book of the Society of Indiana Pioneers in which Charles Nebeker Thompson has an article dealing with "The Pioneer Period in Indiana."

## Indiana County Histories

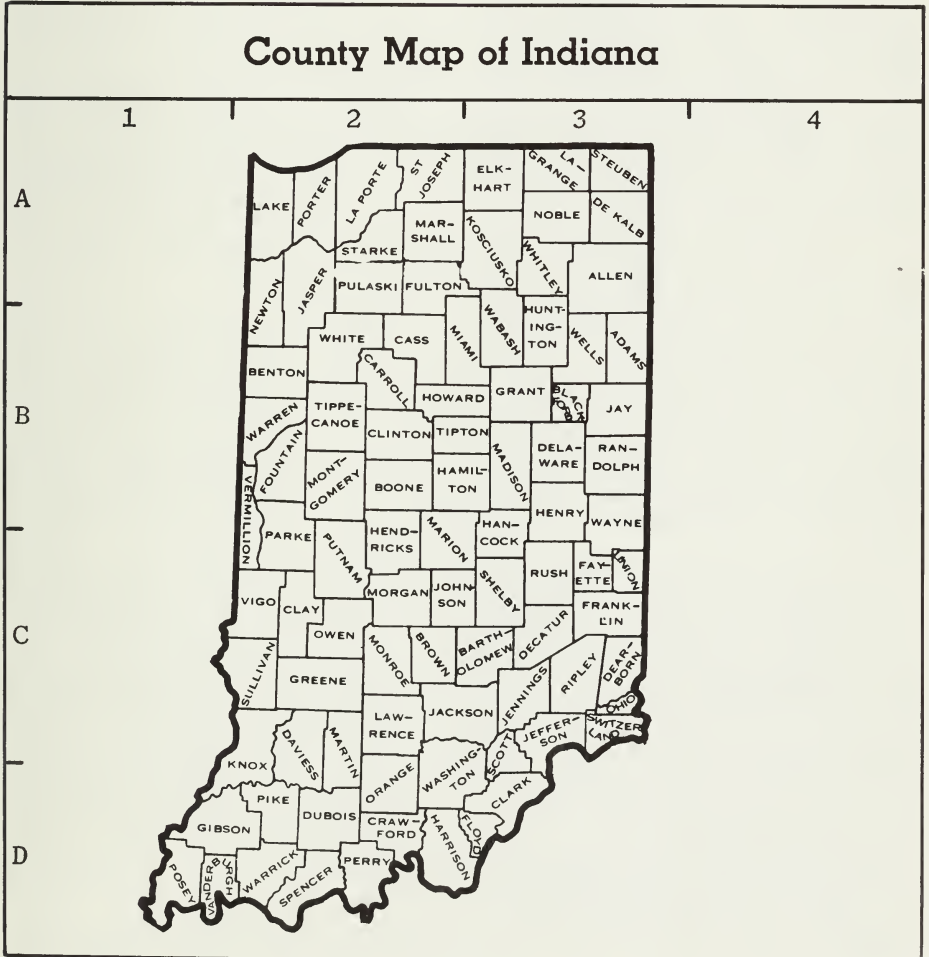
(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	B3	1838	22	1840-80	Warren	Decatur
Allen	A3	1823	184	1830-80	Indian Lands	Fort Wayne

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Bartholomew	C3	1821	36	1830-80	Indian Lands	Columbus
Benton	B2	1840	11	1840-80	Indian Lands	Fowler
Blackford	B3	1834	14	1840-80	Jay	Hartford City
Boone	B2	1831	24	1830-80	Indian Lands	Lebanon
Brown	C2	1836	6	1840-80	Morgan, Johnson, Monroe, Lawrence	Nashville
Carroll	B2	1828	16	1830-80	Indian Lands	Delphi
Cass	B7	1828	39	1830-80	Indian Lands	Logansport
Clark	D3	1801	48	1820-80	Knox	Jeffersonville
Clay	C2	1825	24	1830-80	Indian Lands	Brazil
Clinton	B2	1830	30	1830-80	Indian Lands	Frankfort
Crawford	D2	1818	9	1820-80	Harrison	English
Daviess	C2	1817	27	1830-80	Indian Lands	Washington
Dearborn	C3	1803	25	1820-80	Original county	Lawrenceburg
Decatur	C3	1821	18	1830-80	Indian Lands	Greensburg
DeKalb	A3	1836	26	1840-80	Allen	Auburn
Delaware	B3	1828	90	1820-80	Henry	Muncie
Dubois	D2	1817	24	1820-80	Orange, Perry	Jasper
Elkhart	A3	1830	85	1830-80	Indian Lands	Goshen
Fayette	C3	1819	23	1820-80	Wayne	Connersville
Floyd	D3	1819	44	1820-80	Harrison, Clay	New Albany
Fountain	B2	1826	18	1830-80	Montgomery	Covington
Franklin	C3	1811	16	1820-80	Wayne, Ripley	Brockville
Fulton	A2	1836	17	1840-80	Indian Lands	Rochester
Gibson	D1	1813	31	1820-80	Knox	Princeton
Grant	B3	1831	62	1840-80	Delaware	Marion
Greene	C2	1820	28	1830-80	Knox	Bloomfield
Hamilton	B2	1823	28	1830-80	Hancock, Marion	Noblesville
Hancock	B3	1828	20	1830-80	Madison	Greenfield
Harrison	D2	1809	18	1820-80	Northwest Territory	Corydon
Hendricks	C2	1824	25	1830-80	Indian Lands	Danville
Henry	B3	1822	46	1830-80	Indian Lands	New Castle
Howard	B2	1844	54	1850-80	Indian Lands (Originally Richardville County)	Kokomo
Huntington	B3	1834	31	1840-80	Grant	Huntington
Jackson	C2	1815	28	1820-80	Washington	Brownstown
Jasper	A2	1838	17	1840-80	Indian Lands	Rensselaer
Jay	B3	1837	23	1840-80	Randolph	Portland
Jefferson	C3	1810	22	1820-80	Indian Lands	Madison
Jennings	C3	1816	15	1820-80	Indian Lands	Vernon
Johnson	C2	1822	26	1830-80	Indian Lands	Franklin
Knox	C2	1787	43	1820-80	Northwest Territory	Vincennes
Kosciusko	A3	1835	33	1840-80	Indian Lands	Warsaw
Lagrange	A3	1832	15	1840-80	Unorganized Territory	Lagrange
Lake	A2	1837	368	1840-80	Porter, Newton	CrownPoint
LaPorte	A2	1832	77	1840-80	Indian Lands	LaPorte
Lawrence	C2	1818	34	1820-80	Orange	Bedford
Madison	B3	1823	104	1830-80	Fayette	Anderson
Marion	C2	1821	552	1830-80	From Ohio	Indianapolis
Marshall	A2	1836	29	1840-80	Indian Lands	Plymouth
Martin	C2	1820	11	1820-80	Indian Lands	Shoals
Miami	B2	1834	28	1840-80	Cass	Peru
Monroe	C2	1818	50	1820-80	Orange	Bloomington
Montgomery	B2	1823	29	1830-80	Indian Lands	Crawfordsville
Morgan	C2	1822	24	1830-80	Delaware	Martinsville
Newton	A2	1857	11	1860-80	Jasper	Kentland
Noble	A3	1836	25	1840-80	Elkhart	Albion
Ohio	C3	1844	4	1850-80	Dearborn	Rising Sun
Orange	D2	1816	17	1820-80	Crawford, Washington	Paoli
Owen	C2	1818	12	1820-80	Indian Lands	Spencer

Parke	C2	1821	16	1830-80	Indian Lands	Rockville
Perry	D2	1814	17	1820-80	Harrison, Warrick	Cannelton
Pike	D2	1817	15	1820-80	Indian Lands	Petersburg
Porter	A2	1832	40	1840-80	Indian Lands	Valparaiso
Posey	D1	1814	20	1820-80	Knox	Mount Vernon
Pulaski	A2	1839	12	1840-80	Cass	Winamac
Putnam	C2	1821	23	1830-80	Indian Lands	Greencastle
Randolph	B3	1818	27	1820-80	Wayne	Winchester
Ripley	C3	1817	19	1820-80	Indian Lands	Versailles
Rush	C3	1821	20	1830-80	Franklin	Rushville
Saint Joseph	A2	1830	205	1830-80	Indian Lands	South Bend
Scott	C3	1820	12	1820-80	Clark, Jackson	Scottsburg
Shelby	C3	1821	28	1830-80	Indian Lands	Shelbyville
Spencer	D2	1817	16	1820-80	Warrick	Rockport
Starke	A2	1850	15	1840-80	Marshall	Knox
Steuben	A3	1837	17	1840-80	Indian Lands	Angola
Sullivan	C2	1817	24	1820-80	Unorganized Territory	Sullivan
Switzerland	C3	1814	8	1820-80	Indian Lands	Vevay
Tippecanoe	B2	1826	74	1830-80	Montgomery	LaFayette
Tipton	B2	1844	16	1850-80	Hamilton	Tipton
Union	C3	1821	6	1830-80	Wayne	Liberty

## County Map of Indiana



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Vanderburgh	D1	1818	160	1820-80	Indian Lands .....	Evansville
Vermillion	B2	1824	20	1830-80	Parke .....	Newport
Vigo	C2	1818	105	1820-80	Indian Lands .....	Terre Haute
Wabash	B3	1835	29	1840-80	Huntington .....	Wabash
Warren	B2	1825	9	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	Williamsport
Warrick	D2	1813	22	1820-80	Indian Lands .....	Boonville
Washington	D2	1813	17	1820-80	Indian Lands .....	Salem
Wayne	B3	1810	69	1820-80	Indian Lands .....	Richmond
Wells	B3	1837	20	1840-80	Huntington, Allen .....	Bluffton
White	B2	1834	18	1840-80	Carroll .....	Monticello
Whitley	A3	1828	19	1840-80	Huntington .....	Columbia

## Iowa

### Capital, Des Moines

Outside of a few explorers and priests passing by on the Mississippi and some fur traders trapping along the rivers, no white man came to Iowa until about 1788.

Before Iowa became a territory in its own name in 1838, it had been part of the Missouri Territory, 1812-1821; unorganized territory, 1821-1834; the Michigan Territory, 1834-1836, and the Wisconsin Territory, 1836-1838.

Five years prior to becoming a Territory, Iowa had an influx of white settlers after a treaty with some of the numerous Indian tribes inhabiting the country had made it possible for settlements to be established. The first settlers came from the Eastern and the Southern states. Most of them were originally from the British Isles. The rapidity of growth is indicated by the fact that the Iowa Territory counted its inhabitants in 1840 in the forty thousands.

Iowa became the twenty-ninth state of the union in 1846.

Among the thousands of immigrants who flocked to Iowa immediately prior to and after it had gained statehood were Scandinavians to the central and the western sections of the state, Hollanders to the south-central section, Germans along the Mississippi, Scotch and Welch to the mining towns of the southern counties, and many Czechs to the east-central section.

Iowa's 1950 population was 2,621,072, which ranked her twenty-second among the states. A smaller population in 1940 placed her twentieth among the states.

Iowa City, Johnson County, was the capital of Iowa until 1857 when it was moved about 110 miles west to Des Moines, Polk County.

The Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, State Office Building, Des Moines 19, Iowa, has birth, marriage and death records. More or less incomplete birth records available up to 1897, less complete to January 1918. Death records available in some instances from 1880, and complete from 1905. Marriage records available since 1880.

The offices of the County Clerk also have similar records of births, marriages and deaths that have occurred in their respective counties. Some marriage records on file since 1832 in some County Clerk offices. They also have records of all probate matters and wills. In these offices are also divorce proceedings of the cases handled in the respective counties.

Federal Works Agency Work Projects Administration, Division of Service Projects, Washington, D. C. has a guide to Public Vital Statistics records in Iowa.

Naturalization information may be obtained from the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Des Moines and Dubuque, the Superior Courts of Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, and the district courts in the various county seats.

Real estate records are in the offices of the county recorder, probate matters and wills in the office of the county clerk, taxpayers lists in the offices of the county treasurer.

The first federal census was taken in Iowa in 1840. Special state enumerations

were taken in 1885, 1895, 1915 and 1925. They are on file at the Department of History and Archives, Historical Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

War service records of Iowa participants in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and members of the National Guard from 1900 to date are in the office of the Adjutant General, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

Libraries: Cedar Rapids, (Linn), Public Library, 428 Third Ave., S. E.; Davenport, (Scott), Public Library, 321 Main St.; Des Moines, (Polk), 100 Locust St.; Iowa City, (Johnson), State Historical Society of Iowa Library; Sioux City, (Woodbury), Public Library, 6 & Jackson Sts.; Waterloo, (Black Hawk), 5th & Mulberry St.

Among books dealing with historical and genealogical information concerning Iowa are the following:

*Biographical History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.* The Lewis Publishing Company, 1891. 172 pp.

BRIGGS, J. E., *Iowa Old and New*, University Publishing Company, 1939.

BRIGHAM, JOHNSON, *Iowa; Its History and Its Foremost Citizens.*

*History of Des Moines.*

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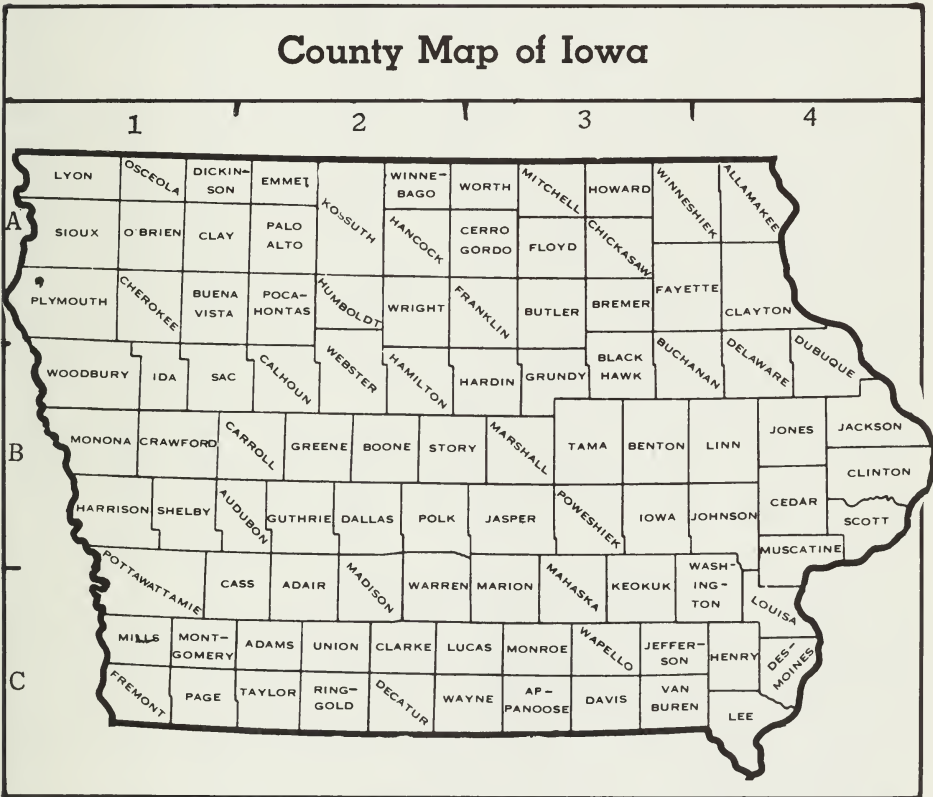
## Iowa County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adair	C2	1853	12	1860-80	Cass	Greenfield
Adams	C2	1853	9	1860-80	Taylor	Corning
Allamakee	A4	1851	16	1850-80	Clayton	Waukon
Appanoose	C3	1846	20	1850-80	Davis	Centerville
Audubon	B2	1855	12	1860-80	Cass, Blackhawk	Audubon
Benton	B3	1846	23	1850-80	Indian Land Purchase	Vinton
Black Hawk	B3	1843	100	1850-80	Delaware	Waterloo
Boone	B2	1846	28	1850-80	Polk	Boone
Bremer	A3	1851	19	1860-80	Winnebago, Indian Reserve	Waverly
Buchanan	B3	1848	22	1850-80	Delaware	Independence
Buena Vista	A1	1859	21	1860-80	Sac, Clay	Storm Lake Storm Rapids
Butler	A3	1853	17	1860-80	Buchanan, Black Hawk	Allison
Calhoun	B2	1855	17	1860-80	Formerly Fox County	Rockwell City
Carroll	B2	1854	23	1860-80	Guthrie	Carroll
Cass	C1	1853	19	1860-80	Pottawattamie	Atlantic
Cedar	B4	1838	17	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory	Tipton
Cerro Gordo	A3	1855	46	1860-80	Floyd	Mason City
Cherokee	A1	1857	19	1860-80	Crawford	Cherokee
Chickasaw	A3	1855	15	1860-80	Fayette	New Hampton
Clarke	C2	1850	9	1850-80	Lucas	Osceola
Clay	A1	1858	18	1850-80	Indian Lands	Spencer
Clayton	A4	1837	23	1840-80	Dubuque	Elkader
Clinton	B4	1839	50	1840-80	Dubuque	Clinton
Crawford	B1	1855	20	1860-80	Shelby	Denison

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Dallas	B2	1847	24	1850-80	Polk .....	Adel
Davis	C3	1844	10	1850-80	Van Buren .....	Bloomfield
Decatur	C2	1850	13	1850-80	Appanoose .....	Leon
Delaware	B4	1837	18	1840-80	Dubuque .....	Manchester
Des Moines	C4	1836	42	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory .....	Burlington
Dickinson	A1	1857	13	1860-80	Kossuth .....	Spirit Lake
Dubuque	B4	1836	71	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory .....	Dubuque
Emmett	A2	1859	14	1860-80	Kossuth, Dickinson .....	Estherville
Fayette	A3	1850	28	1850-80	Clayton .....	West Union
Floyd	A3	1854	22	1860-80	Chickasaw .....	Charles City
Franklin	A3	1855	16	1860-80	Chickasaw .....	Hampton
Fremont	C1	1850	12	1850-80	Pottawattamie .....	Sidney
Greene	B2	1854	16	1860-80	Dallas .....	Jefferson
Grundy	B3	1856	14	1860-80	Black Hawk .....	Grundy Center
Guthrie	B2	1851	15	1860-80	Jackson .....	Guthrie Center
Hamilton	B2	1856	20	1860-80	Webster .....	Webster City
Hancock	A2	1857	15	1860-80	Wright .....	Garner
Hardin	B3	1853	22	1860-80	Black Hawk .....	Eldora
Harrison	B1	1853	20	1860-80	Pottawattamie .....	Logan
Henry	C4	1836	19	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory .....	Mount Pleasant
Howard	A3	1855	13	1860-80	Chickasaw, Floyd .....	Cresco
Humboldt	A2	1857	13	1860-80	Webster .....	Dakota City
Ida	B1	1858	11	1860-80	Cherokee .....	Ida Grove
Iowa	B3	1847	16	1850-80	Washington .....	Marengo
Jackson	B4	1837	19	1840-80	From Wisconsin .....	Maquoketa
Jasper	B3	1845	32	1850-80	Mahaska .....	Newton
Jefferson	C3	1839	16	1840-80	Indian Land Purchase .....	Fairfield
Johnson	B4	1838	45	1840-80	Des Moines .....	Iowa City
Jones	B4	1837	19	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory .....	Anamosa
Keokuk	C3	1844	17	1850-80	Washington .....	Sigourney
Kossuth	A2	1855	26	1860-80	Webster .....	Algona
Lee	C4	1843	43	1840-80	Des Moines .....	Ft. Madison Keokuk
Linn	B4	1837	104	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory .....	Cedar Rapids
Louisa	C4	1837	11	1840-80	Des Moines .....	Wapello
Lucas	C2	1849	12	1850-80	Monroe .....	Chariton
Lyon	A1	1872	15	1870-80	Woodbury .....	Rock Rapids
Madison	C2	1850	13	1850-80	Polk .....	Winterset
Mahaska	C3	1844	25	1850-80	Fox, Sac Indian Purchase .....	Oskaloosa
Marion	C3	1845	26	1850-80	Washington .....	Knoxville
Marshall	B3	1849	36	1850-80	Jasper .....	Marshalltown
Mills	C1	1851	14	1860-80	Pottawattamie .....	Glenwood
Mitchell	A3	1854	14	1860-80	Chickasaw .....	Osage
Monona	B1	1854	16	1860-80	Harrison .....	Onawa
Monroe	C3	1845	12	1850-80	Wapello .....	Albia
Montgomery	C1	1851	16	1860-80	Pope .....	Red Oak
Muscatine	A4	1837	32	1840-80	Des Moines .....	Muscatine
O'Brien	A1	1860	19	1860-80	Cherokee .....	Primghar
Osceola	A1	1872	10	1870-80	Woodbury .....	Sibley
Page	C1	1850	24	1850-80	Pottawattamie .....	Clarinda
Palo Alto	A2	1858	16	1860-80	Kossuth .....	Emmetsburg
Plymouth	A1	1858	23	1860-80	Woodbury .....	Le Mars
Pocahontas	A2	1859	15	1860-80	Humboldt, Greene .....	Pocahontas
Polk	B2	1836	226	1850-80	Indian Lands .....	Des Moines
Pottawattamie	C1	1848	70	1850-80	Indian Lands .....	Council Bluffs
Poweshiek	B3	1848	19	1850-80	Musquaka .....	Montezuma
Ringgold	C2	1855	10	1860-80	Taylor .....	Mount Ayr
Sac	B1	1857	18	1860-80	Greene .....	Sac City
Scott	B4	1837	101	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory .....	Davenport

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Shelby	B1	1853	16	1860-80	Cass	Harlan
Sioux	A1	1860	26	1860-80	Plymouth	Orange City
Story	B2	1853	44	1860-80	Jasper, Polk, Boone	Nevada
Tama	B3	1852	22	1850-80	Boone, Benton	Toledo
Taylor	C2	1851	12	1850-80	Page	Bedford
Union	C2	1855	16	1860-80	Clarke	Creston
Van Buren	C3	1836	11	1840-80	Des Moines	Keosauqua
Wapello	C3	1844	47	1850-80	Indian Lands	Ottumwa
Warren	C2	1846	18	1850-80	Polk	Indianola
Washington	C4	1837	20	1840-80	Wisconsin Territory	Washington
Wayne	C2	1850	12	1850-80	Appanoose	Corydon
Webster	B2	1852	44	1860-80	*Yell, *Risley	Fort Dodge
					*Now known as Hamilton	
Winnebago	A2	1857	13	1860-80	Kossuth	Forest City
Winneshiek	A3	1851	22	1850-80	Indian Lands	Decorah
Woodbury	B1	1857	104	1860-80	Indian Lands	Sioux City
Worth	A3	1857	11	1860-80	Mitchell	Northwood
Wright	A2	1855	20	1860-80	Webster	Clarion



# Kansas

Capital, Topeka

Gold-seeking Spaniards came from Kansas soil, they merely passed through Mexico into the present Kansas area the area, leaving it nothing to remember them by. The real history of Kansas began appreciate the great value of the rich

three hundred years later when western cattle barons recognized the importance of its vast prairie lands as a feeding ground for their immense herds of long-horn cattle.

Part of the Louisiana Purchase, became annexed to the United States in 1803. It was included in the Missouri Territory until 1821. For 33 years it was known as an unorganized territory, inhabited mainly by Indians. For many years there was constant trouble between them and the settlers, until the Indians were pushed gradually into the Oklahoma area.

Fort Leavenworth became the first community in the area in 1827. To thousands en route to the valleys of Utah, the gold fields of California or the beckoning Oregon country, it was a welcome stop-over outfitting place.

Immediately after the designation of Kansas as a Territory in 1854 with the privilege of the settlers to determine its status as a free or a slave state, there ensued a lively race between the two opposing factions as to the future of the Territory. In 1859 so many settlers from the free northern states had moved into the Kansas Territory that they outvoted their southern opponents.

Kansas became a state in 1861, the thirty-first. The population then was about 110,000, consisting mostly of Southerners and New Englanders with a sprinkling from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Many Civil War veterans took up homesteads in Kansas following the war. Among the foreign born settlers many came from Germany, Russia, Sweden, and England. Many Mexicans also settled in the state.

The population of the state in the 1950 census was 1,905,299, ranking thirty-first in the union. The city population accounts for 52.1 per cent; the rural, 47.9 per cent. The largest cities in Kansas are Wichita, 168, 279; Kansas City, 129,553; Topeka, 78,791; Hutchinson, 33, 575; Salina, 26,176.

Nineteen of the 105 Kansas counties were formed in 1855.

Birth records since 1911, marriages since 1913, and death records since 1911 are obtainable at the office of Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Topeka, Kansas. Most of the records are indexed.

The County Clerk in the county of occurrence of birth and death has records of these events.

The Probate Judge of each county has records of marriages in his county before 1913.

Records of divorces granted before 1951 are on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court handling the matter. Divorces granted after July 1951 are filled in the office of the above mentioned Division of Vital Statistics.

The Naturalization files are kept in the Topeka office of the United States Circuit Court and the district court in each one of the counties in the state.

Probate matter and wills are handled by the clerks of the district courts in each county.

Real estate property is listed with the county recorder and county assessor in the county where land is located.

The Census Bureau, Memorial Bldg., Topeka, Kansas, has charge of all census records. The first Kansas federal census was taken in 1860.

Libraries: Kansas City, (Wyandotte), Public Library, 6th & Minnesota Sts.; Lawrence, (Douglas), University of Kansas, (Kansas History); Topeka, (Shawnee), Kansas State Historical Society Library, Memorial Bldg. (History and Genealogy); Wichita, (Sedgwick), Public Library, 220 S. Main St., (Kansas history).

The Kansas State Historical Library in the Memorial Building, Topeka, Kansas, has more than 10,000 genealogical volumes, including magazines, vital records, war records, family and local histories. Copies of the Federal Census for 1860, 1870 and 1880 are also there, together with the State Census records from 1855 to 1925, inclusive, at ten year periods.

Among books dealing with Kansas historical and genealogical information are the following:

*Biographical History of Central Kansas.* The Lewis Publishing Company, New York and Chicago, 1902. Vol. I, 756 pp. Vol. II, 877 pp.

CONNELLEY, WILLIAM ELSEY. *History of Kansas, State and People.* American Historical Society, 1928. History and biography.

GREEN, C. R. *Us and Our Neighbors.* A historical and genealogical directory of more than 3,200 men, women and children who lived about Lyndon, Osage county, Kansas, as revealed by the assessor's returns for the years of 1896, 1897, and 1900. Compiled and published by C. R. Green, Lyndon, Kansas, June 1901. 299 pp.

*Genealogical and Biographical Record of*



North-eastern Kansas. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1900. 755 pp.

ISELY, BLISS, and RICHARDS, W. M. *Four Centuries in Kansas*. McCormick-Mathers Co., Wichita, Kansas, 1936.

WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION. *Kansas, a Guide to the Sunflower State*. Viking, 1939. American Guide Series.

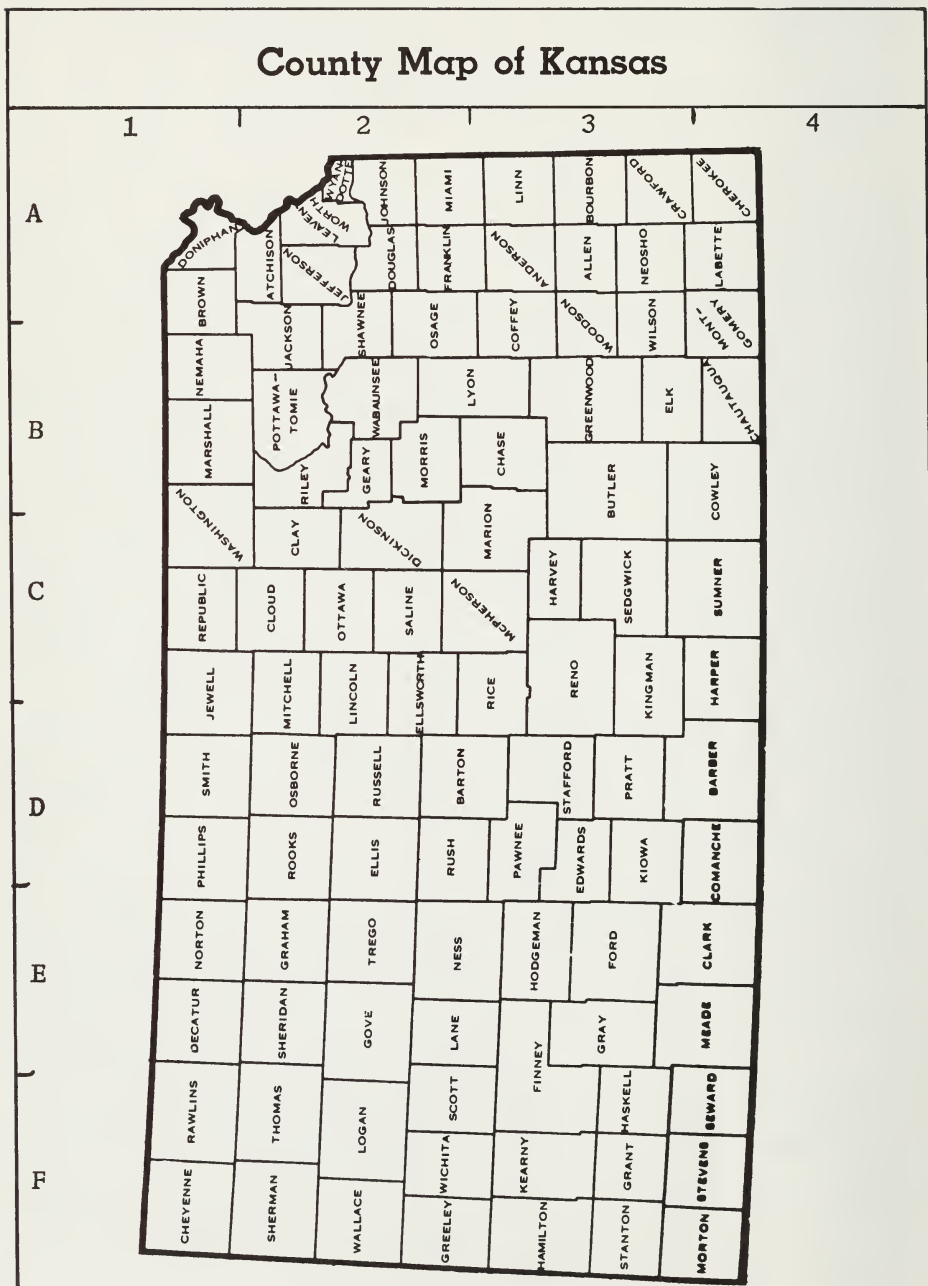
ographies of important Kansans are the following: Earl Browder, Walter P. Chrysler, John Steuart Curry, Charles Curtis, Amelia Earhart, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Frederick Funston, John James Ingalls, Hugh S. Johnson, Martin (Elmer) Johnson and Osa Helen Leighty Johnson, Edgar Lee Masters, Carry Amelia Moore Nation, Fred Andrew Stone, and William Allen White.

### Kansas County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Allen	A3	1855	18	1860-80	Original county	Iola
Anderson	A3	1855	10	1860-80	Original county	Garnett
Atchison	A2	1855	21	1860-80	Original county	Atchison
Barber	D4	1873	9	1880	Harper	Medicine Lodge
Barton	D2	1872	30	1870-80	Ellsworth	Great Bend
Bourbon	A3	1855	19	1860-80	Original county	Fort Scott
Brown	A1	1855	15	1860-80	Original county	Hiawatha
Butler	B3	1855	31	1860-80	Original county	El Dorado
Chase	B3	1859	5	1860-80	Butler	Cottonwood Falls
Chautauqua	B4	1875	7	1880	Howard	Sedan
Cherokee	A4	1873	25	1870-80	Unorganized Territory	Columbus
Cheyenne	F1	1875	6	1880	Kirwin Land District	Saint Francis
Clark	E4	1873	4	1880	Ford	Ashland
Clay	C2	1856	12	1860-80	Original county	Clay Center
Cloud	C2	1860	16	1870-80	Formerly Shirley County	Concordia
Coffey *	B3	1875	10	1860-80	Kiowa	Burlington
Comanche	D4	1875	4	1880	Kiowa	Coldwater
Cowley	B4	1867	37	1870-80	Formerly Hunter	Winfield
Crawford	A3	1867	40	1870-80	Bourbon	Girard
Davis		1876			Riley — See Geary, Junction City	
Decatur	E1	1873	6	1880	Norton	Oberlin
Dickinson	C2	1855	21	1860-80	Original county	Abilene
Doniphan	A1	1855	10	1860-80	Original county	Troy
Douglas	A2	1855	34	1860-80	Original county	Lawrence
Edwards	D3	1875	6	1880	Howard	Kinsley
Elk	B3	1875	7	1880	Howard	Howard
Ellis	D2	1865	19	1870-80	Unorganized Territory	Hays
Ellsworth	C2	1867	8	1870-80	Saline	Ellsworth
Finney	F3	1884	15		Arapahoe, Foote	Garden City
Ford	E3	1873	20	1880	Unorganized Territory	Dodge City
Franklin	A2	1856	20	1860-80	Original county	Ottawa
Geary	B2	1889	22		Davis Co. 1875 to 1888	Junction City
Gove	E2	1880	4		Unorganized Territory	Gove
Graham	E2	1881	5		Rooks	Hill City
Grant	F3	1887	5		Finney, Kearney	Ulysses
Gray	E3	1887	5		Finney, Ford	Cimmarron
Greeley	F2	1887	2		Wichita	Tribune
Greenwood	B3	1855	14	1860-80	Original county	Eureka
Hamilton	F3	1878	4		Unorganized Territory	Syracuse
Harper	C4	1879	10		Kingman	Anthony
Harvey	C3	1872	22	1880	McPherson, Sedgwick	Newton
Haskell	F3	1887	3		Finney	Sublette
Hodgeman	E3	1879	3		Indian Lands (Est. 1868)	Jetmore
Jackson	B2	1855	11	1860-80	Calhoun	Holton
Jefferson	A2	1855	11	1860-80	Original county	Oskaloosa

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Jewell	C1	1870	10	1870-80	Mitchell .....	Mankato
Johnson	A2	1855	63	1860-80	Original county .....	Olathe
Kearny	F3	1887	3		Finney .....	Lakin
Kingman	C3	1874	10	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Kingman
Kiowa	D3	1886	5		Comanche, Edwards .....	Greensburg



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Labette	A4	1867	29	1870-80	Neosho .....	Oswego
Lane	E2	1877	3		Finney .....	Dighton
Leavenworth	A2	1855	42	1860-80	Original county .....	Leavenworth
Lincoln	C2	1870	7	1870-80	Ellsworth .....	Lincoln
Linn	A3	1855	10	1860-80	Original county .....	Mound City
Logan	F2	1881	4		Formerly Wallace .....	Russell Springs
Lyon	B2	1862	27	1870-80	Madison .....	Emporia
					name changed from Breckenridge	
McPherson	C3	1870	24	1870-80	Unorganized Territory .....	McPherson
Madison		1860			Divided to other counties.	
Marion	C3	1860	16	1860-80	Chase .....	Marion
Marshall	B1	1855	18	1860-80	Original county .....	Marysville
Meade	E4	1873	6	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Meade
Miami	A2	1855	20	1870-80	Formerly Lykins .....	Paola
Mitchell	C2	1870	10	1870-80	Kirwin Land District .....	Beloit
Montgomery	B4	1869	46	1870-80	Labette .....	Independence
Morris	B2	1858	8	1860-80	Madison .....	Council Grove
Morton	F4	1881	3	1870-80	Stanton .....	Richfield
Nemaha	B1	1855	14	1860-80	Original county .....	Seneca
Neosho	A3	1866	20	1870-80	Labette .....	Erie
Ness	E2	1873	6	1880	Hodgeman .....	Ness City
Norton	D1	1872	9	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Norton
Osage	B2	1864	13	1860-80	Formerly Weller .....	Lyndon
Osborne	D2	1871	9	1870-80	Mitchell .....	Osborne
Ottawa	C2	1866	7	1870-80	Saline .....	Minneapolis
Pawnee	D3	1872	11	1880	Rush, Stafford .....	Larned
Phillips	D1	1872	9	1880	Kirwin Land District .....	Phillipsburg
Pottawatomie	B2	1857	12	1860-80	Indian Lands .....	Westmoreland
Pratt	D3	1879	12	1880	Stafford .....	Pratt
Rawlins	E4	1873	6	1880	Kirwin Land District .....	Atwood
Reno	C3	1881	54		Sedgwick .....	Hutchinson
Republic	C1	1868	11	1870-80	Washington, Cloud .....	Belleville
Rice	C3	1871	16	1870-80	Reno .....	Lyons
Riley	B2	1871	33	1860-80	Wabaunsee .....	Manhattan
Rooks	D2	1872	9	1880	Kirwin Land District .....	Stockton
Rush	D2	1874	7	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	La Crosse
Russell	D2	1872	13	1870-80	Ellsworth .....	Russell
Saline	C2	1855	33	1870-80	Original county .....	Salina
Scott	F2	1873	5	1880	Finney .....	Scott City
Sedgwick	C3	1872	222	1870-80	Butler .....	Wichita
Seward	F4	1873	10	1880	Indian Lands .....	Liberal
Shawnee	B2	1855	105	1860-80	Original county .....	Topeka
Sheridan	E2	1880	5		Unorganized Territory .....	Hoxie
Sherman	F2	1873	7	1880	Kirwin Land District .....	Goodland
Smith	D1	1872	9	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Smith Center
Stafford	D3	1870	9	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Saint John
Stanton	F3	1887	2		Reorganized .....	Johnson
Stevens	F4	1887	5		Indian Lands .....	Hugoton
Sumner	C4	1871	24	1870-80	Cowley .....	Wellington
Thomas	F2	1873	8	1880	Kirwin Land District .....	Colby
Trego	E2	1879	6		Ellis .....	Wakeeney
Wabaunsee	B2	1871	7	1860-80	Riley, Morris .....	Alma
Wallace	F2	1865	3	1870-80	Indian Lands .....	Sharon Springs
Washington	C1	1856	13	1860-80	Original county .....	Washington
Wichita	F2	1873	3		Indian Lands .....	Leoti
Wilson	B3	1855	15	1860-80	Original county .....	Fredonia
Woodson	B3	1855	7	1860-80	Original county .....	Yates Center
Wyandotte	A2	1856	165	1860-80	Original county .....	Kansas City

\* First formed in 1856.

U. S. Census records of the following discontinued Kansas counties are also available as indicated: Arapahoe 1860, includes much of the present state of Colorado; Breckenridge, 1860; Davis, 1860, 1870; Dorn, 1860; Godfrey, 1860; Howard, 1870; Hunter, 1860; Lykins, 1860; McGhee, 1860; Madison, 1860, and Otoe, 1860.

# Kentucky

Capital, Frankfort

The settling of Kentucky from the mid-seventeen-hundreds to the early parts of the eighteen-hundreds included some of the most hazardous and bloody events of America. Several thousand of those early settlers lost their lives in skirmishes with Indians, determined to protect their hunting grounds from the encroachments of the white man.

Long before any white man had explored the entire Kentucky area, it was claimed by Virginia as part of her Augusta County. It was included in the Virginia County of 1584.

Daniel Boone, born in Pennsylvania of English parents, moved his family in September 1773 into the Kentucky area from Rowan County, North Carolina, on the Yadkin River. However, he had previously explored that section some seven years earlier. Neither was Boone the first to investigate the possibilities of Kentucky. The eastern section of the area was explored by Dr. Thomas Walker as early as 1750. Twenty-five years later the Transylvania Company was organized under the leadership of Col. Richard Henderson of North Carolina. From Indian tribes he purchased almost half of what is now the state of Kentucky, all of the land between the Kentucky River, in the central part of the state, and the Cumberland River, in the extreme western part. A multiplicity of law suits and the Revolutionary War completed the activities of the Henderson enterprise in a dismal failure.

Previous to these explorations all of Kentucky had been made part of Fin-castle County, Virginia. During Boone's activities in the section, Kentucky was designated as Kentucky County, Virginia. This designation was made in December, 1776. In 1780 it was divided into three counties, Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln. In 1790 those three counties were subdivided into nine counties, Mason, Bourbon, Woodford, Fayette, Madison, Jefferson, Mercer, Nelson, and Lincoln.

By 1900 those nine 1790 counties had been subdivided into the following present counties:

**Mason:** The east six-seventh of Pike, Floyd, Martin, Johnson; the east half of each of Magoffin and Morgan; Lawrence, Elliott, Rowan, Carter, Boyd, Greenup, Lewis, Fleming, Mason, Robertson, Bracken, Campbell, and the east third of Pendleton.

**Bourbon:** East four-fifths of Harlan, Letcher, west one-seventh of Pike, Knott, Perry, east half of Leslie, Breathitt, west half of each of Magoffin and Morgan, Wolfe, north half of each of Lee and Estill, Powell, Menifee, Bath, Montgomery, east half of Clark, Bourbon, Nicholas, east three-fourths of Harrison, and triangular shaped south one-fifth of Pendleton.

**Woodford:** Woodford, Scott, east half of Franklin, Owen, Grant, Boone, Gallatin and east half of Carroll.

**Fayette:** Fayette, Jessamine and west half of Clark.

**Madison:** Madison, east half of Garrard, south half of Estill, Jackson, northeast third of Rockcastle, Owsley, south half Lee, Clay, west half of Leslie, and west one-fifth of Harlan.

**Jefferson:** North half of each of Spencer and Bullitt, Jefferson, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, North-west corner of Anderson, Trimble, and west half of Carroll.

**Mercer:** Triangular south third Franklin, east half of Anderson, Mercer, north two-thirds of Boyle, and northwest third of Garrard.

**Nelson:** Washington, Marion, Taylor, north half of each of Green, Hart, Edmonson, Butler, and McLean; Ohio, Davies, Hancock, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, south half of each of Bullitt and Spencer; Nelson, Larue, and Grayson.

**Lincoln:** Henderson, Webster, Hopkins, south half of McLean; Muhlenberg; south half of Butler; Warren, south half of each of Edmonson, Hart and Green, Adair, Casey, Lincoln, west of Garrard, southwest two-thirds of Rock-

castle; Laurel, south one-third of Boyle, Knox, Bell, Whitley, Pulaski, Wayne, Russell, Clinton, Cumberland, Metcalf, Monroe, Barren, Allen, Simpson, Logan, Todd, Christian, Trigg, Caldwell, Lyon, Marshall Calloway, Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle, Ballard, McCracken, Livingston, Crittenden, and Union.

The extreme western tip of Kentucky, surrounded on three sides by water — the Mississippi River on the west, the Ohio and the Tennessee Rivers on the north, and the Kentucky Reservoir on the east, is sometimes referred to as the Jackson Purchase Region from the fact that it was purchased in 1818 from the Chickasaw Indians during the presidency of Andrew Jackson. It includes the following eight counties, sometimes included in the old Lincoln county: Calloway, Marshall, McCracken, Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle, and Ballard.

The descriptions of the Kentucky counties carved out of the nine counties existing in 1790 given in earlier paragraphs follow the Kentucky map printed in "A Century of Population Growth — 1790-1900" by the Bureau of Census, Washington 25, D. C. In several instances these descriptions do not harmonize with those on a map arranged by Bayless Hardin of Kentucky State Historical Society and published in Heineman and Brumbaugh's "First Census of Kentucky, 1790" (Kentucky Taxpayers of the Time.) This map is printed on page 45 of the 1953 Handy Book. Those interested may compare the two maps in question.

On June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the fifteenth state admitted into the union.

It took courageous men and women to make their homes in a country as full of danger and excitement as existed in Kentucky in its early days. They came mostly, to begin with, from Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. Originally they were of German, English, Irish and Scottish descent. As new territories, new states were carved from the large American expanse, many of them were settled by the descendants of the original Kentuckians. With the increased European migration many people have also come to Kentucky from Russia, Italy, Poland and Austria.

The growth of Kentucky over the years is indicated by these U. S. Census figures: 1790 — 73,677; 1800 — 220,955; 1810 — 406,511; 1820 — 563,317; 1830 — 687,917; 1840 — 779,828. By 1850 the

Kentucky population had exceeded the million mark, by 1900 the two million, and by 1950 it was close to the three million.

Division of Vital Records, State Department of Health, 620 South Third Street, Louisville 2, Ky., has birth and death records from the beginning of 1911. The City Health Department in some of the larger cities have still earlier records.

Records of births and deaths from some counties as early as 1851 are in the library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.

County Clerk of county where transaction was completed has wills, probate, marriage and divorce records.

Naturalization records are filed in the district courts in Bowling Green, Catlettsburg, Covington, Frankfort, London, Louisville, Owensboro, and Paducah. They may also be obtained in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court in the various county seats in the state.

Quite complete records of births, marriages, deaths, wills, etc., on file on microfilms and written and printed records at the Genealogical Society of Utah, 80 North Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Also the complete 1810 census.

Mimeographed copies of the 1810 Census by counties, and vital statistics by counties, may be obtained from Mrs. Anne Walker Burns, P. O. Box 6183 Apex Station, Washington, D. C.

The federal census records for 1790 and 1800 are missing, but the so called "First Census of Kentucky", supplies a list of taxpayers of those years.

Libraries: Bowling Green (Warren), Western Kentucky State College Library, (Southern and Western History); Covington, (Kenton), Public Library, Scott & Robbins Sts.; Frankfort, (Franklin), Kentucky Historical Society Library, Old State House; Lexington, (Fayette), Public Library, 2nd & Market Sts. (old newspapers); University of Kentucky Library, (historical manuscripts); Filson Club Library, 118 W. Breckenridge St., (Ky. and Ohio Valley collections); Free Public Library, 301-333 Library Place, (Southern lore).

Among books dealing with Kentucky history and genealogy are the following: ARDERY, MRS. WM. BRECKENRIDGE. *Kentucky Records — Early Wills and Marriages*. The Keystone Printery, Lexington, Ky., Vol I, 206 pp. 1926; Vol. II, 1932.

BIGGS, NINA MITCHELL AND MACKOY, MABEL LEE. *History of Greenup County,*

Ky. The Franklin Press, Louisville, Ky., 1951, 345 pp.

✓ *Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky of the Dead and Living Men of the Nineteenth Century.* O. J. Armstrong Company, 1873.

BURNS, ANNIE WALKER, P. O. Box 6183, Washington, D. C. *Kentucky Genealogies and Historical Recorder.* Eleven mimeographed volumes.

Abstracts of Pension Records from most of the Kentucky counties.

CHERRY, THOMAS C., AND STICKLES, ARNDT M. *Story of Kentucky.* Heath, 1940.

CLARK, THOMAS DIONYSIUS, AND KIRKPATRICK, LEE. *Exploring Kentucky.* American Book Co., 1939.

CLIFT, G. GLENN. *History of Maysville and Mason County.* Transylvania Printing Company, Inc., Lexington, Ky., 1936. Vol I 461 pp.

"Second Census" of Kentucky, 1800. Frankfort, Ky., 1954. 333 pp. A privately compiled list of taxpayers in the forty-two counties of Kentucky of 1800.

COLLINS, LEWIS (1797-1870). *History of Kentucky.*

COLLINS, RICHARD H. *History of Kentucky.* 1924.

DARNELL, ERMINA JETT. *Forks of Elkhorn Church.* The Standard Printing Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky., 1946. 322 pp.

*Daughters of Colonial Wars, Kentucky Society, Kentucky Pioneers and Their Descendants.* Roberts Printing Company, Frankfort, Ky., 1950, 460 pp.

GREEN, THOMAS MARSHALL. *Historic Families of Kentucky.* Robert Clarke and Company, Cincinnati, 1889. 304 pp.

HALL, MITCHELL. *Johnson County, Kentucky.* The Standard Press, Louisville, Ky., 1928. Vol I, History and Genealogy. 552 pp. Vol. II Genealogy. 708 pp.

HEINEMANN, CHARLES BRINK. *First Census of Kentucky, 1790.* A privately compiled list of taxpayers appearing in the tax lists of Kentucky counties established at time of First Census. Southern Book Company, St. James Hotel, Charles Street at Center, Baltimore 1, Maryland. 1956. 118pp.

JENNINGS, KATHLEEN. *Louisville's First Families.* A series of genealogical sketches. The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Ky. 1920. 176 pp.

JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. *The Kentucky Land Grants, 1782-1924.* The Standard Printing Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky., 1925. 1,844 pp.

*Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds.* The Standard Printing Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky., 1926. 571 pp. State land office records.

MCADAMS, MRS. HARRY KENNETT. *Kentucky Pioneer and Court Records.* Abstracts of early wills, deeds and marriages from Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Garrard, Harrison, Jassamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Woodford counties. The Keystone Printery, Lexington, Ky. 1929. 382 pp. Indexed.

MCGHEE, LUCY KATE, Box 7213, Washington, D. C. *Historical Records of Old Crab Orchard, Lincoln., Ky.* 117 pp.

*Pension Abstracts of Maryland Soldiers of the Revelation, War of 1812, and Indian Wars Who Settled in Kentucky.* Vol. I, 76 pp. Vol II, 90 pp.

SCOTT, HATTIE MARSHALL. *Kentucky Court and Other Records.* Records from Bourbon, Nicholas, Estill, Fayette, Gallatin, Green, Harrison, Scott, and Woodford counties and other miscellaneous items. The Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky., 1953. 251 pp. Excellent index.

THOMPSON, ED PORTER. *History of the Orphan Brigade.* Information on about 5,675 participants in the Civil War. Lewis N. Thompson, Louisville, Ky., 1898. 1,104 pp. Excellent index.

TIBBALS, ALMA OWENS. *History of Pulaski County, Kentucky.* The Franklin Press, Louisville, Ky., 1952. 272 pp. Fine index.

VAN METER, BENJAMIN F. *Genealogies and Sketches of Some Old Families.* (Virginia and Kentucky) John P. Morton and Company, Louisville, Ky., 1901. 183 pp.

WELLS, J. W. *History of Cumberland County, Kentucky.* The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Ky., 1947. 480 pp.

WOOD, EDITH. *Middletown's Days and Deeds.* (Jefferson County) 1946. 281 pp.

WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION. *Kentucky.* (American Guide Series) Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications. 1940.

### Kentucky County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

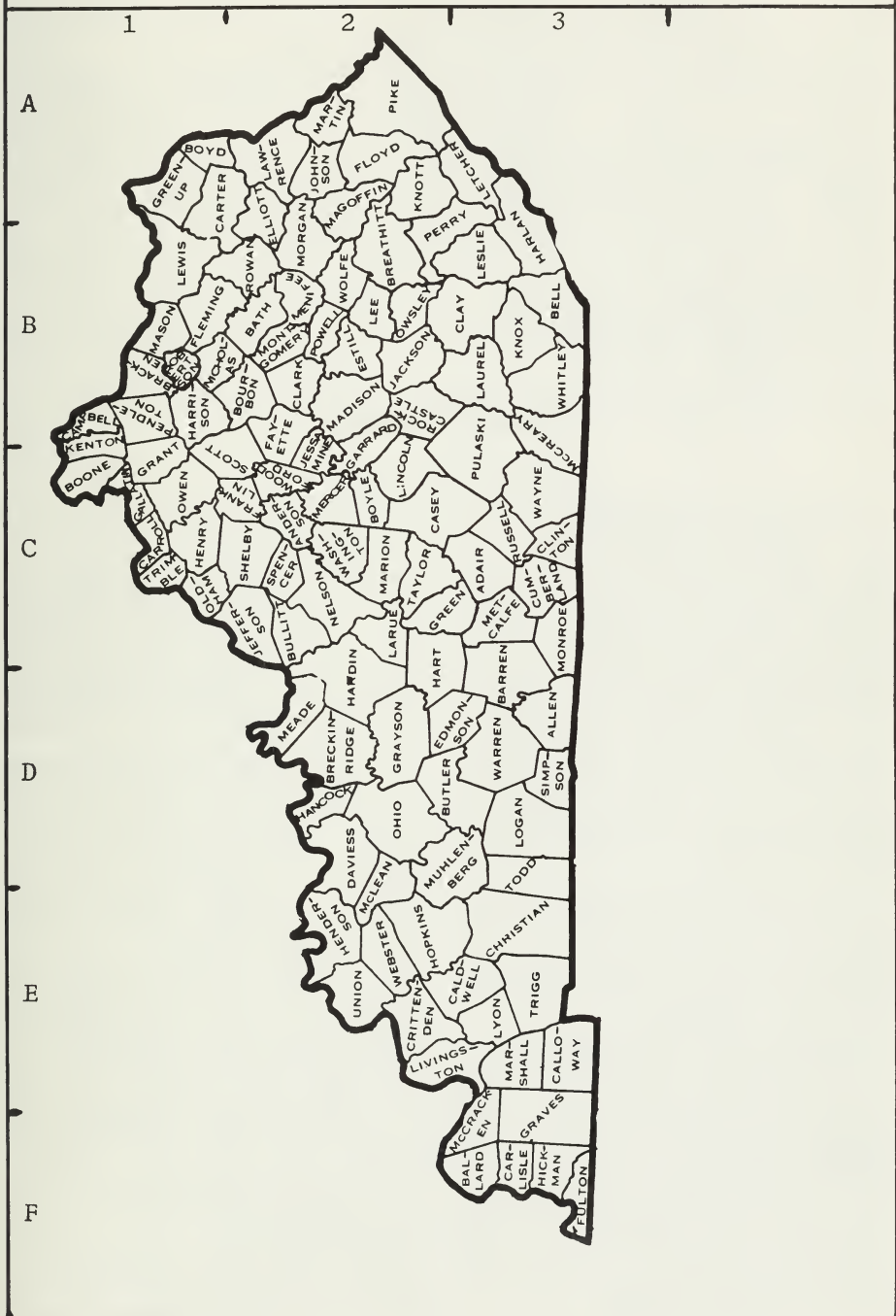
Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adair	C2	1801	18	1810-80	Green	Columbia
Allen	D3	1815	14	1820-80	Barren, Warren	Scottsville

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Anderson	C2	1827	9	1830-80	Franklin, Mercer, Washington .....	Lawrenceburg
Ballard	F3	1842	9	1850-80	Hickman, McCracken .....	Wickliffe
Barren	D3	1798	28	1810-80	Green, Warren .....	Glasgow
Bath	B2	1811	10	1820-80	Montgomery .....	Owingsville
Bell	B3	1867	48	1880	Knox, Harlan .....	Pineville
Boone	C1	1798	13	1810-80	Campbell .....	Burlington
Bourbon	B2	1785	18	1810-80	Fayette .....	Paris
Boyd	A1	1860	50	1860-80	Carter, Lawrence, Greenup ..	Catlettsburg
Boyle	C2	1842	21	1850-80	Mercer, Lincoln .....	Danville
Bracken	B1	1796	8	1810-80	Campbell, Mason .....	Brooksville
Breathitt	B2	1839	20	1840-80	Clay, Estill, Perry .....	Jackson
Breckinridge	D1	1799	16	1810-80	Hardin .....	Hardinsburg
Bullitt	C2	1796	11	1810-80	Jefferson, Nelson .....	Sheperdsville
Butler	D3	1810	11	1810-80	Logan, Ohio .....	Morgantown
Caldwell	E3	1809	13	1810-80	Livingstone .....	Princeton
Calloway	E3	1822	20	1830-80	Hickman .....	Murray
Campbell	B1	1749	76	1810-80	Harrison, Mason, Scott .....	Alexandria Newport
Carlisle	F3	1886	6		Graves, Ballard .....	Bardwell
Carroll	C1	1838	9	1840-80	Gallatin .....	Carrollton
Carter	A1	1838	23	1840-80	Greenup, Lawrence .....	Grayson
Casey	C2	1806	17	1810-80	Lincoln .....	Liberty
Christian	E3	1792	42	1810-80	Logan .....	Hopkinsville
Clark	B2	1792	19	1810-80	Bourbon, Fayette .....	Winchester
Clay	B2	1806	23	1810-80	Madison, Floyd, Knox .....	Manchester
Clinton	C3	1835	11	1840-80	Wayne, Cumberland .....	Albany
Crittenden	E2	1842	11	1850-80	Livingston .....	Marion
Cumberland	C3	1796	9	1810-80	Green .....	Burkesville
Daviess	D1	1815	57	1820-80	Ohio .....	Owensboro
Edmonson	D3	1825	9	1830-80	Grayson, Hart, Warren .....	Brownsville
Elliott	A2	1869	7	1870-80	Carter, Lawrence, Morgan .....	Sandy Hook
Estill	B2	1808	15	1810-80	Clark, Madison .....	Irvine
Fayette	B2	1780	101	1810-80	Kentcky .....	Lexington
Fleming	B1	1798	12	1810-80	Mason .....	Flemingsburg
Floyd	A2	1799	54	1810-80	Fleming, Mason, Montgomery .....	Prestonburg
Franklin	C2	1794	26	1810-80	Woodford, Mercer, Shelby .....	Frankfort
Fulton	F3	1845	14	1850-80	Hickman .....	Hickman
Gallatin	C1	1798	4	1810-80	Franklin, Shelby .....	Warsaw
Garrard	B2	1796	11	1810-80	Madison, Lincoln, Mercer .....	Lancaster
Grant	C1	1820	10	1820-80	Pendleton .....	Williamstown
Graves	F3	1823	31	1830-80	Hickman .....	Mayfield
Grayson	D1	1810	17	1810-80	Hardin, Ohio .....	Leitchfield
Green	C2	1792	11	1810-80	Lincoln, Nelson .....	Greensburg
Greenup	A1	1803	25	1810-80	Mason .....	Greenup
Hancock	D1	1829	6	1830-80	Daviess, Ohio, Breckinridge ..	Hawesville
Hardin	D1	1792	50	1810-80	Nelson .....	Elizabethtown
Harlan	B3	1819	72	1820-80	Floyd, Knox .....	Harlan
Harrison	B1	1793	14	1810-80	Bourbon, Scott .....	Cynthiana
Hart	D1	1819	15	1820-80	Hardin, Barrne, possibly Green .....	Mumfordsville
Henderson	E2	1798	31	1810-80	Christian .....	Henderson
Henry	C1	1798	11	1810-80	Shelby .....	New Castle
Hickman	F3	1821	8	1830-80	Caldwell, Livingston .....	Clinton
Hopkins	E2	1808	39	1810-80	Henderson .....	Madisonville
Jackson	B2	1858	13	1860-80	Rockcastle, Owsley, Madison, Clay, Estill, Laurel .....	McKee
Jefferson	C2	1780	485	1810-80	Kentucky .....	Louisville

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Jessamine	C2	1798	12	1810-80	Fayette .....	Nicholasville
Johnson	A2	1843	24	1850-80	Floyd, Morgan, Lawrence .....	Paintsville
Kenton	B1	1840	104	1840-80	Campbell .....	Covington Independence
Knott	A2	1884	20		Perry, Breathitt, Floyd, Letcher .....	Hindman
Knox	B3	1799	30	1810-80	Lincoln .....	Barbourville
Larue	C2	1843	10	1850-80	Hardin .....	Hodgenville
Laurel	B3	1825	26	1830-80	Whitley, Clay, Knox, Rockcastle .....	London
Lawrence	A2	1821	14	1830-80	Floyd, Greenup .....	Louisa
Lee	B2	1870	9	1870-80	Owsley, Breathitt, Wolfe, Estill .....	Beattyville
Leslie	B2	1878	16	1880	Clay, Harlan, Perry .....	Hyden
Letcher	A3	1842	40	1850-80	Perry, Harlan .....	Whitesburg
Lewis	B1	1806	14	1810-80	Mason .....	Vanceburg
Lincoln	C2	1780	19	1810-80	Kentucky Co., Va. ....	Stanford
Livingstone	E2	1798	7	1810-80	Christian .....	Smithland
Logan	D3	1792	22	1810-80	Lincoln .....	Russellville
Lyon	E3	1854	7	1860-80	Caldwell .....	Eddyville
McCracken	F3	1824	49	1830-08	Hickman .....	Paducah
McCreary	B3	1912	17		Wayne, Pulaski, Whitley ...	Whitley City
McLean	D1	1854	10	1860-80	Muhlenberg, Daviess, Ohio .....	Calhoun
Madison	B2	1785	31	1810-80	Lincoln .....	Richmond
Magoffin	A2	1860	14	1860-80	Floyd, Johnson, Morgan .....	Salyersville
Marion	C2	1834	17	1840-80	Washington .....	Lebanon
Marshall	E3	1842	16	1850-80	Callaway .....	Benton
Martin	A2	1870	12	1880	Lawrence, Floyd, Pike, Johnson .....	Inez
Mason	B1	1788	18	1810-80	Bourbon .....	Maysville
Meade	D1	1823	9	1830-80	Hardin, Breckinridge .....	Brandenburg
Menifee	B2	1869	5	1870-80	Powell, Wolfe, Bath, Morgan, Montgomery .....	Frenchburg
Mercer	C2	1785	15	1810-80	Lincoln .....	Harrodsburg
Metcalfe	C3	1860	10	1860-80	Monroe, Adair, Barren, Cumberland, Green .....	Edmonton
Monroe	C3	1820	14	1820-80	Barren, Cumberland .....	Tompkinsville
Montgomery	B2	1796	13	1810-80	Clark .....	Mount Sterling
Morgan	B2	1822	14	1830-80	Floyd, Bath .....	West Liberty
Muhlenberg	D3	1798	33	1810-80	Christian, Logan .....	Greenville
Nelson	C2	1784	20	1810-80	Jefferson .....	Bardstown
Nicholas	B1	1799	8	1810-80	Bourbon, Mason .....	Carlisle
Ohio	D1	1819	21	1810-80	Hardin .....	Hartford
Oldham	C1	1823	11	1830-80	Henry, Shelby, Jefferson .....	LaGrange
Owen	C1	1819	10	1820-80	Scott, Franklin, Gallatin .....	Owenton
Owsley	B2	1843	7	1850-80	Clay, Estill, Breathitt .....	Booneville
Pendleton	B1	1798	10	1810-80	Bracken, Campbell .....	Falmouth
Perry	B2	1820	47	1830-80	Clay, Floyd .....	Hazard
Pike	A2	1821	81	1830-80	Floyd .....	Pikeville
Powell	B2	1852	7	1860-80	Clark, Estill, Montgomery .....	Stanton
Pulaski	C3	1798	38	1810-80	Green, Lincoln .....	Somerset
Robertson	B1	1867	3	1870-80	Nicholas, Bracken, Mason, Fleming, Harrison .....	Mt. Olivet
Rockcastle	B2	1810	14	1810-80	Pulaski, Lincoln, Knox, Madison .....	Mount Vernon
Rowan	B2	1856	13	1860-80	Fleming, Morgan .....	Morehead
Russell	C3	1825	14	1830-80	Cumberland, Adair, Wayne ..	Jamestown
Scott	C2	1792	15	1810-80	Woodford .....	Georgetown
Shelby	C2	1792	18	1810-80	Jefferson .....	Shelbyville



### County Map of Kentucky



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Simpson	D3	1819	12	1820-80	Allen, Logan, Warren	Franklin
Spencer	C2	1824	6	1830-80	Shelby, Bullitt, Nelson	Taylorsville
Taylor	C2	1848	14	1850-80	Green	Campbellsville
Todd	D3	1819	13	1820-80	Christian, Logan	Elkton
Trigg	E3	1820	10	1820-80	Christian, Caldwell	Cadiz
Trimble	C1	1836	5	1840-80	Henry, Oldham, Gallatin	Bedford
Union	E2	1811	15	1820-80	Henderson	Morganfield
Warren	D3	1796	3	1810-80	Logan	Bowling Green
Washington	C2	1792	13	1810-80	Nelson	Springfield
Wayne	C3	1800	16	1810-80	Pulaski, Cumberland	Monticello
Webster	E2	1860	16	1860-80	Hopkins, Union, Henderson	Dixon
Whitley	B3	1818	32	1820-80	Knox	Williamsburg
Wolfe	B2	1860	8	1870-80	Owsley, Breathitt, Powell, Morgan	Campton
Woodford	C2	1788	11	1810-80	Fayette	Versailles

U. S. Census note: The Kentucky census figures for 1790 and 1800 are missing.

## Louisiana

Capital, Baton Rouge

Ownership of the Louisiana sector for the first 250 or 300 years of its discovery zig-zagged between France and Spain, until it was sold to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Some of the quaint customs of the early French settlers have been perpetuated over the years and gives the state an atmosphere of antiquity.

Every school boy and girl remember with nostalgic feelings Longfellow's "Evangeline," the poetic story of the transfer of large groups of French settlers from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. Many descendants of these Acadians still live in Louisiana where they are known as Cajuns.

Rather than to fight against the Mother Country during the Revolutionary War, many loyal Britons moved their families at that time from the Atlantic states to Louisiana where they have perpetuated themselves.

On Oct. 1, 1804 Louisiana was divided into two parts by Congressional action. The upper portion was given the name "District of Louisiana" and the lower portion "Territory of Orleans". Immediately after the formation of the Territory of Orleans, large numbers of Americans from south of the Ohio moved into the new acquisition. In 1805 Louisiana was divided into 12 counties and in 1807 the Orleans Territory was partitioned into 19 parishes.

Louisiana became the eighteenth

state in the union, when it was admitted on April 8, 1812.

Among some of the French customs still persisting in Louisiana is the designation of the counties as parishes. There is nothing different between a Louisiana parish and a county in any other state than the name. Otherwise everything is the same. Most Louisianans will forgive you should you inadvertently call Caddo Parish Caddo County.

Louisiana ranks twenty-first among the states, with its 2,683,516 inhabitants, 54.8 per cent of whom live in the cities and 45.2 per cent in the country. Some of its leading cities are New Orleans with a population of 570,445; Shreveport, 127,206; Baton Rouge 125,629; Lake Charles, 41,272; Monroe, 38,572; Alexandria, 34,913.

The 1810 U. S. Census sets the population of the state at 76,556. Each new census has seen a larger population figure for Louisiana. The largest numerical growth was between 1900 and 1910 when the population increased about 338,000, followed closely by the growth between 1940 and 1950, about 320,000.

For information regarding wills, deeds and marriages write the clerk of the respective parishes.

The State Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Dept. of Health, Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans 7, La., has records of births since 1914, some since

1870, and deaths since 1914, some since 1899. The Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Health Dept. of New Orleans, 507 Carondelet Street, has some birth, death and marriage records as far back as 1790.

Among available books dealing with Louisiana are the following:

ARTHUR, STANLEY C., *Old New Orleans. A History of the Vieux Carre, its Ancient and Historical Buildings.* 246 pp. New Orleans, 1936.

*Baptismal, Marriage and Death Records of Christ Church Episcopal Cathedral, New Orleans. 1849-1900.* Obtained at Southern Book Company, Baltimore, Md.

CURTIS, NATHANIEL C., *New Orleans, Its Old Houses, Shops and Public Buildings.* 267 pp. Philadelphia 1933.

DEILER, J. HANNO, *The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana and the Creoles of German Descent.* 136 pp. Philadelphia, 1909.

*Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Louisiana.*

*Guide to Vital Statistics Records of Church Archives in Louisiana: Vol. I, Protestant and Jewish Churches; Vol. II, Roman Catholic Churches.*

KING, GRACE. *New Orleans, The Place and the People.* 402 pp. New York 1922.

SAXON, LYLE. *Old Louisiana.* 388 pp. New York, 1941.

Louisiana Libraries — Alexandria. (Rapides), Rapides Parish Library, P. O. Box 1032; Baton Rouge, (Baton Rouge). East Baton Rouge Parish Public Library. 700 Laurel St.; Louisiana State University, Hill Memorial Library, (Lower Mississippi Valley history); New Orleans (Orleans Parish), Public Library, 1031 St. Charles Ave.; Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Audubon Place at Freret St. (Southern lore and archives); Shreveport, (Caddo), Shreve Memorial Public Library, 400 Edwards St.

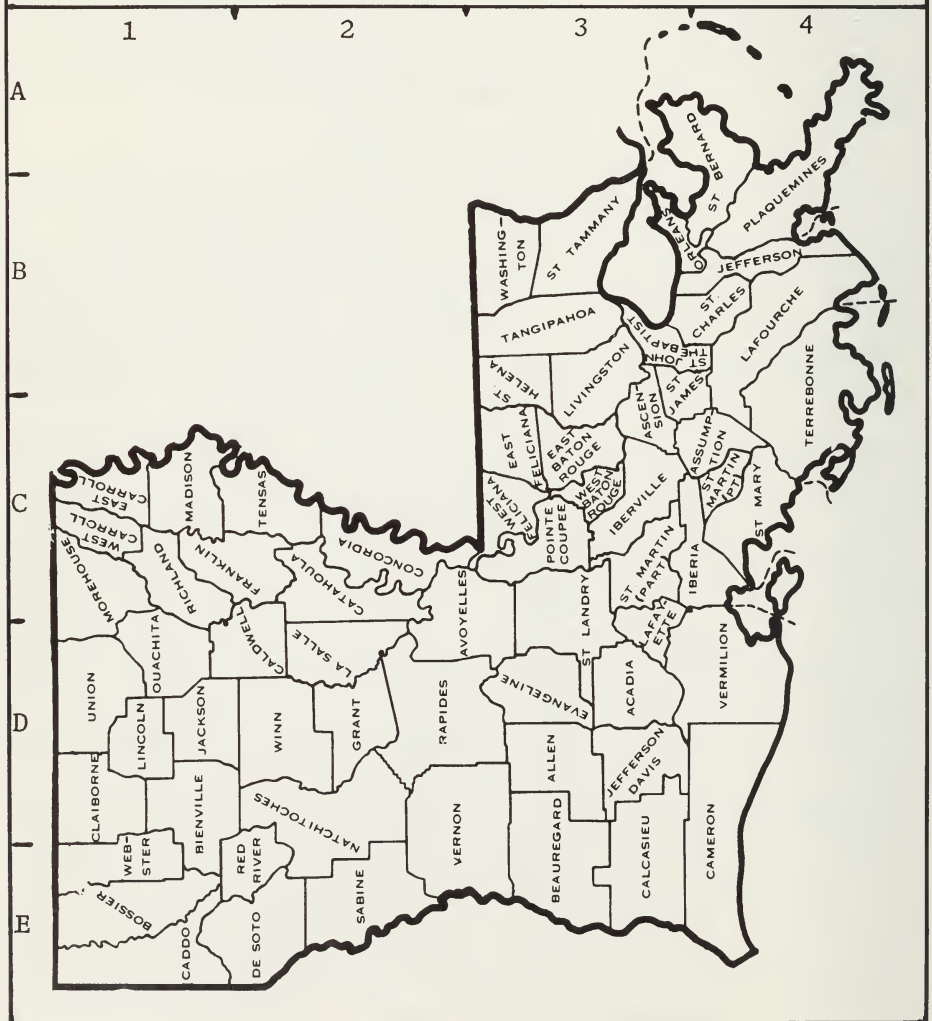
### Louisiana Parish Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent Parish	Parish Seat
Acadia	D3	1826	7		Calcasieu .....	Crowley
Allen	D3	1913	19		Calcasieu .....	Oberlin
Ascension	C3	1802	22	1810-80	St. James .....	Donaldsville
Assumption	C4	1786	17	1810-80	Original Parish .....	Napoleonville
Avoyelles	C2	1736	38	1810-80	Original Parish .....	Marksville
					Reorg. 1873	
Beauregard	E3	1913	18		Calcasieu .....	DeRidder
Bienville	D1	1848	19	1850-80	Natchitoches .....	Arcadia
Bossier	E1	1843	40	1850-80	Natchitoches .....	Benton
Caddo	E1	1838	177	1840-80	Natchitoches .....	Shreveport
Calcasieu	E3	1810	90	1840-80	St. Landry .....	Lake Charles
Caldwell	D2	1838	10	1840-80	Catahoula .....	Columbia
Cameron	D4	1870	6	1870-80	Calcasieu, Vermillion .....	Cameron
Catahoula	C2	1808	12	1810-80	.....	Harrisonburg
Claiborne	D1	1828	25	1830-80	.....	Homer
Concordia	C2	1807	14	1810-80	Catahoula, Avoyelles .....	Vidalia
De Soto	E2	1843	24	1850-80	Natchitoches .....	Mansfield
East Baton Rouge	C3	1763	158	1820-80	Original Parish .....	Baton Rouge
East Carroll	C1	1877	16	1880	Carroll .....	Lake Providence
East Feliciana	C3	1824	19	1830-80	Seceded from Feliciana .....	Clinton
Evangeline	D3	1911	32		St. Landry .....	Ville Platte
Franklin	C1	1843	29	1850-80	Catahoula .....	Winnsboro
Grant	D2	1869	14	1870-80	Rapsides, Winn .....	Colfax
Iberia	C3	1868	40	1870-80	St. Martin, St. Mary .....	New Iberia
Iberville	C3	1807	27	1810-80	Assumption, Ascension .....	Plaquemine
Jackson	D1	1823	15	1850-80	Winn .....	Jonesboro
Jefferson	B4	1825	104	1830-80	Orleans .....	Gretna
Jefferson Davis	D3	1913	26		Calcasieu .....	Jennings

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent Parish	Parish Seat
Lafayette	C3	1823	58	1830-80	Attarapas (New Rapides) St. Landry .....	Lafayette
Lafourche	B4	1807	42	1810-80	St. James, St. John, St. Charles .....	Thibodaux
LaSalle	D2	1910	13		Catahoula .....	Jena
Lincoln	D1	1873	26	1880	Bienville, Jackson, Union .....	Ruston
Livingston	B3	1832	20	1840-80	Baton Rouge, Ascension .....	Livingston
Madison	C1	1848	17	1840-80	Tensas .....	Tallulah
Morehouse	C1	1844	32	1850-80	Ouachita .....	Bastrop
Natchitoches	D2	1863	38	1810-80	Original Parish .....	Natchitoches
Orleans	B4	1718	570	1810-80	Original Parish .....	New Orleans
Ouachita	D1	1807	75	1810-80	Catahoula .....	Monroe

### Parish Map of Louisiana



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	
Plaquemines Point	A4	1807	14	1810-80	Orleans ..... Pointe a la Hache
Coupee	C3	1807	22	1810-80	Feliciana, Avoyelles ..... New Roads
Rapides	D2	1763	91	1810-80	Original Parish ..... Alexandria
Red River	E2	1871	12		Caddo, Bossier, Bienville ..... Coushatta
Richland	C1	1868	27	1870-80	Ouachita ..... Rayville
Sabine	E2	1843	21	1850-80	Natchitoches ..... Many
St. Bernard	A4		11	1810-80	Orleans ..... St. Bernard
St. Charles	B4	1785	13	1810-80	Original Parish ..... Hahnville
St. Helena	B3	1845	9	1820-80	Livingston ..... Greensburg
St. James	C4	1785	15	1810-80	Original Parish ..... Convent
St. John the Baptist	B3	1807	15	1810-80	Original Parish ..... Edgard
St. Landry	C3	1807	78	1820-80	Avoylles, Rapides ..... Opelousas
St. Martin	C3	1811	26	1810-80	..... St. Martinville
St. Mary	C4	1811	36	1820-80	Assumption ..... Franklin
St. Tammany	B3	1811	27	1820-80	Orleans ..... Covington
Tangipahoa	B3	1869	53	1870-80	Livingston, St. Tammany ..... Amite
Tensas	C2	1843	13	1850-80	Concordia ..... St. Joseph
Terrebonne	B4	1822	43	1830-80	La Fourche ..... Houma
Union	D1	1838	19	1840-80	Ouachita ..... Farmerville
Vermilion	D4	1844	37	1850-80	..... Abbeville
Vernon	D2	1871	19	1880	Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine ..... Leesville
Washington	B3	1819	48	1820-80	Original Parish ..... Franklinton
Webster	E1	1871	36	1880	Bossier, Claiborne ..... Minden
West Baton Rouge	C3	1807	12	1820-80	Baton Rouge ..... Fort Allen
West Carroll	C1	1877	17	1880	Carroll ..... Oak Grove
West Feliciana	C3	1824	10	1830-80	Feliciana ..... Saint Francisville
Winn	D2	1851	16	1860-80	Natchitoches ..... Winnfield

U. S. Census Note: Available are the following census reports from divided or discarded parishes: Attakaps, 1810; Baton Rouge, 1810; Carroll, 1840-1870; Feliciana, 1820; and Opelousas, 1810.

## Maine

Capital, Augusta

English and French explorers visited the present Maine region many times from 1498 to 1605. It was not until 1623 that the first permanent settlement was established. A community came into existence that year on the Saco River, in the extreme southwestern section. The settlers came into the district as English subjects and they brought with them the laws of England. They came with a permission granted them by the English rulers to create for themselves property in American lands.

One hundred Englishmen aboard two vessels left Plymouth on May 31, 1607. At the mouth of the Kennebec, then

known as the Sagadahoc, they established a settlement which was disbanded the next year when the remaining settlers returned to England. Some historians maintain that not all of the settlers returned to England. Some, they say, appeared in the present Pemaquid, Lincoln County, in 1608.

The appetite of many a hard-working, low paid, stay-at-home Englishman was whetted by the description of the New Land by one of the returning explorers when he wrote, "Here are no hard landlords to rack us with high rents, or extorted fines to consume us. Here, every man may be master and owner of his

own labor and land, or the greatest part, in a small time."

Various small groups brought over from England had settled along the coast of Maine where they engaged in fishing, but the first large contingent to come were the English Pilgrims or Puritans who arrived via Holland and Plymouth off Cape Cod in Massachusetts on November 11, 1620. Most of these so called dissenters came originally from Scrooby, Nottinghamshire.

In 1622 two members of the Plymouth Company in England, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason were granted all of the land between the Kennebec and the Merrimac rivers. It was about that time that Dover and Portsmouth in New Hampshire were established. Later the grant was divided, Mason taking the part that is now New Hampshire, and Gorges the eastern section, called Maine.

Late in sixteen hundred many communities existed along the coast of Maine and the many rivers in that section. Among them were Kittery, York, Kennebunk, Saco, Arundel (Kennebunkport), and several others which in that early period had a population of several thousand. Dissatisfaction among the early settlers toward the aristocratic regime of Gorges and his sons led to Maine's annexation to Massachusetts. After the death of King Charles in 1685, and the brief ascension of James II, Massachusetts suddenly lost all of its former legal standings, and landholders had to re-secure their holdings at high fees. The new land titles were recorded in Boston, but Maine also established a special land office in York.

In those early days the population east of the Kennebec River was slim, indeed, most of the settlers gathering on the ocean shore or along the rivers between the Kennebec and the Piscataqua. Among the settlements of those early seventeen hundreds were Biddeford, opposite Saco on the southwest bank of the Saco River; Portland, then known as Falmouth Neck; Berwick, on the east side of the Piscataqua, which is the border between Maine and New Hampshire; Sanford and Alford, north of Berwick and west of Biddeford; and a long line of smaller communities extending north along the western state border, such as Hollis (Little Falls), Newfield (Hubbardstown), Waterborough, (Masabesic), Limington (Ossipee), Baldwin (Flinstown), Bridgton (Bridgetown), Fryeburg (Pequawkett), and Stow.

As a county of Maine, Yorkshire from

1716 until 1760, covered the entire state. In the latter year it was divided into three counties, Lincoln, Cumberland and York. At that time the population was about 17,000, of which 10,000 lived in the cities mentioned in the sixth paragraph above. Above Oxford county, the entire section was a wilderness into which few, if any settlers, had dared to enter. For more than a hundred years transportation was one of the greatest handicaps of the settlements. Travel was mainly along the river courses. The extremely few roads then existing were in such terrible conditions that the limited number of cart roads were a dread to travelers. In many places they were almost impassable. To travel a distance less than sixty miles in those days required two long days. In the winter time, when the roads were frozen, they were in better passable condition than in the summer. For many years after settlements were established in the Maine region, most of the roads, or trails, could be used only by the horseback riders.

In 1775 both York and Biddeford were county seats or shire towns of York shire, which at that time had a population of about 15,000 or about half the population of the state. Fryeburg, on the New Hampshire borderline about 65 miles north of Kittery, was made a deed registration office for the section north of the Ossipee River in 1799.

Like York county so Cumberland county had a string of fair sized communities along the coast in those early days, including Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth (Portland), and Yarmouth. These Cumberland County coast towns had a population of a little less than ten thousand. Among the inland plantations, running almost parallel with the coast from twelve to fifteen miles, were Gorham, Windham, New Cloucester, Gray (New Boston), Raymond, Turner (Sylvester Canada), and Harrison (Otisfield). Very few, if any, settlements existed then in the eastern part of the present Oxford County, not even a road or a trail.

From the east boundary of Cumberland extended to the Canadian line, the rest of Maine formed the large county of Lincoln. Only two towns were established along the ocean in all of that territory, Topsham in the west part of the present Sagadahoc County, and Belfast in the present Waldo County. About a dozen other small communities existed along the Kennebec River for a distance of about seventy miles from its mouth. Between the northernmost Nor-

ridgewock in the present Somerset County and the coast, some of the other towns then existing were Waterville, Winslow, Sidney, Hallowell, Gardiner (Pittstown), Richmond, and Bowdoinham. Pownalborough (Dresden) was the early county seat of Lincoln County.

Before the first federal census in 1790, the Maine census was taken twice—in 1764 and 1772. The 1764 census showed the population of the three counties to be, York, 11,362; Cumberland, 8291, and Lincoln, 4,371. The 1772 census gave these figures, York, 13,398; Cumberland, 10,139, and Lincoln, 5,563.

From 1650 to 1819, Maine was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. After many attempts Maine finally succeeded in breaking away in 1819. A year later she was admitted into the union as the twenty-third state.

Although the early settlers were mainly from England, many Scotch-Irish and Huguenots came during the first century. Some German families came to Waldoboro, straight west from Rockland on the south-eastern Atlantic shore line, from 1740 to 1800. During the nineteenth century many artisans came from England, Scotland and the Scandinavian countries to work in factories and ship yards. About 1870 many Swedes settled in the northeast corner of the state as indicated by such Swedish place-names as New Sweden, Stockholm, Jemtland, and Linneus. The large lumber camps in the northwest section of the state later beckoned many Finns.

Maine has a population of 913,774. She ranks thirty-fifth in the nation. Her population is divided 51.7 per cent city and 48.3 per cent rural.

Existing conditions do not tend toward large cities in the state. None of them are in the hundred thousand class. The largest is Portland, in the southwest corner, with a population of 77,634 in the 1950 census. Other comparative cities are Lewiston, about thirty miles north of Portland, 40,974; Bangor, in the mid-southern section, about eighty-five miles northeast of Lewiston, 31,558; Auburn, the twin city of Lewiston, 23,134; Augusta, the state capital, about fifteen miles northeast of Lewiston on the Kennebec River, 20,913.

Very early in their history, Maine towns began to keep records of births, marriages and deaths. Notwithstanding the many repeated governmental changes during the first two hundred years the vital statistics of the territory were disturbed but little. Many of the records have been printed and are now in Gene-

alogical libraries in most of the states. Unpublished information may be searched in the various city offices in the state. The large majority of the early communities still existing have printed their town histories. Most of those histories contain genealogical information about the early settlers.

Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta, Maine, has records of birth, marriage, death, and divorce dating from 1892, adoption records from 1935, and about half a million birth, death, and marriage records of earlier dates. The state census records of 1850, 1860 and 1870 are also available there.

The city clerks of nearly five hundred towns and cities are in possession of the original records of vital statistics long before 1892. Authorities have reported that "the completeness of the early records varies all the way from absent to quite complete. Portland's records, for instance, are very complete and date from 1712."

In the sixteen offices of clerks of court are the records of land titles as well as the divorce records. The sixteen registrars of probate have the settlements of estates and the adoption records. They also have the 1880 census enumerations for their respective counties, but six of the sixteen, it is reported, have strangely mislaid them. The courts are located in the county seats of each county.

War service records, including graves registration, is under the office of the Adjutant General in Augusta.

The important libraries in the state are located in the following cities. Augusta (Kennebec Co.), Maine State Library, State House; Bangor (Penobscot Co.), Public Library, 145 Harlow St., (genealogies and town histories of Maine, N. H., Vt., and Mass.); Portland (Cumberland Co.), Guy Gannett Publishing Company, Press Herald-Express Library, 390 Congress St., (newspaper references); Portland Public Library, 619 Congress St.

The following reference books on Maine may help you in your research:

BANKS, CHARLES EDWARD, *Topographic-Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650*. Publ. 1937. The homes of emigrants, parishes and counties were ascertained in numerous cases.

*Documentary History of the State of Maine*, 24 volumes, 1869-1916. Maine Historical Society.

HOUSE, CHARLES J., *Names of Maine Soldiers of the American Revolution*. Bur-

leigh & Flynt, Augusta, Me., 1893. 50 pp.

LIBBY, CHARLES THORNTON; NOYES, SYBILL AND DAVIS, WALTER GODWIN, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, Five Volumes. Total pages, 795. Based largely on Col. Banks' two mammoth manuscripts, *Maine Genealogies*, which represent a life time of work in all the libraries over the country. The Southworth—Anthoensen Press, Portland, Me., 1928-38.

LIBBY, CHARLES THORNTON, *Province and Court Records of Maine*. Vol. I, 1928. Vol. II, 1931 (index).

LITTLE, GEORGE THOMAS, *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine*. About 6,000 individual biographies. Vol. I, 500 pp. Vol. II, 550 pp. Vol. III, 600 pp. Vol. IV, 633 pp. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York, 1909. (Commercial biographies should always be checked carefully.)

*Maine 1790 Census*. 105 pp. Bureau of the Census, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1908.

*Maine Register and State Reference Book*, 1852. Masters, Smith & Company, Hallowell, Me., 1852.

MARSHALL, J. M., *Buxton, Maine, Centennial Anniversary*, 288 pp. with 148 pp. of genealogy. Dresser, McLellan & Company, Portland, Me., 1874.

POPE, CHARLES HENRY, *Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire*, 1623-1660, a descriptive list drawn from the records of the colonies, towns, churches, courts, and other contemporary sources. Alphabetically arranged. 1908.

SARGENT, WILLIAM MITCHELL, *Maine Wills*, 1640-1760, 953 pp. Four indexes: Testators, Other Persons, and Miscellaneous. Brown, Thurston & Company, Portland, Me., 1887.

SCALES, JOHN, *Piscataqua Pioneers*, 1623-1775. Sketches of early settlers and the first generation of their children, who lived on both sides of the Piscataqua River, including Dover, Oyster River, Kittery, Exeter, Brewick, and Portsmouth..

SPENCER, WILBUR DANIEL, *Pioneers on Maine Rivers*, with lists to 1651. 1930.

SPRUGE'S *Journal of Maine History*, 14 vols. Printed 1913-1926.

*The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*, 1884-1898. 8 vols. Reprint of vital records, family sketches, etc. (Valuable)

UNITED STATES, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, *Bibliography of Research Projects Reports*. Check list of historical records survey publications, 1940.

**Maine Towns Organized Before 1800**

**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY** — Durham, 1772; E. Livermore, 1780; Greene,

1780; Leeds, 1780; Lewiston, 1768; Lisbon, 1788; Livermore, 1779; Minot, 1769; Turner, 1772; Webster, 1774.

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY** — Bridgton, 1768; Brunswick, 1628; Cape Elizabeth, 1630; Casco, 1729; Cumberland, 1640; Deering, 1637; Falmouth, 1632; Freeport, 1658; Gorham, 1732; Gray, 1756; Harpswell, 1659; New Gloucester, 1735; Portland, 1632; Scarborough, 1631; Standish, 1763; Windham, 1735; Yarmouth, 1636.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY** — Avon, 1790; Chesterville, 1782; Farmington, 1794; Freeman, 1797; Industry, 1793-4; Jay, 1795; New Sharon, 1794; Philips, 1790; Wilton, 1792.

**HANCOCK COUNTY** — Blue Hill, 1762; Brookline S. 1688; Bucksport, 1764; Carline, O. 1626; Demariscotta, S. 1630; Deer Isle, O. 1789; Eastbrook, S. 1800; Eden, 1763; Ellsworth, S. 1763; Gouldsborough, S. 1700; Hancock, S. 1764-5; Penobscot, S. 1765; Fremont, S. 1613.

**KENNEBEC COUNTY** — Augusta, 1761-2; Harrington, 1797; Belgrade, 1774; Bingham, 1784; China, 1774; Clinton, 1775; Fayette, 1779; Hallowell, 1771; Litchfield, 1795; Manchester, 1774; Monmouth, 1777; Pittston bef. 1676; Vassalboro, 1760; Wayne, 1773; Waterville, 1760; Windsor, 1790; Winslow, 1771; Winthrop, 1771.

**KNOX COUNTY** — Camden, 1770; Cushing, 1789; Friendship, 1750; Hope, 1782; Rockland, 1767; St. George, 1635; Thomaston, 1770; Union, 1786; Vinal Haven, 1765; Warren, 1736.

**LINCOLN COUNTY** — Boothbay, 1630; Bremen, 1735; Dresden, 1649; Edgcomb, 1744; Jefferson, bef. Rev. New Castle, 1630 Pownalsborough, 1760; Waldoborough, 1733-40; Wiscasset, 1730.

**OXFORD COUNTY** — Ondover, 1789; Bethel, 1774; Brownsfield, 1770; Buckfield, 1776; Canton, 1790; Denmark, 1788-9; Dixfield, 1793; Fryeburg, 1763; Hanover, 1774; Hartford, aft. Rev. Hebron, 1778; Hiram, 1774; Lovell, 1777; Norway, 1786; Oxford, Dur. Rev. Oxford, 1780; Rumford, 1782; Waterford, 1775.

**PENOBSCOT COUNTY**—Bangor, 1769; Carmel, 1695; Charlestown, 1795; Corinth, 1796; Eddington, 1785; Hampden, 1767; Orono, 1770; Orrington, 1770.

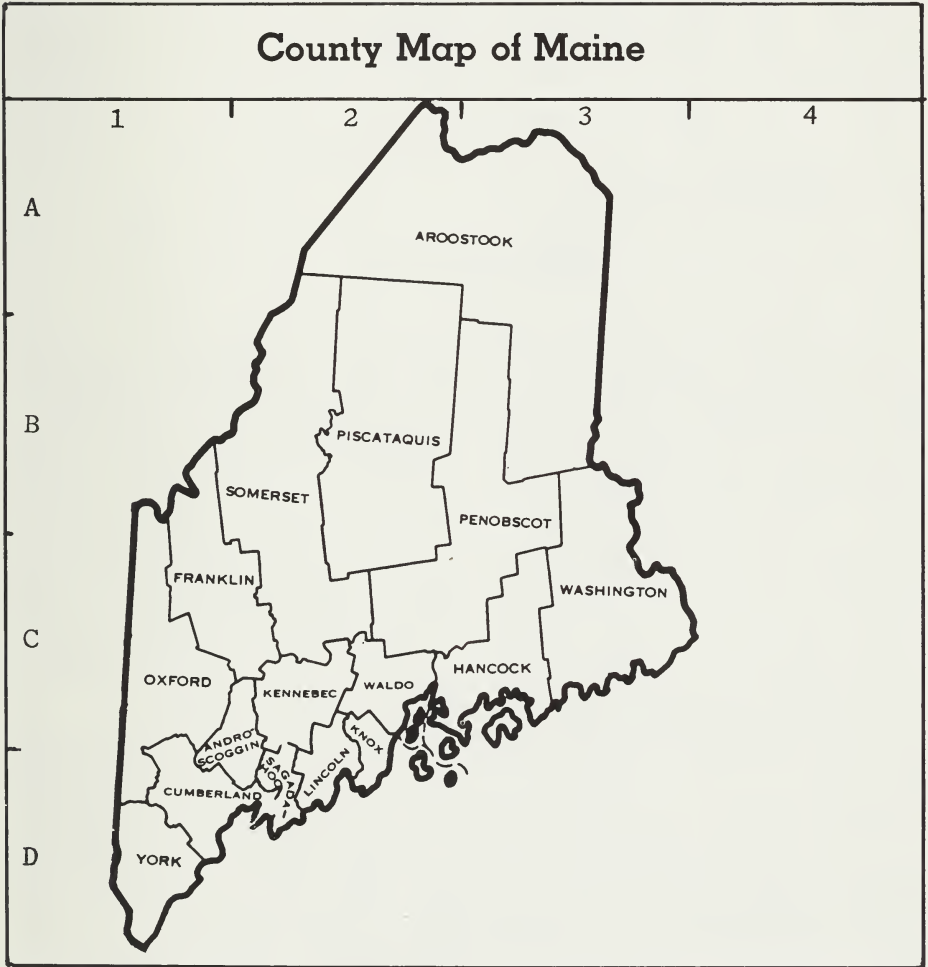
**SAGADAHOC COUNTY** — Arrowsic, 1679; Bath, 1660; Bowdoin, previous Rev. Bowdoinham, 1762; Georgetown, 1716; Richmond, 1650; Sagadahoe, 1623; Topsham, 1658; Woolwich, 1638.



**SOMERSET COUNTY** — Anson, 1798; Eastport, 1780-2; Edmonds, 1775; Har-  
Athens, 1782; Cannaan, 1770; Concord, 1762; Lunec, 1776; Machias, 1762-  
aft. Rev.; Cornville, 1794; Embden, 1779; 3; Pembroke, 1774.

**YORK COUNTY** — Acton, 1776; Al-  
fred, 1764; Berwick, 1624; Biddleford,  
1617-18; Buxton, 1772; Cornish, 1794;  
Dayton, 1664; Eliot, 1632; Hollis, 1753;  
Kittery, 1623; Lebanon, 1746; Limerick,  
1775; Lyman, 1778; N. Berwick, 1630;  
1760; Montville, 1778-9; Troy, 1778.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY** — Calais, 1745;  
bef. 1758; Cutler, 1785; Dennyville, 1786;  
1768; Wells, 1640; York, 1663.



## Maine County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Androscoggin	D1	1854	84	1860-80	Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec .....	Auburn
Aroostook	A2	1839	96	1840-80	Washington .....	Houton
Cumberland	D1	1760	169	1850-80	York .....	Portland
Franklin	C1	1838	21	1790-80	Cumberland .....	Farmington
Hancock	C3	1789	32	1800-80	Lincoln .....	Ellsworth
Kennebec	C2	1799	84	1800-80	Lincoln .....	Augusta
Knox	C2	1860	28	1860-80	Lincoln, Waldo .....	Rockland
Lincoln	D2	1760	18	1790-80	York .....	Wiscasset
Oxford*	C1	1805	44	1810-80	York, Cumberland .....	So. Paris
Penobscot	B3	1816	108	1820-80	Hancock .....	Bangor
Piscataquis	B2	1838	19	1840-80	Penobscot, Somerset .....	Dover, Foxcroft
Sagadahoc	D2	1854	21	1860-80	Lincoln .....	Bath
Somerset	B2	1809	40	1810-80	Kennebec .....	Skowhegan
Waldo	C2	1827	22	1830-80	Hancock .....	Belfast
Washington	C3	1789	35	1790-80	Lincoln .....	Machias
York**						
(shire)	D1	1638	94	1790-80	Reorg. 1658 .....	Alfred
					Original county	

\*Part of 1810 Census missing.

\*\*Part of 1800 Census missing.

## Maryland

### Capital, Annapolis

Depressed by the constant persecution in England of the members of the Roman Catholic church, with which he had become affiliated, Lord Baltimore (George Calvert), a member of Parliament and Secretary of State of James I from 1609 to 1625, sponsored movements to establish colonies in America for the persecuted religionists in his homeland. Failing in his first attempt to build a colony in Newfoundland about 1620, he persuaded the King of England to grant him land for a colony farther south along the Atlantic coast. After the grant was made, but before the charter had been signed, Lord Baltimore died. King Charles I then transferred the grant to Lord Baltimore's son, Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore.

In appreciation of the grant, Lord Baltimore named the colony in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, queen consort of King Charles I of England.

The grant included all of the land between the fortieth parallel and the southern bank of the Potomac River. The first contingent of emigrants to be shipped to the new colony in 1634 consisted of about twenty Catholic gentlemen and two hundred Protestant laborers. They established a settlement

about nine miles up the St George's river, which empties into the north side of the Potomac river, near its mouth.

Already occupying Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay, just opposite the present site of Annapolis, were William Claiborne, a Virginia planter, and a large group of settlers he had brought there from Virginia several years ahead of the Calvert colonists. Continuous warfare ensued between the two factions, as Claiborne refused to adhere to orders from the British King granting the territory to Lord Baltimore. It was not until Claiborne's death in 1677 that hostilities ceased.

The Maryland colony enjoyed a rapid growth. This was due, in a measure, to the pronouncement of its founder that religious toleration and protection would be extended to all Christians of whatever shade of religious belief who would come there to establish their homes. The Act Concerning Religion, passed by the colony in 1649, declared that "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall henceforth be troubled or molested on account of religion."

This attracted a large group of Puritans who had become disgusted with the activities of the Church of England

controlling Virginia. They left Virginia and came into Maryland. They settled and built up what is now Anne Arundel county. This influx increased the population of Maryland to about thirty thousand people.

In 1660 another migration brought many settlers to the so-called Eastern Shore, the land east of Chesapeake Bay. This movement was so great it necessitated the organization of Talbot county. About five years later, with the migration continuing steadily, Somerset county was formed south of Talbot.

During the first century of the settlement of Maryland, the settlers clung to the land along the many water courses, the rivers and the bays. No one ventured far away from the streams, which provided about the only mode of transportation in those days. It was not until about 1740 that the Appalachian section of Maryland was claimed by settlers. English, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish emigrants came up from St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince George's counties at that time. Joining with them shortly afterward were large groups of Germans who had come down from Pennsylvania. The population increased so rapidly that in 1748 Frederick county was organized in the northwest section of Maryland.

To Baltimore in 1755 came many Acadians driven from Nova Scotia. Less than forty years later another group of French people, upwards of a thousand, sought refuge in Baltimore from the race riots in Santo Domingo in 1793. From 1817 to 1847 thousands of Irish immigrants came to Baltimore as canal diggers. Later they established themselves as farmers and miners in the Appalachian section. Thousands of people who fled Germany after the 1848 Revolution in that country were given shelter in Baltimore.

The rapid increase in the Maryland population is indicated by the fact that eleven of her twenty-three counties were formed before 1700, and eight of the remaining before 1800.

Concerning vital records of Maryland, the Division of Vital Records and Statistics, Department of Health, 2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Maryland, says, "This office is primarily issuing copies of births, deaths and marriages. Our birth and death records cover the years 1898 to the present time. Our marriage records begin June 1, 1951. Marriage records prior to that date may be obtained from the clerk of the Circuit Court in the county of marriage. Deeds

may, in some cases, be found at the Clerk of Court's office in each county. Land grants are only in custody of the Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland. Wills are in the Register of Wills' Office in each county."

#### LIBRARIES IN MARYLAND

Annapolis (Anne Arundel), Maryland State Library, Court Appeals Bldg., (original files, Maryland Gazette, 1745-1845, early maps); Baltimore, (Baltimore), Maryland Historical Society Library, 201 W. Monument St.; Enoch Pratt Free Public Library, 400 Cathedral St., (Maryland newspapers); Hagerstown, (Washington), Washington County Free Public Library, 21 Summit Ave.

The following books contain valuable genealogical information:

*Archives of Maryland: Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution, 1775-1783.* 736 pp. Pub. 1900.

BALDWIN, JANE, (MRS. COTTON), *The Maryland Calendar of Wills.* 8 vols. Each volume indexed. 1635-1743. 2,579 pp.

BROMWELL, HENRIETTA ELIZABETH, *Old Maryland Families*, vital statistics, 1916.

BRUMBAUGH, GAIUS MARCUS, *Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church*, from Original Sources. Vital statistics. Valuable to researchers. Vol. 1, 513 pp. Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore 1915. Vol. II, 688 pp. Lancaster Press, Lancaster, Pa., 1928. (Southern Book Company, St. James Hotel, Charles St. at Center, Baltimore 1, Maryland.)

BURNS, ANNIE WALKER, *Maryland Genealogical and Historical Recorder*. Mimeographed. 13 vol.

....., *Abstract of Wills of Baltimore Co., 1791-1797*, 5 vols.

HAYES, JR., ROBERT F., *The Maryland Genealogical Bulletin*, 1930-44. Quarterly magazine.

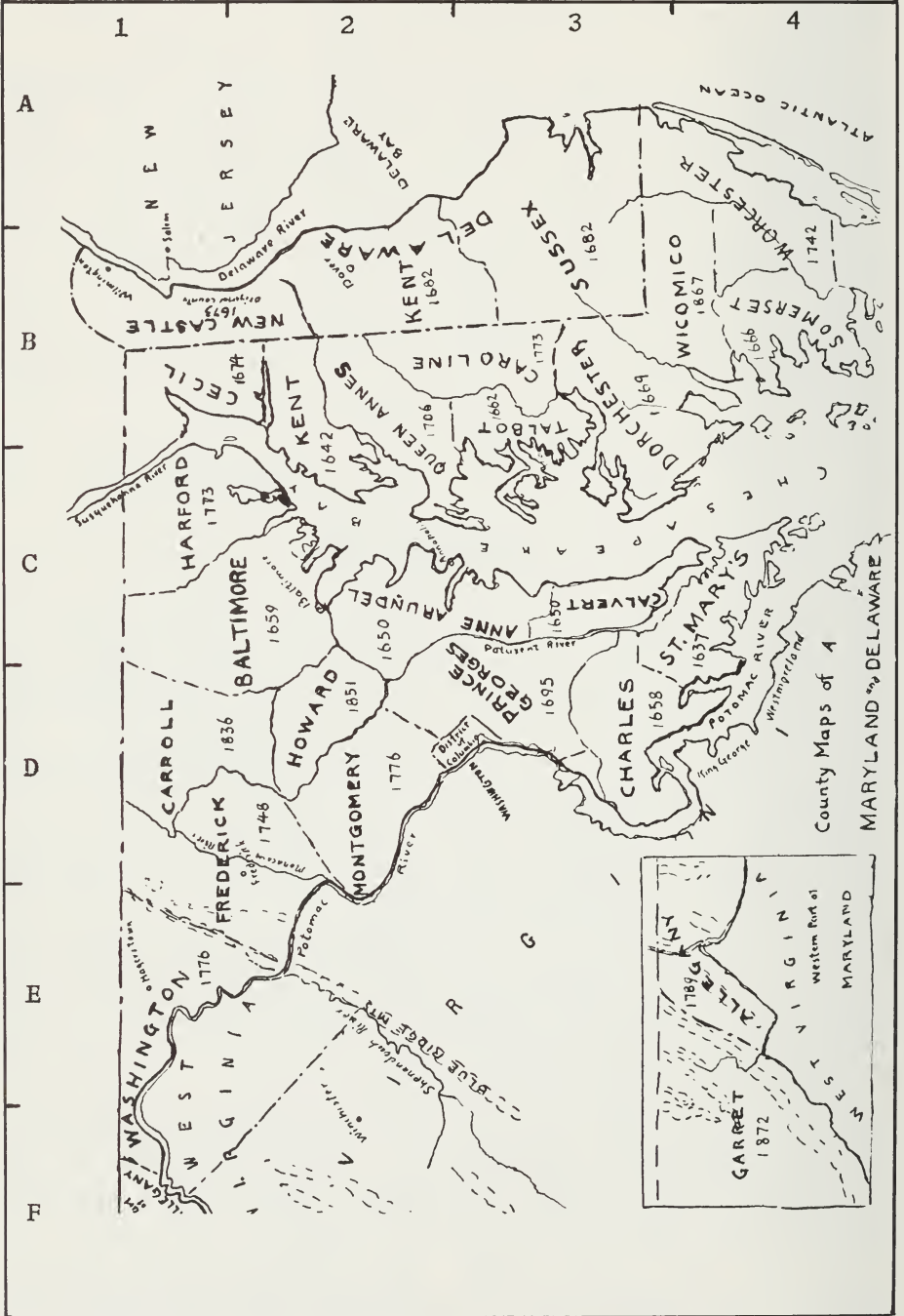
JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, *Genealogies of the Members and Record of Services of Ancestors, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland.* (Pedigrees of members.) 157 pp. Baltimore, 1905.

NEILL, REV. EDWARD D., *The Founders of Maryland.* 194 pp. Joel Munsell, Albany, 1878.

PARRAN, ALICE NORRIS, *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families. 1635 to 1935.* Series I, 1935; Series II, 352 pp., 1938. Baltimore. (Southern Book Company, St. James Hotel, Charles St. at Center, Baltimore 1, Maryland.)

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, *First Census of United States, 1790, Maryland*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1907.

# County Map of Maryland and Delaware



### Maryland County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Allegany	E4	1789	90	1800-80	Washington	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	C2	1650	117	1790-80	Original county	Annapolis
Baltimore	C1	1659	270	1790-80	Original county	Towson
Baltimore City*	C2		950	1790-80	Baltimore	Baltimore
Calvert	C3	1650	12	1800-80	Original county	Prince Frederick
Caroline	B3	1773	18	1790-80	Dorchester, Queen Annes	Denton
Carroll	D1	1836	45	1840-80	Baltimore, Frederick	Westminster
Cecil	B1	1674	33	1790-80	Kent	Elkton
Charles	D3	1658	23	1790-80	Original county	La Plata
Dorchester	B3	1669	28	1790-80	Original county	Cambridge
Frederick	D1	1748	62	1790-80	Prince Georges	Frederick
Garrett	F4	1872	21	1880	Allegany	Oakland
Harford	C1	1773	52	1790-80	Baltimore	Bel Air
Howard	D2	1851	23	1860-80	Baltimore, Anne Arundel	Ellicott City
Kent	B2	1642	14	1790-80	Original county	Chestertown
Montgomery	D2	1776	164	1790-80	Frederick	Rockville
Prince Georges	D3	1695	194	1790-80	Charles, Calvert	Upper Marlboro
Queen Annes	B2	1706	15	1790-80	Talbot	Centerville
Saint Mary's	C4	1637	29	1790-80	Original county	Leonardtown
Somerset	B4	1666	21	1800-80	Original county	Princess Anne
Talbot	B3	1662	19	1790-80	Kent	Easton
Washington	E1	1776	79	1790-80	Frederick	Hagerstown
Wicomico	B4	1867	40	1870-80	Sommerset, Worcester	Salisbury
Worcester	A4	1742	23	1790-80	Somerset	Snow Hill

\*1800 Census missing.

## Massachusetts

Capital, Boston

It was on December 11, 1620, according to the calendar then in vogue, December 21, according to our calendar that Massachusetts came into existence with the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Through the initiative of the Massachusetts Bay Company another colony was formed at Salem in 1628, and two years later more than a thousand colonists arrived founding the towns of Boston, Charleston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, and Newton, which later became Cambridge. Within ten years, more than 20,000 immigrants, almost entirely British, had landed in Massachusetts. For the first 200 years or more by far the larger number of immigrants were from England.

Disasters and political troubles of various kinds in Europe from 1850 on brought a large influx from Ireland, Germany and France. A few years later Italians, Russians, Poles, and Portuguese

came into the state to work in its rapidly growing factories, mills and fisheries. About 20 per cent of the population is foreign born.

The people of few states have been of greater assistance to the genealogical researcher than have those of Massachusetts. From its earliest days, records of all vital statistics were kept and preserved. It is said that it is easier to trace genealogy in Massachusetts than in any other state. This because more records are available. Every town not only kept records from its earliest days, but has printed those records for the convenience of the researcher.

Sixth state to join the Union, Massachusetts was admitted Feb. 6, 1788. The 1950 population was 4,690,514, a little more than 300,000 above the 1940 census figures. Yet, Massachusetts in 1950 stepped from the eighth to the ninth rank in population among the states.

Only two states, Rhode Island and New Jersey, have more people per square mile than Massachusetts, where an average of 568.1 persons live in a square mile. That Massachusetts has numerous cities is indicated by the fact that 84.4 per cent of the population live in cities and only 15.6 per cent are country dwellers. Boston is rapidly approaching the million mark in population with 801,444. Other cities with more than one hundred thousand population are Worcester, 203,486; Springfield, 162,399; Cambridge, 120,740; Fall River, 111,963, and New Bedford, 109,189.

The birth and death records since 1850 may be obtained from Registrar of Vital Statistics, 272 State House, Boston 33, Mass. Some records prior to 1850 are in the offices of the city or town clerks in localities where incidents happened. Similar records for Boston available since 1639 in the office of the City Registrar, Registry Division, Room 1004 City Hall Annex, Boston 8, Mass.

Partial marriage records from 1841, and complete from 1848 are in the office of the Division of Vital Statistics, The Secretary of State, Boston 33, Mass. Similar records in the offices of the city or town clerk where license was issued. Marriage bans may be found in respective churches in the city.

Divorce records are with the Clerk of the Superior Court or the Register of Probate in the county where divorce was granted.

The state census records at five year intervals from 1850 to 1870, inclusive, are in the office of the Secretary of State.

The records of wills, deeds and land transactions are in the office of the Secretary of State.

The city or county assessors have all records of taxpayers.

The office of the Adjutant General controls all war service records.

Every town library in Massachusetts has vital statistical records from the adjoining communities and numerous biographical and historical books and manuscripts about early residents. Among the most important libraries in the state for genealogical purposes are the following: Boston, (Suffolk), Public Library, Copley Square, (biographies, New England family genealogies, English parish registers and records, hearldry from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Holland, France, and Belgium, early American and Civil War histories, old maps, old newspapers);

Massachusetts Historical Society Library, 1154 Boylston St., (New England histories and genealogies); Massachusetts State Library, Beacon Hill, (history and newspapers); New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburn Place. (170,000 volumes of history and genealogy, and manuscript family genealogies). Cambridge, (Middlesex), Public Library, 449 Broadway, (genealogical collection); Harvard University Library, (early American newspapers). Dedham, (Norfolk), Dedham Historical Society, (considerable number of historical and family histories and diaries in books and manuscripts, town histories, family genealogies, and newspapers from earliest days); Lowell, (Middlesex), City Library, Merrimac St., (Book and manuscript genealogies); Lynn, (Essex), Public Library, North Common St., (New England histories and genealogies); New Bedford. (Bristol), Free Public Library, Pleasant Street, (southeastern Massachusetts family genealogies in books and manuscripts); Pittsfield, (Berkshire), The Berkshire Athenaeum, 44 Bank Row, (biography, Massachusetts history, New England genealogy); Salem, (Essex), Essex Institute Library, 132-134 Essex Street, (town vital statistics, family histories, and genealogies, printed and in manuscript, and genealogical and historical magazines); Springfield, (Hampden), City Library Association, 220 State Street. Westfield, (Hampden), Athenaeum, Elm Street, (vital statistic records of the city, cemetery inscriptions, death notices from newspapers, family histories, printed and manuscript).

Among the many volumes available to ease the task of the researchers of Massachusetts genealogy are the following:

BANKS, CHARLES EDWARD. *The Planters of the Commonwealth*. A study of the Emigrants and Emigration in Colonial Times: to which are added Lists of Passengers to Boston and to the Bay Colony; the Ships which brought them; their English Homes and the Places of their Settlement in Mass. 1620-1640. 229 pp. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1930.

BOLTWOOD, L. M. *Genealogies of Hadley Families*, embracing early settlers of the towns of Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst, and Granby. 168 pp. Metcalf & Company, Northampton, 1862.

First U. S. Census, 1790—*Massachusetts*, 363 pp. Government Printing Office, 1908.

HILLS, LEON CLARK. *Mayflower Planters and First Comers to Ye Olde Colonie*, 177

pp. Hills Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. 1936.

*Massachusetts Encyclopedia of Biography and Genealogy*, Vol. 1, 562 pp. Vol. II, 410 pp.

*Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*. 17 vols. of abt. 1,000 pp. each. Wright & Potter Printing Company, Boston, 1896-1908.

NASON, REV. ELIAS. *A Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts*. Map and illustrations. 576 pp. B. B. Russel, Boston, 1874.

RAND, JOHN C. *One of a Thousand*. Biographies of Massachusetts Residents. 707 pp. First National Publishing Company, Boston, 1890.

STARK, JAMES H. *The Loyalists of Massachusetts and The Other Side of the American Revolution*. With names and biographies. Fully indexed. 510 pp. The Salem Press Company, Salem, Mass., 1910.

The cities and towns of no other state have so many published community histories and vital statistics as has Massachusetts. If your ancestors were there before 1850 it would be well to check with the libraries and town clerks to ascertain what information may be had from the printed records.

The present Massachusetts counties are divided into the following townships:

**BARNSTABLE**—Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth.

**BERKSHIRE**—Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Edgemont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown, and Windsor.

**BRISTOL**—Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Rynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea, Taunton, and Westport.

**DUKES**—Chilmark, Edgartown, Gayhead, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tidbury, and West Tidbury.

**ESSEX**—Andover, Amesbury, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merriam, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, New-

buryport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham, and West Newbury.

**FRANKLIN**—Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shellburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell, and Whately.

**HAMPDEN**—Agawam, Blandford, Brimfield, Chester, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Holland, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Montgomery, Palmer, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, Wales, Westfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham.

**HAMPSHIRE**—Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, East Hampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hardely, Southampton, Ware, West Hampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington.

**MIDDLESEX**—Acton, Arlington, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Lowell, Malden, Marlborough, Medford, Melrose, Nation, Newton, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Sherborn, Shirley, Sommerville, Stoneham, Stow, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Westford, Weston, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn.

**NANTUCKET**—Nantucket.

**NORFOLK**—Avon, Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Holbrook, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth, and Wrentham.

**PLYMOUTH**—Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Rockland, Scituate, West Bridgewater, Wareham, and Whitman.

**SUFFOLK**—Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop.

**WORCESTER**—Ashburnham, Athol,

Auburn, Barre, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millburg, Millville, New Braintree, North Borough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, South Bridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, Westborough, West Brookfield, West Boylston, Westminster, Winchendon, and Worcester.

#### Massachusetts Towns Organized

Before 1800

**BARNSTABLE COUNTY** — Barnstable, 1638; Chatham, 1712; Dennis, 1798; Eastham, 1651; Falmouth, 1694; Harwich, 1694; Nawssett, 1643; Orleans, 1747; Provincetown from Eastham, Sandwich, 1630; Suckanasset, 1670; Truro, 1709; Wellfleet, 1763; Yarmouth, 1639.

**BERKSHIRE COUNTY** — Adams, 1778; Alford, 1773; Becket, 1765; Cheshire, 1793; Clarksburg, 1798; Dalton, 1784; Egremont, 1760; Gagesborough, 1771; Great Barrington, 1761; Hancock, 1776; Lanesborough, 1765; Lee, 1777; Lenox, 1767; Loudon, 1773; Mount Washington, 1779; New Ashford, 1781; New Marlborough, 1759; Partridgefield, 1771; Pittsfield, 1771; Richmond, 1766; Richmond, 1785; Sandisfield, 1762; Savoy, 1797; Sheffield, 1733; Stockbridge, 1739; Tyringham, 1762; Washington, 1777; W. Stockbridge, 1774; Williamtown, 1765; Windsor, 1778.

**BRISTOL COUNTY** — Attleboro, 1694; Berkley, 1735; Dartmouth, 1652; Dighton, 1712; Easton, 1725; Freetown, 1683; Mansfield, 1770; New Bedford, 1787; Norton, 1710; Raynham, 1731; Rehobath, 1645; Somerset, 1790; Swansea, 1668; Taunton, 1639; Westport, 1787.

**DUKES COUNTY** — Chilmark, 1695; Edgartown, 1671; Tisbury, 1671, orig. Middletowne.

**ESSEX COUNTY** — Amesbury, 1668, name ch. fr. Salisbury-new-town; Andover, 1646; Beverly, 1668; Boxford, 1694; Bradford, 1675; Danvers, 1752; Gloucester, 1642; Hamilton, 1793; Haverhill, 1641; Ipswich, 1634; Lynn, 1637; Lynnfield, 1782; Manchester, 1645; Marblehead, 1633; Methuen, 1725; Middleton, 1728; Newbury, 1635; New-

buryport, 1764; Rowley, 1639; Salem, 1630; Salisbury, 1640; Saugus, 1631, name ch. to Lynn; Topsfield, 1648; Wenham, 1643.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY** — Ashfield, 1765; Bernardstown, 1765; Buckland, 1779; Charlemont, 1765; Colrain, 1761; Conway, 1767; Deerfield, 1677; Gill, 1793; Greenfield, 1753; Hawley, 1792; Heath, 1785; Huntstown, 1736; Leverett, 1774; Leyden, 1784; Montague, 1754; New Salem, 1753; Northfield, 1714; Orange, 1783; Rowe, 1785; Sherburne, 1786; Shutesbury, 1761; Sunderland, 1718; Warwick, 1763; Wendall, 1781; Whateley, 1771.

**HAMPDEN COUNTY** — Blandford, 1741, Orig. Glasgow; Brimfield, 1714; Chester, 1783; Orig. Murrayfield; Granville, 1754; Longmeadow, 1783; Ludlow, 1774; Monson, 1760; Montgomery, 1780; Murrayfield, 1765; Palmer, 1752; Russell, 1792; South Brimfield, 1762; Southwick, 1770; Springfield, 1641; Westfield, 1669; West Springfield, 1774; Wilbraham, 1763.

**HAMPSHIRE COUNTY** — Amherst, 1759; Belchertown, 1761; Chesterfield, 1762; Cummington, 1779; Easthampton, 1785; Goshen, 1781; Granby, 1768; Greenwich, 1754; Hadley, 1661; Hatfield, 1670; Middlefield, 1783; Northampton, 1656; Norwich, 1773; Pelham, 1743; Plainfield, 1785; Southampton, 1753; South Hadley, 1783; Ware, 1761; Westhampton, 1775; Williamsburg, 1771; Worthington, 1768.

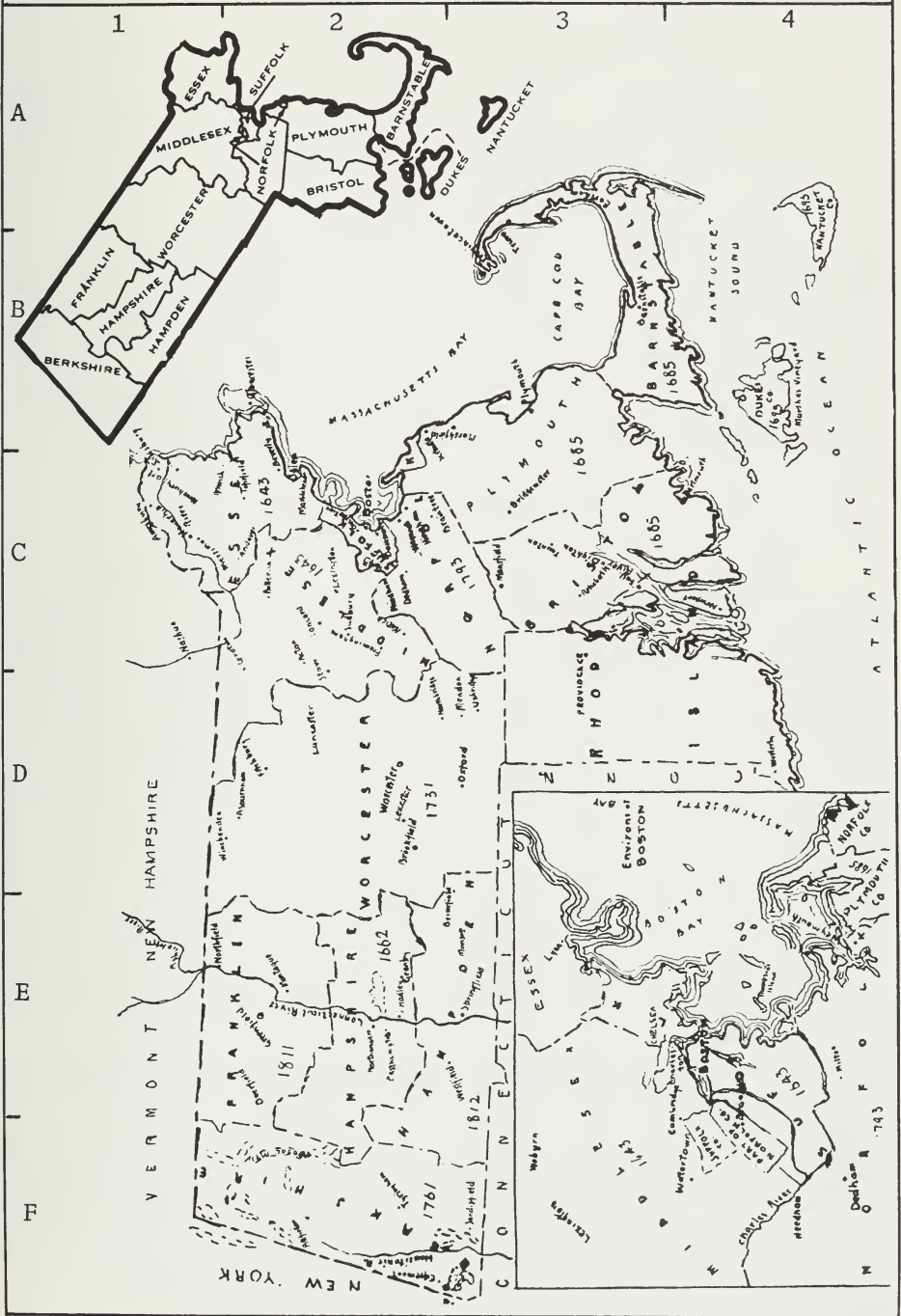
**MIDDLESEX COUNTY** — Acton, 1755; Ashby, 1767; Bedford, 1729; Billerica, 1655; Boxborough, 1783; Burlington, 1799; Cambridge, 1630; Carlisle, 1780; Charlestown, 1630; Chelmsford, 1655; Concord, 1635; Dracut, 1702; Dunstable, 1680; E. Sudbury, 1780; Farmingham, 1675; Groton, 1655; Holliston, 1724; Hopkinton, 1715; Lexington, 1713; Littleton, 1715; Malden, 1649; Marlborough, 1660; Medford, 1630; Natick, 1661; Newton, 1691; Pepperell, 1733; Reading, 1644; Sherburn, 1674; Shirley, 1753; Stoneham, 1725; Stow, 1683; Studbury, 1639; Tewksbury, 1734; Townsend, 1732; Tynesborough, 1732; Waltham, 1738; Waltertown, 1630; Westford, 1729; Weston, 1713; Wilmington, 1730; Woburn, 1642.

**NANTUCKET COUNTY, Orig. 1695 (Island).** Nantucket, 1795; Sherburn, 1687.

**NORFOLK COUNTY** — Bellingham, 1719; Braintree, 1640; Brookline, 1705; Canton, 1797; Cohasset, 1700; Dedham,



# County Map of Massachusetts



1636; Dorchester, 1630; Dover, 1784; Berlin, 1784; Bolton, 1738; Boyleston, Foxsborough, 1778; Franklin, 1778; 1786; Brookfield, 1673; Charlton, 1755; Medfield, 1650; Medway, 1713; Milton, Douglas, 1746; Dudley, 1732; Fitchburg, 1652; Needham, 1711; Quincy, 1792; 1764; Gardner, 1785; Gerry, 1786; Graf-Randolph, 1793; Roxbury, 1630; Sharon, 1735; Hardwick, 1739; Harvard, 1783; Stoughton, 1726; Stoughtonham, 1732; Holden, 1741; Hubbardtown, 1767; 1765; Walpole, 1724; W. Roxbury, 1772; Hutchinson, 1774; Lancaster, 1653; Leicester, 1713; Leominster, 1740; Lunenberg, 1728; Mendon, 1667; Milford, 1712; Bridgewater, 1656; Carver, 1790; 1780; New Braintree, 1751; New Sherburn, 1745; Northborough, 1766; Northbridge, 1772; Oakham, 1693; Oxford, 1693; Paxton, 1765; Petersham, 1754; Princeton, 1759; Royalston, 1765; Rutland, 1714; Shrewsbury, 1720; Southborough, 1727; Spencer, 1753; Sterling, 1781; Sturbridge, 1738; Sutton, 1714; Templeton, 1762; Upton, 1735; Uxbridge, 1727; Westborough, 1717; Western, 1742; Westminster, 1759; Winchenden, 1754; Worcester, 1684.

**PLYMOUTH COUNTY** — Abington, 1712; Bridgewater, 1656; Carver, 1790; Duxbury, 1637; Halifax, 1734; Hanover, 1727; Hingham, 1635; Hull, 1644; Kingston, 1726; Marshfield, 1642; Middleborough, 1669; Pembroke, 1712; Plymouth, 1620; Plympton, 1707; Rexhame, 1642, name ch. to Marshfield. Rochester, 1686; Scituate, 1633; Wareham, 1739.

**SUFFOLK COUNTY** — Boston, 1630; Chelsea, S. 1739.

**WORCESTER COUNTY** — Ashburnham, 1765; Athol, 1762; Barre, 1776;

### Massachusetts County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Barnstable	B3	1685	47	1790-80	Middlesex .....	Barnstable
Berkshire	E2	1761	133	1790-80	Hampshire .....	Pittsfeild
<sup>1</sup> Bristol	C3	1685	382	1790-80	Middlesex .....	New Bedford, Fall River
Dukes	B4	1695	6	1790-80	(Martha's Vineyard) .....	Edgartown
Essex	C1	1643	522	1790-80	Original county .....	Lawrence, Newburyport, Salem
Franklin	E2	1811	53	1790-80	Hampshire .....	Greenfield
Hampden	E3	1812	368	1820-80	Hampshire .....	Springfield
Hampshire	E2	1662	88	1790-80	Middlesex .....	Northampton
<sup>2</sup> Middlesex	C2	1643	1065	1790-80	Original county .....	Cambridge, Lowell
Nantucket	A4	1695	3	1790-80	Formerly in N. Y. ....	Nantucket
<sup>3</sup> Norfolk	C2	1793	392	1800-80	Suffolk .....	Dedham
Plymouth	C3	1685	189	1790-80	Suffolk .....	Plymouth
Suffolk*	C2	1643	897	1790-80	Original county .....	Boston
Worcester	D2	1731	546	1790-80	Suffolk .....	Fitchburg, Worcester

Unlike most other states, in Massachusetts some counties have two county seats. For example in:

<sup>1</sup>Bristol County, Taunton has all the old records as well as those to date for the northern part of the county, while the present records for the southern part of the county are at Fall River.

<sup>2</sup>Middlesex County the records from about 1890 or 1895 for the northern part of the county are at Lowell, while all the county records from 1643 to 1890 or 1895, and then up to the present for the southern part of the county are at East Cambridge.

<sup>3</sup>Norfolk County originally was part of the northeastern section of Massachusetts and some towns at present part of New Hampshire. The old records are now at Salem in Essex County which originally included most of Norfolk County.

\*Part of 1800 Census missing.

# Michigan

## Capital, Lansing

Like the Spaniards, the French had little interest in America only to the extent of securing immediate wealth. They had little or no interest in colonizing the country and getting its wealth through the productive power of its soil.

For some time after France obtained possession of American territory, a considerable outpost had been maintained at Detroit. This regime came to an end in 1763. Michigan then became part of Quebec territory, under which jurisdiction it remained for twenty years.

It was in 1783 that it was again under the claim of America. For a short time, the Indians, egged on by the British, inflicted considerable damage to the Americans in that section. This ended about 1795 when American troops under the command of General Anthony Wayne cleaned up the situation by herding the Indians farther west.

From 1787 until 1800 the Michigan section was part of the Northwest Territory, and from 1800 to 1805 it was connected with the Ohio and the Indian Territories.

Although the first American settlers began coming to Michigan from New England about 1796, it was not until about twenty-two years later that any appreciable influx of settlers was noted. Many came in 1818 to participate in the first public land sales. The commencing of work on the Erie Canal in that year drew many New Englanders to the Michigan sections. The completion of that important canal in 1825 added new stimulus to the migrations. That same year many came to work on the road construction headed toward Chicago.

With the construction of the territorial road through the Kalamazoo Valley in 1829, many New Englanders established themselves in the Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Allegan counties. The following year saw the Saginaw Valley, including the counties of Shiawassee, Saginaw and Bay, beginning to fill up with permanent residents. The growth had been so constant and rapid during the first years of the new century that by 1836 fourteen counties had

been established in the territory.

In 1837 Michigan became the twenty-sixth state in the Union.

By 1840 immigration had increased to such an extent that about half of the southern peninsula was cultivated by eager land-seekers who had come from New York, the New England section, and from Germany.

A fifty year boom, from 1840 to 1890, attracted tens of thousands of workers into the lumber camps and the mining camps of Michigan, where they extracted the valuable and plentiful copper and iron ores from the rich mineral deposits of the state.

To secure the needed man-power to work these rich deposits men were induced to come there from Canada, Ireland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Wales, Poland, Italy and England. The tin mines of Cornwall, England, transplanted hundreds of expert miners into the Michigan mining camps.

Also during that time large groups of religious refugees from Holland settled around Grand Rapids and the western coast of the state.

But the real influx of emigrants came around 1900 with the beginning of the auto industry. Hundreds of thousands, attracted by the large wages paid at the auto plants, converted Detroit almost over night into one of the most important industrial centers in the world. As a result, half of the nearly seven million people inhabiting Michigan live in Wayne County, while the population of the other eighty-two Michigan counties ranged from three thousand in Oscoda County to 288,000 in Kent County, with Grand Rapids as the county seat. Thirteen of Michigan's counties have populations exceeding one hundred thousand.

Michigan's population is 6,371,766, the seventh largest of any state in the Union. Of these 70.7 per cent live in cities, 29.3 per cent in rural areas. Among the largest cities are Detroit, 1,849,568; Grand Rapids, 176,516; Flint, 163,143; Dearborn, 94,994; Saginaw, 92,918; Lansing 92,129.

Birth, marriage, and death records before 1867 are handled by the Clerk of the Circuit Court where incident occurred. Since then at the State Depart-

ment of Health, Lansing, Michigan. The Clerk of the Probate Court supervises all court records, such as wills, and probate matters. The Register of Deeds of each county handles all matters pertaining to land titles.

For available census records see the section headed, "Michigan County Histories."

The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, % Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, Detroit 2, Mich., publish the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine which started as a monthly but later changed to a bimonthly. Inquiries on Michigan history and genealogy may be sent to the address above.

Following is a partial list of Michigan libraries:

Ann Arbor, (Washtenaw), University of Michigan, William L. Clements Library, South University Ave., (early state histories); Cadillac, (Wexford), Public Library; County Library, Shelby St.; Detroit, (Wayne), Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., (historical collections); Wayne County Public Library, 3661 Trumbull; Flint, (Genesee), Public Library, E. Kearsley & Clifford Sts.; County Library; Grand Rapids, (Kent), Public Library, Ill. Library St., (state history, genealogical collection); County Public Library, 1961 Godfrey Ave., SW; Lansing, (Ingham), Public Library, 210 W. Shiawassee St.; State Library, State Office Bldg.; Wyandotte, (Wayne), Bacon Memorial Public Library, 2613 Biddle Ave., (local history).

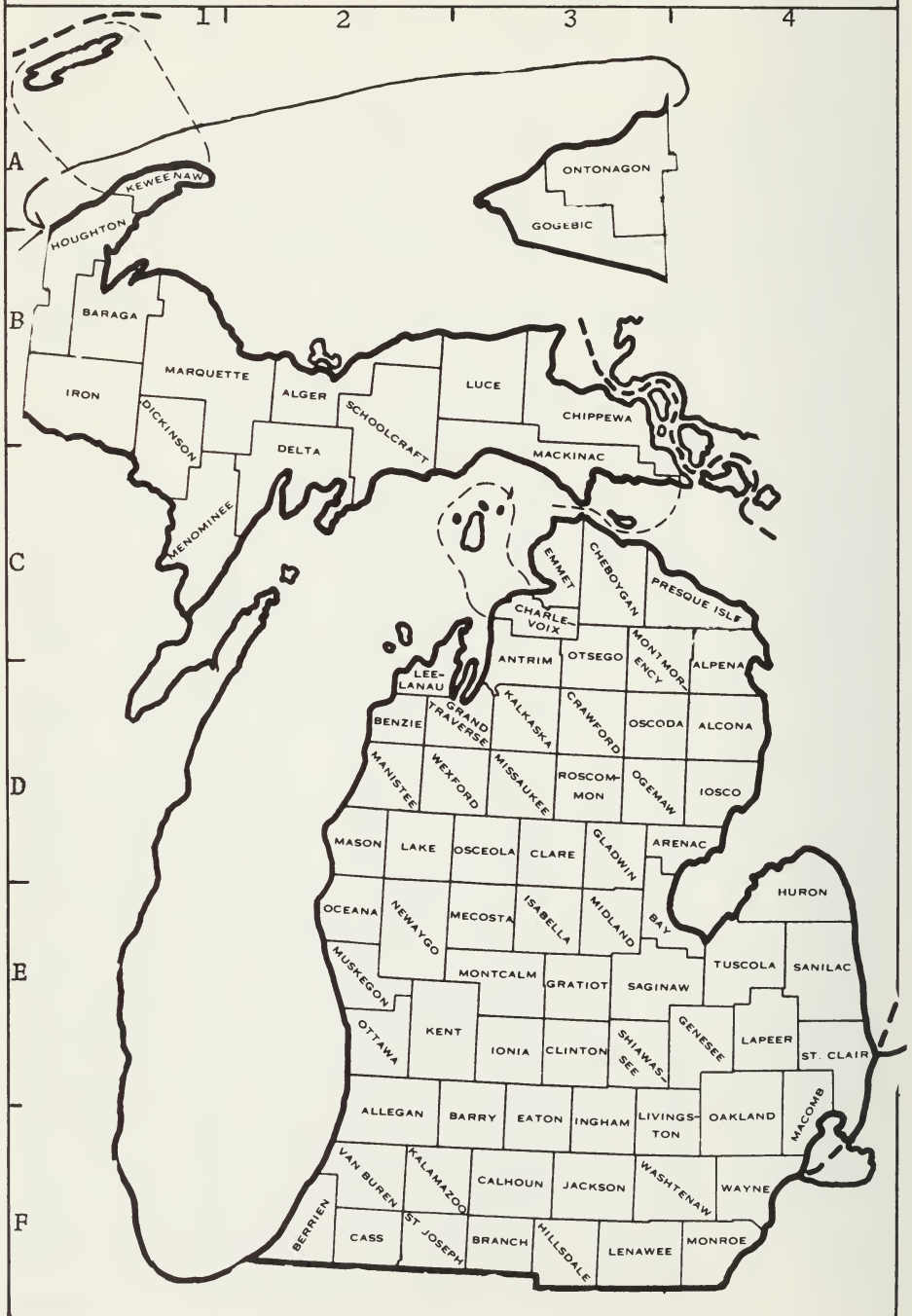
### Michigan County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Alcona	D4	1869	6	1860-80	Alpena .....	Harrisville
Alger	B2	1885	10		Schoolcraft .....	Munising
Allegan	F2	1835	47	1840-80	Kalamazoo .....	Allegan
Alpena	D4	1857	22	1860-80	Presque Isle .....	Alpena
Antrim	D3	1843	11	1860-80	Cheboygan .....	Bellaire
Arenac	D4	1883	10		Bay .....	Standish
Baraga	B1	1875	8	1880	Houghton .....	L'Anse
Barry	F3	1839	26	1840-80	Eaton .....	Hastings
Bay	E3	1857	88	1860-80	Saginaw, Midland .....	Bay City
Benzie	D2	1869	8	1870-80	Manistee, Traverse .....	Beulah
Berrien	F2	1829	116	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	St. Joseph
Branch	F3	1829	30	1840-80	St. Joseph .....	Coldwater
Calhoun	F3	1829	121	1840-80	Indian Lands .....	Marshall
Cass	F2	1829	28	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	Cassopolis
Charlevoix	C3	1869	13	1870-80	Manitou Otsego .....	Charlevoix
Cheboygan	C3	1840	14	1860-80	Antrim, Unorganized Terr. ....	Cheboygan
Chippewa	B3	1826	29	1830-80	Mackinac .....	Sault Ste. Marie
Clare	D3	1871	10	1870-80	Isabella .....	Harrison
Clinton	E3	1839	31	1850-80	Shiawassee .....	St. Johns
Crawford	D3	1818	4	1820-80	Original county .....	Grayling
Delta	C2	1861	33	1860-80	Schoolcraft .....	Escanaba
Des Moines		1834			Disorganized .....	
Dickinson	B1	1891	25		Marquette .....	Iron Mountain
Eaton	F3	1829	40	1840-80		
		-1837			Kalamazoo .....	Charlotte
Emmett	C3	1853	17	1860-80	Mackinac .....	Petoskey
Genesee	E4	1836	271	1840-80	Oakland .....	Flint
Gladwin	D3	1855	9	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Gladwin
Gogebic	A3	1881	27		Ontonagon .....	Bessemer
Grand Travers	D2	1851	29	1860-80	Traverse, Antrim .....	Traverse City

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Gratiot	E3	1855	33	1860-80	Saginaw	Ithaca
Hillsdale	F3	1835	32	1840-80	Lenawee	Hillsdale
Houghton	B1	1845	40	1850-80	Schoolcraft	Houghton
Huron	E4	1840	33	1850-80		
Organized		1859			Sanilac, Tuscola	Bad Axe
Ingham	F3	1838	173	1840-80	Unorganized Territory	Mason
Ionia	E3	1837	38	1830-80	Unorganized Territory	Ionia
Iosco	D4	1857	11	1860-80	Originally Kanotin	Tawas City
Iron	B1	1885	18		Marquette	Crystal Falls
Isabella	E3	1831	29	1860-80	Unorganized Territory	Mt. Pleasant
Jackson	F3	1832	108	1840-80	Washtenaw	Jackson
Kalamazoo	F2	1829	127	1840-80	St. Joseph	Kalamazoo
Kalkaska	D3	1871	5	1870-80	Crawford	Kalkaska
Kent	E2	1836	288	1840-80	Unorganized Territory	Grand Rapids
Keweenaw	A1	1861	3	1870-80	Houghton	Eagle River
Lake	D2	1871	5	1870-80	Osceola	Baldwin
Lapeer	E4	1835	36	1840-80	St. Clair	Lapeer
Leelanau	D2	1863	9	1860-80	Grand Traverse	Leland
Lenawee	F3	1822	65	1830-80	Indian Lands	Adrian
Livingston	F3	1836	27	1840-80	Shiawassee	Howell
Luce	B3	1887	8		Chippewa	Newberry
Mackinac	C3	1818	9	1820-80	Original county	St. Ignace
Macomb	F4	1818	185	1820-80	Original county	Mt. Clemens
Manistee	D2	1855	19	1860-80	Wexford	Manistee
Marquette	B1	1851	48	1860-80	Schoolcraft	Marquette
Mason	D2	1855	20	1850-80	Newaygo	Ludington
Mecosta	E3	1859	19	1860-80	Isabella	Big Rapids
Menominee	C1	1863	25	1870-80	Marquette	Menominee
Midland	E3	1850	36	1850-80	Saginaw	Midland
Missaukee	D3	1871	7	1870-80	From unorganized lands in 1840, reorganized in 1871	Lake City
Monroe	F4	1817	76	1820-80	Original county	Monroe
Montcalm	E3	1831	31	1850-80	Isabella	Stanton
Montmorency	D3	1881	4		Alpena	Atlanta
Muskegon	E2	1859	122	1860-80	Newaygo	Muskegon
Newaygo	E2	1851	22	1850-80	Unorganized Territory	White Cloud
Oakland	F4	1819	396	1820-80	Original county	Pontiac
Oceana	E2	1855	16	1840-80	Newaygo	Hart
Ogemaw	D3	1875	9	1880	Ionia	West Branch
Ontonagon	A3	1848	10	1850-80	Houghton	Ontonagon
Osceola	D3	1867	14	1860-80	Missaukee, Mecosta	Reed City
Oscoda	D3	1869	3	1870-80	Unorganized lands	Mio
Otsego	D3	1875	6	1880	Unorganized lands	Gaylord
Ottawa	E2	1837	74	1840-80	Allegan	Grand Haven
Presque Isle	C4	1871	12	1860-80	Unorganized lands	Rogers
Roscommon	D3	1875	6	1880	Crawford	Roscommon
Saginaw	E3	1835	154	1840-80	Unorganized lands	Saginaw
St. Clair	E4	1822	92	1830-80	Original county	Port Huron
St. Joseph	F2	1828	35	1830-80	Indian lands	Centerville
Sanilac	E4	1848	31	1850-80	St. Clair	Sandusky
Schoolcraft	B2	1848	9	1850-80	From Upper Peninsula	Manistique
Shiawassee	E3	1822	46	1840-80	Indian lands	Corunna
Tuscola	E4	1850	38	1850-80	Sanilac	Caro
Van Buren	F2	1837	39	1830-80	Indian lands	Paw Paw
Washtenaw	F3	1826	135	1830-80	Original county	Ann Arbor
Wayne	F4	1815	2435	1820-80	Original county	Detroit
Wexford	D2	1830	19	1870-80	Originally "Kautawaufet" changed 1868	Cadillac

# County Map of Michigan



# Minnesota

Capital, St. Paul

Minnesota, with its more than ten thousand lakes, began to attract sturdy Scandinavian settlers to its borders shortly after 1851 when the land west of the Mississippi was procured from the Indians. Several years prior to that, Yankees from the east and north-east, largely from Maine, had been pulled there by its infant lumber industry, which in succeeding decades drew thousands to its borders. When the Scandinavian influx began, it is estimated that less than 5,000 persons lived in the territory.

The earliest white people to visit the section were the Catholic missionaries and fur traders. Chief among the missionaries was Father Hennepin, who has been honored by having a county and one of the main streets in Minneapolis named after him. He came there about 1680 and floated down the Mississippi in a canoe.

When the northern iron mines began to be developed in the 1880's, Finns and Slavs came there by the tens of thousands. Poland, Lithuania and the Balkans furnished much of the labor for the rapidly growing packing plants around the Twin cities at the beginning of the present century.

The progenitors of the present Minnesota generation came mainly from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Canada, Finland, Poland and Russia.

Minnesota became an organized territory on March 3, 1849, and a state, the thirty-second in the Union, May 11, 1858. The 1950 census showed a population of 2,982,483, a little less than 200,000 more than in the previous census. Both of those census ratings placed Minnesota as the eighteenth ranking state in the Union.

The largest cities in Minnesota are Minneapolis, 521,718; St. Paul, 311,349; Duluth, 104,511; Rochester, 29,885; St. Cloud 28,410.

The first United States Census, a

special enumeration, was taken in Minnesota in 1857, followed by the regular 1860 census. In 53 of her 87 counties the 1870 census reports are missing. These counties are indicated in the "Minnesota County Histories", which follows.

Birth and death records before 1900 and all marriage records are in the offices of the clerks of the District Court in the respective counties. The birth and death records after 1900 are in the office of State Department of Health, Division of Birth and Death Records, 469 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.

Records of wills, and all probate of estates are in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court in the county court house, while the records of deeds and mortgages are handled by the register of deeds in the county seat.

Books which may help you in your research are:

HOLCOMBE, MAJ. R. I. AND BINGHAM, WILLIAM H.. *Compendium of History and Biography of Minneapolis and Hennepin County Minnesota*. Pub. 1914, Henry Taylor & Co. Minneapolis.

*History of Steele and Wasega Counties, Minnesota*. Pub. 1887 Union Publishing Co., Chicago, being an album of history and biography, embracing sketches of the villages, cities and townships, portraits of prominent citizens, old settlers, etc.

Some of the libraries of Minnesota which may give you assistance in your search of that area are:

Minneapolis, (Hennepin), Public Library, 1001 Hennepin Ave. (Scandinavian and local history); Northfield, (Rice), St. Olaf College, Rolvaag Memorial Library, (Norwegian collections); St. Paul, (Ranisey), Minnesota Historical Society Library, (Minnesota, West, Northwest, Canadian collections, biography, genealogy, local history, Scandinavian-Americans); Public Library 4th & Washington Sts.; St. Peter, (Nicollet), Gustavus Adolphus College, Folke Bernadotte Memorial Library, (Swedish collections).

## Minnesota County Histories

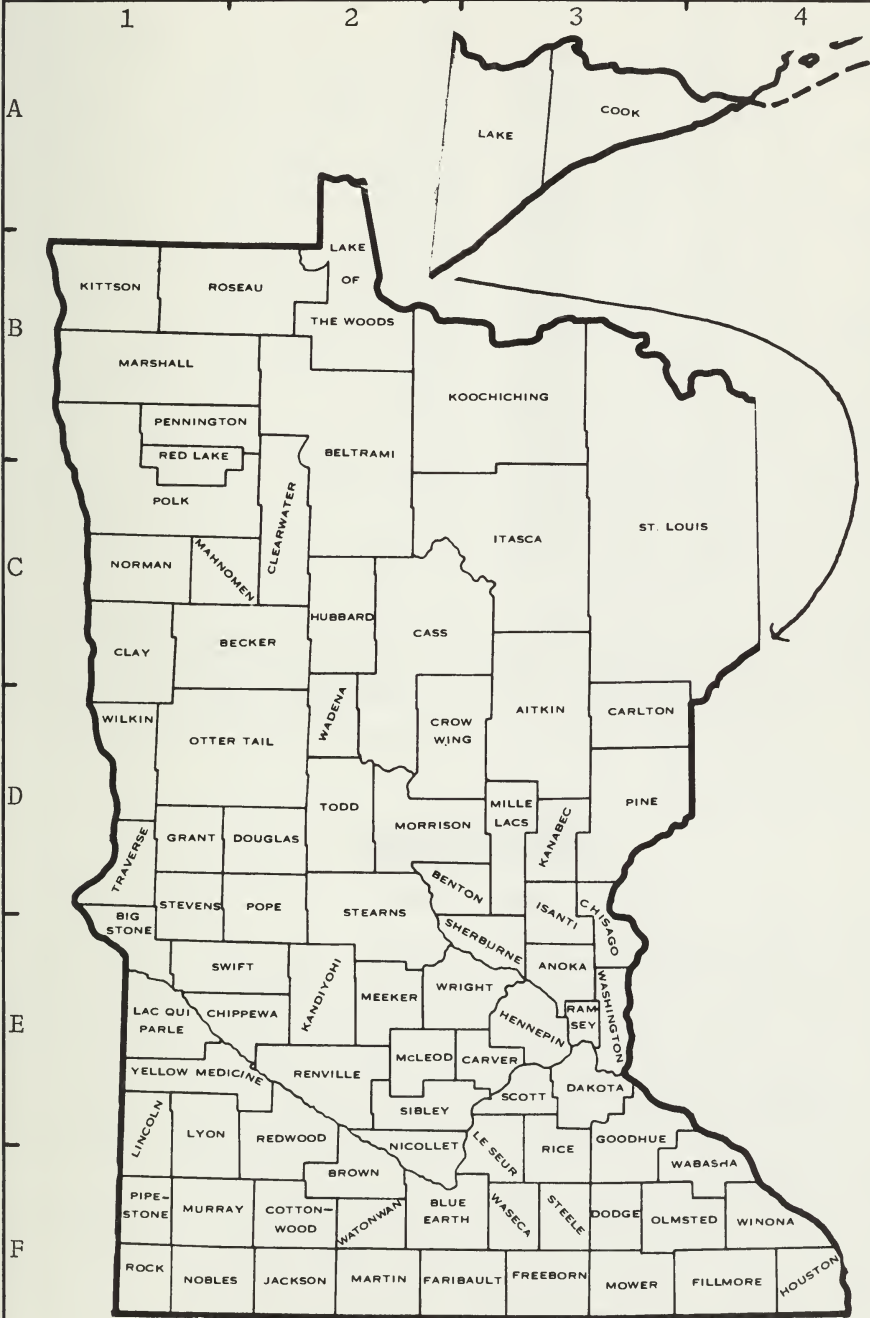
(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Aitkin	D3	1873	14	*1860-80	Cass, Itasca .....	Aitkin
Anoka	E3	1869	36	*1857-80	Hennepin .....	Anoka

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Becker	C2	1871	25	*1860-80	Indian Lands .....	Detroit Lakes
Beltrami	B2	1870	25	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Bemidji
Benton	D2	1849	16	*1850-80	Original county .....	Foley
Big Stone	E1	1862	10	1880	Pierce .....	Ortonville
Blue Earth	F2	1853	38	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Mankato
Brown	F2	1855	26	*1857-80	Nicollett .....	New Ulm
Carlton	D3	1855	25	*1857-80	Pine .....	Carlton
Carver	E3	1855	18	*1857-80	Hennepin .....	Chaska
Cass	C2	1851	19	*1857-80	Original county .....	Walker
Chippewa	E1	1869	17	*1880	Pierce .....	Montevideo
Chisago	D3	1851	13	*1857-80	Washington .....	Center City
Clay	C1	1862	30	*1880	Breckinridge .....	Moorhead
Clearwater	C2	1903	10		Beltrami .....	Bagley
Cook	A3	1875	3	1880	Lake .....	Grand Marais
Cottonwood	F2		16	*1857-80	Brown .....	Windom
Crow Wing	D2	1881	31	*1857-80	Cass, Aitkin .....	Brainerd
Dakota	E3	1849	49	*1857-80	Original county .....	Hastings
Dodge	F3	1855	13	*1857-80	Olmstead .....	Mantorville
Douglas	D2	1881	21	*1860-80	Todd .....	Alexandria
Faribault	F2	1855	24	*1857-80	Blue Earth .....	Blue Earth
Fillmore	F4	1853	24	*1857-80	Original county .....	Preston
Freeborn	F3	1856	35	*1857-80	.....	Albert Lea
Goodhue	E3	1853	32	*1857-80	Wabasha .....	Red Wing
Grant	D1	1873	10	1880	Stearns .....	Elbow Lake
Hennepin	E3	1851	677	*1857-80	Original county .....	Minneapolis
Houston	F4	1854	14	*1857-80	Fillmore .....	Caledonia
Hubbard	C2	1883	11		Cass .....	Park Rapids
Isanti	D3	1857	12	*1857-80	Anoka .....	Cambridge
Itasca	C3	1851	33	*1850-80	Original county .....	Grand Rapids
Jackson	F2	1869	16	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Jackson
Kanabec	D3	1881	9	*1860-80	Pine .....	Mora
Kandiyohi	E2		29	*1860-80	Meeker .....	Willmar
Kittson	B1	1879	10		Unorganized Territory .....	Hallock
Koochiching	B3	1907	17		Itasca .....	International Falls
Lac Qui Parle	E1	1863	15	*1880	Formerly Toombs .....	Madison
Lake	A3	1855	8	*1857-80	Formerly Doty .....	Two Harbors
Lake of the Woods	B2		5		.....	Baudette
Le Sueur	E3	1853	19	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Le Center
Lincoln	E1	1873	10	1880	Lyon .....	Ivanhoe
Lyon	E1	1871	22	1880	Redwood .....	Marshall
McLeod	E2	1883	22	*1857-80	Carver .....	Glencoe
Mahnomen	C1	1878	7	1857-60	Becker .....	Mahnomen
Marshall	B1	1878	16		Kittson .....	Warren
Martin	F2	1865	26	*1857-80	Faribault .....	Fairmont
Meeker	E2		19	*1857-80	Wright .....	Litchfield
Mille Lacs	D3	1905	15		Kanabec .....	Milaca
Morrison	D2	1883	26	*1857-80	Benton, Stearns .....	Little Falls
Mower	F3	1875	42	*1857-80	Fillmore .....	Austin
Murray	F1	1872	15	*1857-80	Lyon .....	Slayton
Nicollet	E2	1853	21	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Saint Peter
Nobles	F1	1871	22	*1857-80	Jackson .....	Worthington
Norman	C1	1881	13		Polk .....	Ada
Olmsted	F3	1855	48	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Rochester
Otter Tail	D1		51	*1860-80	Pembina, Cass .....	Fergus Falls
Pennington	B1	1910	13		Red Lake .....	Thief River Falls
Pine	D3	1857	18	*1857-80	Unorganized Lands .....	Pine City
Pipestone	F1	1879	14	*1857-80	Murray .....	Pipestone



# County Map of Minnesota



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Polk	C1	1879	36	*1860-80	Indian Lands .....	Crookston
Pope	D2	1862	13	*1880	Pierce .....	Glenwood
Ramsey	E3	1849	355	*1850-80	Original county .....	Saint Paul
Red Lake	B1	1897	7		Polk .....	Red Lake Falls
Redwood	E2	1862	22	*1880	Brown .....	Redwood Falls
Renville	E2	1855	24	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Olivia
Rice	E3	1853	36	*1857-80	Original county .....	Faribault
Rock	F1	1870	11	*1857-80	Nobles as Unorg. county .....	Luverne
Roseau	B1	1895	15		Kittson .....	Roseau
Saint Louis	C3	1855	206	*1857-80	Doty (now Lake) .....	Duluth
Scott	E3	1869	16	*1857-80	Dakota .....	Shakopee
Sherburne	E3		11	*1857-80	Anoka .....	Elk River
Sibley	E2	1853	16	*1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Gaylord
Stearns	D2	1855	71	1857-80	Indian Lands .....	Saint Cloud
Steele	F3	1855	21	1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Owatonna
Stevens	D1	1862	11	1870-80	Pierce .....	Morris
Swift	E1	1860	16	1870-80	Chippewa, Unorg. Lands .....	Benson
Todd	D2	1856	25	1857-80	Stearns .....	Long Prairie
Traverse	D1	1862	8	1870-80	Toombs .....	Wheaton
Wabasha	F4	1849	17	1850-80	Original county .....	Wabasha
Wadena	D2	1858	13	1870-80	Cass, Todd .....	Wadena
Waseca	F3	1857	15	1857-80	Steele .....	Waseca
Washington	E3	1860	35	1850-80	Original county .....	Stillwater
Watowan	F2	1860	14	1870-80	Brown .....	Saint James
Wilkin	D1	1872	11	1870-80	Cass .....	Breckenridge
Winona	F4	1854	40	1857-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Winona
Wright	E3	1855	28	1857-80	Hennepin .....	Buffalo
Yellow Medicine	E1	1872	16	1880	Redwood .....	Granite Falls

Census returns are also available from the following discontinued Minnesota counties: Breckenridge, 1860; Buchanan, 1857, 1860; Mankahta, 1850; Monongalia, 1860; Pembina, 1850, 1857, 1860, 1870; Pierce, 1857, 1860; Toombs, 1860; Wahmata, 1850.

(In the census column in all counties marked (\*) the 1870 report is missing.)

# Mississippi

## Capital, Jackson

French and Spanish adventurers, less interested in establishing homes in the New World but more eager to find easy-to-get wealth to take back home with them to their native countries, came to the Mississippi regions in the fifteen hundreds. They didn't stay long and left few if any visible evidences of their sojourn here.

When hostilities between the American colonies and the Mother Country reached the stage where an armed conflict became necessary, large numbers of Tories of the New England section, unwilling to participate in the forced resistance, moved their families to the Mississippi section. They established themselves

in the so-called Natches district, establishing plantations around Vicksburg, Port Gibson and Natchez. It was through these wealthy landowners that the large slave-operated plantations came into existence.

Prior to that time, small groups of German and Swiss farmers had been induced by the French to take up acreages in the territory.

In 1798 when the Territory of Mississippi was formed from the western section of what was then Georgia, it included what later became the Territory of Alabama. Shortly after that Territory had been formed, Mississippi became a state on December 10, 1817.

At the completion of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 thousands of settlers rushed into Mississippi for the available new land. Many of these land seekers were former residents of New England communities and some of the Southern States along the Atlantic Coast.

Another tremendous migration into Mississippi, sometimes likened to the 1849 gold rush into California, came in a four year period ending in 1837 when the last of the Indian lands in Mississippi had been opened for settlement. Most of those acquiring this land came from the eastern section of the nation.

Most of the European settlers of Mississippi came from Germany, England, Greece, Ireland, Italy and Yugoslavia. Many Mexicans and Canadians are also among those who have established homes in the state.

In 1950 the population of Mississippi was 2,178,914, about 6,000 less than in the 1940 census. In that ten year period it had gone from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth rank in population. About half of the population of the state is of the white race.

With about half of the population in Mississippi living in the rural sections, the cities of necessity must be small in comparison to those in industrial areas. Its largest cities are Jackson, 98,271; Meridian, 41,893; Biloxi, 37,425; Greenville, 29,936; Hattiesburg, 29,474.

Mississippi is divided into 82 counties. The first U. S. Census was taken in the state in 1800, but that census and that of 1810 are missing. The available census reports for the respective counties are indicated in the "Mississippi County Histories."

A communication from the assistant secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health says, "There are very few sources of genealogical information in this state. Our Bureau of Vital Statistics was established only on November 1, 1912 for keeping records of births and deaths. Marriage records were authorized to be kept by our Bureau in 1926. Our State Department of Archives and History, War Memorial Bldg., Jackson, Mississippi, has some Civil War records, but we are not so positive as to how much information can be furnished by them. Outside of these sources I do not know of any other organization which has any records of this kind."

Incomplete birth and death records

prior to 1912 are available in some counties at the office of the county clerk, where marriage records before 1926 also may be available. Wills, probate files and records of deeds and mortgages are in the office of the clerk of the Court of Chancery.

In several Mississippi counties the date of their formation doesn't necessarily coincide with the date of the available records. Some counties have valuable genealogical information dating way back earlier than their organization, while in other counties the records on file are of a much later date. Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, 3715 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas 4, Texas, one of the leading Southern researchers has given the following list of counties and the starting dates of their records, which you will note, are entirely different than their organization dates: Alcorn, 1842; Attala, 1870; Calhoun, Dec. 22, 1922; Chickasaw, 1863; Forest (formed 1906), 1876; Green, 1875; Jackson, 1875; Jasper, 1932; Kemper, 1912; Newton, 1876; Neshola, 1836; Panola, 1870 (newspaper files since 1840); Tishamingo, 1877; Wayne, 1892. Mrs. Carruth also says, "Since the Mississippi law forbids county clerks or anyone employed in their offices to do any research work, it is of no use to contact any of them by letter."

The Evans Memorial Library, Aberdeen, Miss., has a collection of tens of thousands of manuscripts, old church records, account books, letters, etc., all indexed in a card file. This is their announcement:

"The Manuscript Division of the Evans Memorial Library is inaugurating a "March of Monroe County Families". The object of this is to have every family represented with a collection of manuscript material in the files. By **Manuscript** is meant old letters, land grants, bills, paroles, clippings, diaries, account books, copied Bible records, scrapbooks, bulletins, old music, newspapers etc. A collection can be two, two hundred or two thousand! Yes, we have some family collections containing over 2,000! The Gifts will be recorded, then placed in manila folders labeled with the family name which the donor prefers, then placed in locked steel filing cabinets. Authors, historians, research people who come to the library, study these materials for facts, descriptions, dates, names, etc., needed in their writing about the

South. From time to time, certain items are placed on display in the locked museum case. These materials are never checked out but are used in the library.

"This 'March' begins March 1, and closes June 1. These materials on our Southland are being burned, misplaced lost. Your library wants to help preserve bits of your heritage for your country, for you. Let your families be represented won't you?"

Other Mississippi libraries:

Jackson, (Hinds), Carnegie Public Library, 323 N. Congress St.; Meridian.

(Lauderdale), City and County Public Library, 628 25th Ave.

Books which have been published by genealogical and historical researches may assist you in your Mississippi research:

HENDRICKS, MARY LOUISE FLOWERS, *Mississippi Court Records from the Files of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, 1799-1859*. Pub. 1950.

WELCH, ALICE TRACY, *Family Records Mississippi Revolutionary Soldiers*, Pub. 1953-56 by The Mississippi Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. State Board of Management.

### Mississippi County Histories

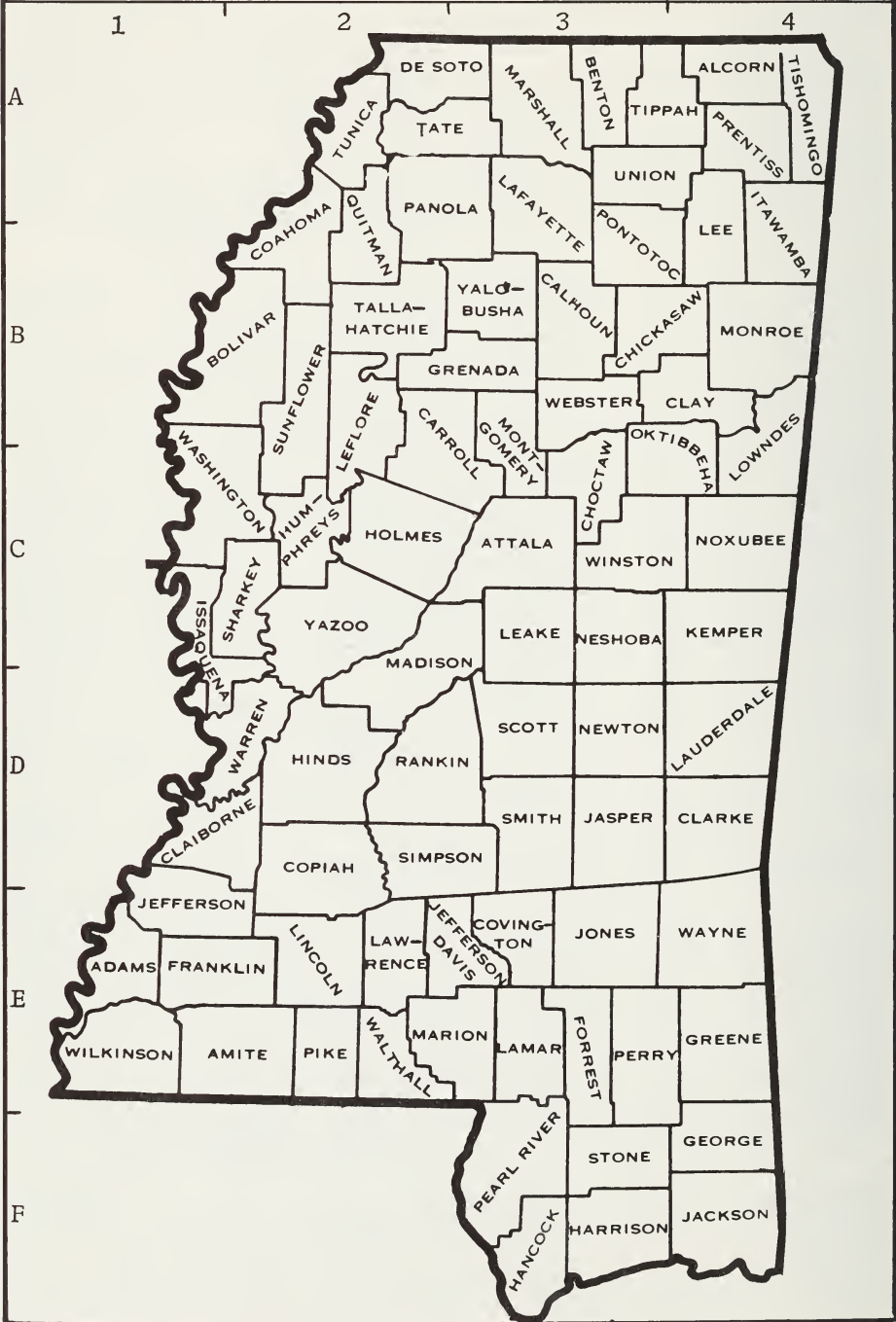
(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	E1	1799	32	1820-80	Natchez District	Natchez
Alcorn	A4	1870	27	1870-80	Tippaw, Tishomingo	Corinth
Amite	E1	1809	19	1820-80	Wilkinson	Liberty
Attala	C3	1833	27	1840-80	Choctaw Cession	Kosciusko
Benton	A3	1870	9	1880	Marshall, Tippah	Ashland
Bolivar	B1	1836	63	1840-80	Choctaw Cession	Rosedale, Cleveland
Calhoun	B3	1852	18	1860-80	Lafayette	Pittsboro
Carroll	B2	1833	15	1840-80	Choctaw Cession	Carrollton-Valden
Chickasaw	B3	1836	19	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession of 1832	Houston-Okolona
Choctaw	C3	1833	11	1840-80	Chickasaw Session of 1832	Ackerman
Claiborne	D1	1802	12	1820-80	Jefferson	Port Gibson
Clarke	D4	1833	19	1840-80	Choctaw Cession	Quitman
Clay	B4	1871	18	1880	Chickasaw, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha	West Point
Coahoma	A2	1836	49	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession 1836	Clarksdale
Colfax		1871			Name changed to Clay, 1876	
Copiah	D2	1823	30	1820-80	Hinds	Hazelhurst
Covington	E3	1819	16	1820-80	Lawrence, Wayne	Collins
DeSoto	A2	1836	25	1840-80	Indian Lands	Hernando
Forest	E3	1906	45		Perry	Hattiesburg
Franklin	E1	1809	11	1820-80	Adams	Meadville
George	F4	1910	10		Greene, Jackson	Lucedale
Greene	E4	1811	8	1820-80	Amita, Franklin, Wayne	Leakesville
Grenada	B2	1870	19	1870-80	Carrol, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Talahatchie	Grenada
Hancock	F3	1812	12	1820-80	Mobile District	Bay St. Louis
Harrison	F3	1841	84	1850-80	Hancock, Jackson	Gulfport
Hinds	D2	1821	142	1830-80	Choctaw Cession, 1820	Jackson-Raymond
Holmes	C2	1833	33	1840-80	Yazoo	Lexington
Humphreys	C2	1918	23		Holmes, Washington, Yazoo, Sunflower	Belzoni
Issaquena	C1	1844	5	1850-80	Washington	Mayersville
Itawamba	A4	1836	17	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession, 1832	Fulton
Jackson	F4	1812	31	1820-80	Mobile District	Pascagoula
Jasper	D3	1833	19	1840-80	Indian Lands	Bay Springs, Paulding
Jefferson	E1	1799	11	1820-80	Natchez, originally Pickering	Fayette
Jefferson						

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Davis	E2	1906	16		Covington, Lawrence	Prentiss
Jones	E3	1826	57	1830-80	Covington, Wayne	Ellisville, Laurel
Kemper	C4	1833	16	1840-80	Choctaw Cession, 1832	DeKalb
Lafayette	A3	1836	23	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession	Oxford
Lamar	E3	1904	13		Marion	Purvis
Lauderdale	D4	1833	64	1840-80	Choctaw Cession	Meridian
Lawrence	E2	1814	13	1820-80	Marion	Monticello
Leake	C3	1833	22	1840-80	Choctaw Cession	Carthage
Lee	A4	1866	38	1870-80	Itawamba, Pontotoc	Tupelo
Leflore	B2	1871	52	1880	Carroll, Sunflower, Tallahatchie Greenwood, Amite, Pike, Lawrence, Franklin	Brookhaven
Lincoln	E2	1870	28	1870-80	Franklin	Brookhaven
Lowndes	C4	1830	38	1830-80	Monroe	Columbus
Madison	C2	1828	34	1830-80	Yazoo	Canton
Marion	E2	1811	24	1820-80	Amite, Wayne, Franklin	Columbia
Marshall	A3	1836	25	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession of 1832	Holly Springs
Monroe	B4	1821	37	1820-80	Chickasaw Cession 1821	Aberdeen
Montgomery	B3	1871	14	1880	Carroll, Choctaw	Winona
Neshoba	C3	1833	26	1840-80	Choctaw Cession 1830	Philadelphia
Newton	D3	1836	23	1840-80	Neshoba	Decatur
Noxubee	C4	1833	20	1840-80	Choctaw Cession 1830	Macon
Oktibbeha	B4	1833	25	1840-80	Choctaw Cession 1830	Starkville
Panola	A2	1836	31	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession 1832	Batesville, Sardis
Pearl River	F3	1890	21		Hancock	Poplarville
Perry	E3	1820	9	1820-80	Greene	New Augusta
Pike	E2	1815	35	1820-80	Marion	Magnolia
Pontotoc	A3	1836	20	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession of 1832	Pontotoc
Prentiss	A4	1870	20	1870-80	Tishomingo	Booneville
Quitman	A2	1877	26	1880	Panola, Coahoma	Marks
Rankin	D2	1828	29	1830-80	Hinds	Brandon
Scott	D3	1833	22	1840-80	Choctaw Cession, 1832	Forest
Sharkey	C2	1876	13	1880	Warren, Washington, Issaquena	Rolling Fork
Simpson	D2	1824	22	1830-80	Choctaw Cession of 1820	Mendenhall
Smith	D3	1833	17	1840-80	Choctaw Cession of 1820	Raleigh
Stone	F3	1916	6		Harrison	Wiggins
Sunflower	B2	1844	56	1850-80	Bolivar	Indianola
Tallahatchie	B2	1833	30	1840-80	Choctaw Cession of 1820	Charleston, Sumner
Tate	A2	1873	18	1880	Marshall, Tunica	Senatobia
Tippah	A3	1836	18	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession of 1832	Ripley
Tishomingo	A4	1836	16	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession of 1832	Iuka
Tunica	A2	1836	22	1840-80	Chickasaw Cession of 1832	Tunica
Union	A3	1870	20	1880	Pontotoc, Tippah	New Albany
Walthall	E2	1914	16		Marion, Pike	Tylertown
Warren	D2	1809	40	1820-80	Natchez District	Vicksburg
Washington	C1	1827	71	1820-80	Warren, Yazoo	Greenville
Wayne	E4	1809	17	1820-80	Washington	Waynesboro
Webster	B3	1871	12	1880	Montgomery, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, (originally Summer, name changed 1882)	Walthall
Wilkinson	E1	1802	14	1820-80	Adams	Woodville
Winston	C3	1833	22	1840-80	Choctaw Cession of 1830	Louisville
Yalobusha	B3	1833	15	1840-80	Choctaw Cession '30	Coffeyville, Water Valley
Yazoo	C2	1823	36	1830-80	Hinds	Yazoo City

U. S. Census Note: The 1800 and 1810 census reports are missing.

# County Map of Mississippi



# Missouri

Capital, Jefferson City

If you'll look at a map of the United States, you'll notice that Missouri is in a peculiar position or relationship to the rest of the nation. Kansas City, Mo., for instance, is about equidistant from Washington, D.C. and Salt Lake City, Utah. Two states lie between Missouri and the Canadian border, and two between Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico. The mileage between each of those extreme points and Kansas City is also about the same. For these reasons, it has been said that Missouri belongs to the east as well as the west, the north as well as the south.

The Mississippi, five hundred miles of which is the eastern border of Missouri, was first seen by a white man in 1541 when the Spanish explorer Hernando or Fernando De Soto saw that mighty river. It was 132 years later that two French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, were the first to see the Missouri river. Only nine years later, in 1682, another French explorer, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, took possession of the section as part of Louisiana and claimed it for France. A Catholic mission was established on the present site of St. Louis about 1700. The first permanent Missouri settlement was established about 1750 by the French. It was located along the Mississippi about 50 miles south of St. Louis and was called Sainte Genevieve.

The first actual American settlement in Missouri was in 1787 when one John Dodge established himself in Ste. Genevieve County. He was followed there by Israel Dodge in 1790, and three years later by Dr. Jesse Bryan. A John Moore is said to have made his home in 1790 in what since then has become Perry County which borders Ste. Genevieve County on the southeast. In 1795 American settlements were established on Femme Osage creek in what is now St. Charles County, north of St. Louis. It was then called Upper Louisiana or New Spain. Authority for these statements comes from **Pioneer Families of Missouri**," published in 1876 by Wm. S. Bryan and Robert Rose, and reprinted in 1935 with an introduction by W. W. Elwang.

From 1682 until 1803 control over the Missouri section was passed back and forth between France and Spain. In the Louisiana Purchase consummated in 1803 ownership passed into the hands of the United States.

In 1805 Missouri became part of the Territory of Louisiana and remained so until 1812 when it became a Territory in its own name. At that time it claimed a population of 20,000. Most of its early settlers came from Kentucky and Virginia, and some from North and South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. In those early days, Indian tribes, enticed by the British, constantly scourged the Missouri settlers in severe plundering raids. It was not until about 1815 that these raids were halted through peace treaties with the various Indian tribes within the territory.

Missouri became a state in 1821. Then it had about 56,000 white settlers. She became the twenty-fourth state in the Union. At present she has 114 counties and one independent city, St. Louis.

For many decades after 1830 a steady stream of European immigrants came into the state, as a result of which St. Louis has a distinct German flavor. Many Irish, English, Polish, Swiss, Bohemian and Italian natives settled in various parts of the state. In his "**Creoles of St. Louis**," (1893), Paul Beckwith does full justice to the early French immigration, the so called Creoles, the Chouteaus, Gratiots, Cabannes, Papins, Pauls, etc.

Throughout the Civil War, numerous skirmishes and bloody battles were fought in Missouri which was one of the important battle grounds of the conflict, keeping the population in constant excitement and fear.

Missouri has 3,954,653 inhabitants, which makes her the eleventh state in population. About 61.5% of the population live in cities, and 38.5% in the farming regions. The largest cities in the state are St. Louis, 856,796; Kansas City, 456,622; St. Joseph, 78,588; Springfield, 66,731; University City, 39,892; Joplin, 38,711; Independence, 39,693.

Birth and death dates after June 1,

1907, are obtainable at the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Jefferson City, Missouri. Births and deaths from 1883 to 1891 may be obtained from the clerk of the respective counties. Information on marriages from 1825 to date may be had at the office of the Recorder of Deeds in each county. In those offices are also the records of deeds. Wills are in the Probate Courts. Tax payer lists are in the offices of the county assessors. War service records are under the care of the Adjutant General at Jefferson City, Mo. A law originating in 1863 makes it permissible for the Recorder of Deeds in each county to file birth information on request. The first death recording began in St. Louis in 1841.

Many of the county court houses in Missouri have been lost through fire. With them were lost at the same time many old records.

Among organizations and institutions able to give much genealogical information are the Nancy Hunter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Cape Girardeau, Mo., Ann Haynes Chapter, DAR, Kirksville, Mo., the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo., the Missouri Valley Historical Society Kansas City, Mo.

The following libraries may also be of great assistance:

Columbia, (Boone), University of Missouri Library, (Western Americana, books and manuscripts); Jefferson City, (Cole), State Library, State Office Bldg.; Kansas City, (Jackson), City Public Library, 9th & Locust Sts., (local and western history, genealogy); St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society Library, Jefferson Memorial Bldg.; County Library, 6814 Natural Bridge Rd.; St. Louis Public Library, Olive, 13th & 14th Sts., (genealogy and local history); Springfield, (Green), Public Library, Central & Jefferson Sts.

From the secretary of State Historical Society of Missouri, corner Hitt and Lowry Streets, Columbia, Mo., comes this information:

"No official compilation of the vital statistics of Missouri has been issued and for the most part, such records as

are still existant are to be found in the archives of the several counties. Registration of births, marriages and deaths began in 1909 and are on file in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Missouri State Board of Health at Jefferson City.

"The biographical sections of a number of the general histories of Missouri and those in the histories of Missouri counties contain informaton of value to persons undertaking genealogical research. And, of course, numbers of separate volumes on individual families of the state have been published.

"The greater number of Missouri county histories are now out of print and can only be bought through second-hand book sellers. There are several dealers from whom some of these volumes might be obtained.

"The MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW is a quarterly magazine exclusively to Missouri history and biography. Biographical and genealogical information is frequently included in the articles on various phases of the state's history published in the Review, but we do not maintain a genealogical department or publish genealogical queries in the magazine. In certain early volumes of the Review a few articles of a genealogical nature were published, such as "Monumental Inscriptions in Missouri Cemeteries" (Volumes 5, 6, 7 and 8), early marriage records of Carroll county, 1833-1852 (Volume 9, No. 2), and Pike County marriage records, 1818-1837 (Volume 9, No. 3). The Review was first published in October, 1906 and complete unbound sets are available.

"Our Society has an excellent collection of general genealogical books and periodicals which is made available to anyone visiting our library. Unfortunately, because of the large number of requests we receive and the amount of time required for work of this kind, we find it impossible to undertake genealogical research even for our members.

"For anyone interested in enrolling as a member of the Society, the annual dues are \$1, which includes a free subscription to the MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW".



## Missouri County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Prepared and published through the courtesy of

MISS NANON L. CARR

6102 the Paseo, Kansas City 10, Missouri

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adair	A2	1841	20	1850-80	Macon .....	Kirksville
Andrew	A1	1841	12	1850-80	Platte Purchase .....	Savannah
Arkansas		1813			New Madrid .....	
(abolished 1819 when Territory of Arkansas was formed)						
Atchison	A1	1845	11	1850-80	Holt .....	Rockport
(Part of Platte Purchase; attached to Holt co. until 1854; lost 10-mile strip to Iowa, 1848)						
Audrain	B3	1836	24	1840-80	Monroe .....	Mexico
(Created in 1831, but remained attached to Callaway, Monroe, and Ralls cos. until 1836. In 1842 gained an additional 31 sq. miles from Monroe co.)						
Barry	D1	1835	22	1840-80	Greene .....	Cassville
(Error in survey, rectified in 1876, established the western line 2½ miles east of previous boundary. In 1872 many records in circuit clerk's office were destroyed by fire)						
Barton	D1	1855	13	1860-80	Jasper .....	Lamar
(Courthouse burned in 1860; no mention of fate of records)						
Bates	C1	1841	18	1850-80	Jackson .....	Butler
(Feb. 22, 1855, the three southern tiers of townships in Cass co. were added to Bates; courthouse burned in 1861; no mention of fate of records)						
Benton	C2	1835	9	1840-80	Pettis, St. Clair .....	Warsaw
(Remained unorganized until Jan. 1837; in 1845, 24 sq. miles of n. w. part of Benton became parts of Pettis, and Hickory co. was created, reducing Benton to its present size)						
Bollinger	D4	1851	11	1860-80	Cape Girardeau, Stoddard, Wayne .....	Marble Hill
(In 1866, courthouse destroyed by fire and with it some of the records; in 1884, courthouse burned while occupied only by the county clerk's office)						
Boone	C2	1820	48	1830-80	Howard .....	Columbia
Buchanan	B1	1839	97	1840-80	Platte Purchase .....	Saint Joseph
Butler	E4	1849	38	1850-80	Wayne .....	Poplar Bluff
Caldwell	B2	1836	10	1840-80	Ray .....	Kingston
(April 19, 1860, courthouse destroyed by fire, together with all records except those of the probate court; Nov. 28, 1896, courthouse destroyed by fire)						
Callaway	C3	1820	23	1830-80	Montgomery .....	Fulton
Camden	C2	1841	8	1850-80	Benton, Pulaski .....	Camdenton
(Organized as Kinderhook, renamed Feb. 23, 1843; line between Camden and Miller changed in 1845)						
Cape Girardeau	D4	1812	38	1830-80	Original District .....	Jackson
(Present size since Mar. 5, 1849; in 1870 courthouse burned; no mention of fate of record)						
Carroll	B2	1833	16	1840-80	Ray .....	Carrollton
Carter	D3	1859	5	1860-80	Ripley, Shannon .....	Van Buren
Cass	C1	1835	19	1850-80	Jackson .....	Harrisonville
(Organized as Van Buren renamed Feb. 19, 1849; three southern tiers of townships relinquished to Bates co., Feb. 22, 1855)						
Cedar	C1	1845	11	1850-80	Dade, St. Clair .....	Stockton
Chariton	B2	1820	15	1830-80	Howard .....	Kaytesville
(Courthouse burned Sept. 20, 1864; only a few records lost)						
Christian	D2	1859	12	1860-80	Greene, Taney, Webster .....	Ozark
(Sources differ on date organized, some say Mar. 8, 1859, others Mar. 8, 1860; county seat, Ozark, selected May 1859; courthouse burned in 1865; no mention of fate of records)						

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Clark (old)		1818			Arkansas	
(Never organized; abolished in 1819 when Territory of Arkansas was created)						
Clark	A3	1836	9	1840-80	Lewis	Kahoka
Clay	B1	1822	45	1830-80	Ray	Liberty
Clinton	B1	1833	12	1840-80	Clay	Plattsburg
Cole	C2	1820	35	1830-80	Cooper	Jefferson City
Cooper	C2	1818	17	1830-80	Howard	Poonville
Crawford	C3	1829	12	1830-80	Gasconade	Steelville
(1829-1835 county court records lost; courthouse burned Feb. 15, 1873; courthouse burned Jan. 5, 1884; no mention of fate of records)						
Dade	D1	1841	9	1850-80	Greene	Greenfield
(Lost 10-mile strip on northern boundary to Cedar co., and 9-mile strip on southern boundary to Lawrence co., reducing it to its present limits, Mar. 28, 1845; courthouse burned in 1863, but records had been removed to safety)						
Dallas	D2	1844	10	1850-80	Polk	Buffalo
(Organized 1842 as Niangua co.; in 1844 boundaries slightly changed and name changed to Dallas; courthouse burned Oct. 18, 1863; second courthouse burned July 30, 1864, and records destroyed; the replaced records were burned Sept. 3, 1867)						
Daviess	A2	1836	11	1840-80	Ray	Gallatin
DeKalb	A1	1845	8	1850-80	Clinton	Maysville
(In 1878 courthouse burned, many records being destroyed, but records of circuit clerk's office were preserved along with a few papers of other offices)						
Dent	D3	1851	11	1860-80	Crawford, Shannon	Salem
(Courthouse burned in 1864, destroying some of the court records)						
Dodge		1851			Putnam	
(Discontinued in 1853; had lost territory when Iowa boundary was established, bringing its area below the constitutional limit of 400 sq. miles; its territory was added to Putnam co.)						
Douglas	D2	1857	13	1860-80	Ozark, Taney	Ava
(Territory increased in 1864 by addition of portions of Taney and Webster cos.)						
Dunklin	E4	1845	45	1850-80	Stoddard	Kennett
(In 1853 a strip one mile wide was taken from Stoddard and added to northern boundary; courthouse burned during Civil War; in 1872 a newly-completed courthouse burned with all the records; all records prior to 1872 are lost)						
Franklin	C3	1818	36	1830-80	St. Louis	Union
(Boundaries not accurately defined until 1845)						
Gasconade	C3	1820	12	1830-80	Franklin	Hermann
(In 1869 relinquished 36 sq. miles to Crawford Co.)						
Gentry	A1	1841	11	1850-80	Clinton	Albany
(Organization completed 1843; Mar. 6, 1885 courthouse burned with all county records)						
Greene	D2	1833	105	1840-80	Crawford	Springfield
(Courthouse burned in 1861; no mention of fate of records)						
Grundy	A2	1841	13	1850-80	Livingston	Trenton
Harrison	A2	1845	14	1850-80	Daviess	Bethany
(Jan. 7, 1874, courthouse destroyed by fire; land books, court records, probate records and most of the county records were saved; tax books were destroyed)						
Hempstead		1818			Arkansas	
(Abolished 1819 when Territory of Arkansas was created)						
Henry	C1	1834	20	1850-80	Lafayette	Clinton
(Originally Rives co.; name changed Oct. 15, 1841)						
Hickory	C2	1845	5	1850-80	Benton, Polk	Hermitage
(Courthouses burned 1852 and 1881; many records destroyed)						

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Holt	A1	1841	10	1850-80	Platte Purchase	Oregon
Howard	B2	1816	12	1830-80	St. Charles, St. Louis	Fayette
(Courthouse burned 1887; no mention of fate of records)						
Howell	E2	1857	23	1860-80	Oregon, Ozark	West Plains
(Courthouse destroyed during Civil War no mention of fate of records)						
Iron	D3	1857	9	1860-80	Dent, Madison, Reynolds, St. Francis, Washington, Wayne	Ironton
Jackson	B1	1826	541	1830-80	Lafayette	Independence
(Nearly all its territory was acquired frn Osage and Kansas Indians, June 2, 1825)						
Jasper	D1	1841	79	1850-80	Newton	Carthage
(Courthouse destroyed in 1863; records had been removed and were re-torn in 1865; courthouse burned in 1883; no mention of fate of records)						
Jefferson	C4	1818	38	1830-80	Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis	Hillsboro
Johnson	C1	1834	21	1840-80	Lafayette	Warrenburg
Kinderhook		1841			Benton, Pulaski	
(Renamed Camden Feb. 23, 1843)						
Knox	A3	1845	8	1850-80	Scotland	Edina
Laclede	D2	1849	19	1850-80	Camden, Pulaski, Wright	Lebanon
Lafayette	B2	1820	25	1830-80	Cooper	Lexington
(Originally called Lillard; changed Feb. 16, 1825)						
Lawrence (old)		1815			New Madrid	
(Abolished 1818)						
Lawrence	D1	1845	23	1850-80	Barry, Dade	Mount Vernon
Lewis	B3	1833	11	1840-80	Marion	Monticello
Lillard		1820			Cooper	
(Changed to Lafayette, Feb. 16, 1825)						
Lincoln	C3	1818	13	1830-80	St. Charles	Troy
Linn	B2	1837	19	1840-80	Chariton	Linneus
Livingston	B2	1837	17	1840-80	Carroll	Chillicothe
McDonald	D1	1849	14	1850-80	Newton	Pineville
(In 1876 an error in survey was corrected, establishing a new eastern line which annexed a 2½ mile strip previously included in Barry co.; in 1863, courthouse and records were burned)						
Macon	B2	1837	18	1840-80	Randolph	Macon
Madison	D4	1818	10	1830-80	Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve	Fredericktown
Maries	C3	1855	7	1860-80	Osage, Pulaski	Vienna
(In 1859 and 1868, small tracts of land were exchanged with Phelps co.; Nov. 6, 1868 courthouse burned with nearly all the records)						
Marion	B3	1826	30	1830-80	Ralls	Palmyra
Mercer	A2	1845	7	1850-80	Grundy	Princeton
(March 24, 1898, courthouse burned; nearly all records of the circuit clerk and recorder, treasurer, and sheriff were destroyed or badly damaged; records in office of probate judge and county clerk were saved, but many were badly damaged)						
Miller	C2	1837	14	1840-80	Cole	Tuscumbia
(Line between Camden and Miller changed 1845; territory from Morgan annexed 1860; minor changes in 1868)						
Mississippi	E4	1845	23	1850-80	Scott	Charleston
Moniteau	C2	1845	11	1850-80	Cole, Morgan	California
Monroe	B3	1831	11	1840-80	Ralls	Paris
Montgomery	C3	1818	12	1830-80	St. Charles	Montgomery City
(County records burned in 1864)						
Morgan	C2	1833	10	1840-80	Cooper	Versailles
(Courthouse burned 1887; no mention of fate of records)						
New Madrid	E4	1812	39	1830-80	Original district	New Madrid
Newton	D1	1838	28	1840-80	Barry	Neosho
(In 1846 a strip two miles wide was detached from Newton and attached to Jasper; courthouse burned 1862; no mention of fate of records)						

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Niangua		1842			Polk	
(Boundaries slightly changed and name changed to Dallas, Dec. 10, 1844)						
Nodaway	A1	1845	24	1850-80	Andrew	Maryville
Oregon	E3	1845	12	1850-80	Ripley	Alton
(Courthouse burned during Civil War; no mention of fate of records)						
Osage	C3	1841	11	1850-80	Gasconade	Linn
(Mar. 1, 1855, boundaries between Osage and Pulaski defined Nov. 15, 1880, courthouse burned; fireproof vaults saved records)						

## County Map of Missouri



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Ozark	E2	1841	9	1850-80	Taney .....	Gainesville
Pemiscot	E4	1851	46	1860-80	New Madrid .....	Caruthersville
(Courthouse and contents burned 1883)						
Perry	D4	1820	15	1830-80	Ste. Genevieve .....	Perryville
Pettis	C2	1833	32	1840-80	Cooper, Saline .....	Sedalia
Phelps	C3	1857	22	1860-80	Crawford, Pulaski, Maries .....	Rolla
Pike	B3	1818	17	1830-80	St. Charles .....	Bowling Green
(Courthouse burned 1864; no mention of fate of records)						
Platte	B1	1838	15	1840-80	Platte Purchase .....	Platte City
(Attached to Clay for civil and military purpose from Dec. 1836 to Dec. 31, 1838)						
Polk	D2	1835	16	1840-80	Greene .....	Bolivar
Pulaski (old)		1818			Franklin .....	
(Organization not perfected and much of its territory became Gasconade in 1820; abolished 1819 when Territory of Arkansas was created)						
Pulaski	D2	1833	10	1840-80	Crawford .....	Waynesville
Putnam	A2	1845	9	1850-80	Linn .....	Unionville
(When Iowa boundary was established, the areas of both Putnam and Dodge were below the constitutional limit; Dodge disorganized in 1853 and its territory was regained by Putnam)						
Ralls	B?	1820	9	1830-80	Pike .....	New London
Randolph	B2	1829	23	1830-80	Chariton .....	Huntsville
(A few records lost when courthouse burned 1880)						
Ray	B1	1820	16	1830-80	Howard .....	Richmond
Reynolds	D3	1845	7	1850-80	Shannon .....	Centerville
(Courthouse burned during Civil War; no mention of damage to records)						
Ripley	E3	1833	11	1840-80	Wayne .....	Doniphan
Rives		1834			Lafayette .....	
(Name changed to Henry, Oct. 15, 1841)						
St. Charles	C4	1812	30	1830-80	Original district .....	St. Charles
St. Clair	C1	1841	10	1850-80	Rives (later Henry) .....	Osceola
St. Francois	D4	1821	35	1830-80	Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Washington .....	Farmington
Ste. Genevieve	D4	1812	11	1830-80	Original district .....	Ste. Genevieve
St. Louis	C4	1812	406	1830-80	Original district .....	Clayton
St. Louis City	C4	1764	857	1830-80	.....	St. Louis
Saline	B2	1820	27	1830-80	Cooper .....	Marshall
Schuyler	A3	1845	6	1850-80	Adair .....	Lancaster
Scotland	A3	1841	7	1850-80	Lewis .....	Memphis
Scott	E4	1821	33	1830-80	New Madrid .....	Benton
Shannon	D3	1841	8	1850-80	Ripley, Washington .....	Eminence
(Courthouse destroyed during Civil War; no mention of fate of records)						
Shelby	B3	1835	10	1840-80	Marion .....	Shelbyville
Stoddard	E4	1835	33	1840-80	Cape Girardeau .....	Bloomfield
(Courthouse burned 1864, but records had been removed to safety)						
Stone	D1	1851	10	1860-80	Taney .....	Galena
Sullivan	A2	1845	11	1850-80	Linn .....	Milan
Taney	E2	1837	10	1840-80	Greene .....	Forsyth
(County records destroyed by fire 1885)						
Texas	D2	1845	19	1850-80	Shannon, Wright .....	Houston
Van Buren		1835			Jackson .....	
(Name changed to Cass, Feb. 19, 1849)						
Vernon	C1	1855	23	1860-80	Bates .....	Nevada
(Created Feb. 15, 1851, but act was declared unconstitutional since its territory was exactly that of Bates; legally created Feb. 27, 1855; reorganized Oct. 17, 1865 after total suspension of civil order during Civil War; courthouse destroyed during that period but clerk had taken the records with him when he joined the army and all records were later recovered except one deed book)						

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Warren	C3	1833	8	1840-80	Montgomery .....	Warrenton
Washington	C3	1813	15	1830-80	Ste. Genevieve .....	Potosi
Wayne	D3	1818	11	1830-80	Cape Girardeau .....	Greenville
(Courthouse burned with all the records 1854)						
Webster	D2	1855	15	1860-80	Greene, Wright .....	Marshfield
(Courthouse burned 1863 but records were saved with the exception of tax rolls and election returns)						
Worth	A1	1861	5	1870-80	Gentry .....	Grant City
Wright	D2	1841	16	1850-80	Pulaski .....	Hartville
(1864 courthouse burned, destroying many records; 1897 courthouse destroyed with all its records)						

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# Montana

## Capital, Helena

At least sixteen tribes of Indians roamed over Montana when white explorers first came into the section. Traders from France, Scotland and England were the first whites to visit there.

The eastern part of Montana was part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the state in 1805 en route west and on the return trip in 1806.

The western part of Montana was included in the section that came to the United States in 1846 through the Oregon Treaty.

The first influx of people really attracted to Montana was in 1862 when gold was discovered in what is now Madison county, southeast of Butte. About twenty years later, copper and silver were found in the Butte region. To work the resulting mines, many workers were shipped in from Ireland, Germany, Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

In 1864 Montana became an organized Territory. Prior to this, various parts of the section had belonged at sundry times to surrounding Territories, including those of Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Montana became the forty-first state late in 1889. From then on many people were attracted to the state for agricultural and livestock reasons. People to till the soil and herd the flocks of sheep and cattle that roamed the wide-stretched hills came from Canada, Norway,

Germany, England, Russia, and Sweden.

In 1952 Montana had a population of 591,024 of which 43.7 per cent lived in its cities and 56.3 per cent roaming its hills and valleys. The extent of its wide-open spaces is indicated by the density of its population—four persons per square mile.

The state has 56 counties. Of the original counties, nine were formed in 1864 and two in 1865. Eleven counties have census reports available from 1860 on.

Birth and death records from June 1907 to the present are at the office of the State Registrar, State Board of Health, Helena, Montana. No birth and death records are available before 1907, with the exception of Bozeman, Great Falls, and Helena at the office of the county clerk. Butte and Missoula have some records in the office of the city health department.

Marriage license information is at the office of the county clerks, where records of wills, probate matters, deeds and land records also are available.

Library facilities in Montana are in keeping with its population. Libraries are established in about seventy-five cities. Among the larger libraries, most of which have fine historical collections, are the Historical Society of Montana at Helena, the public libraries at Billings, Butte, Missoula, and Great Falls, and the Montana State University Library at Missoula.

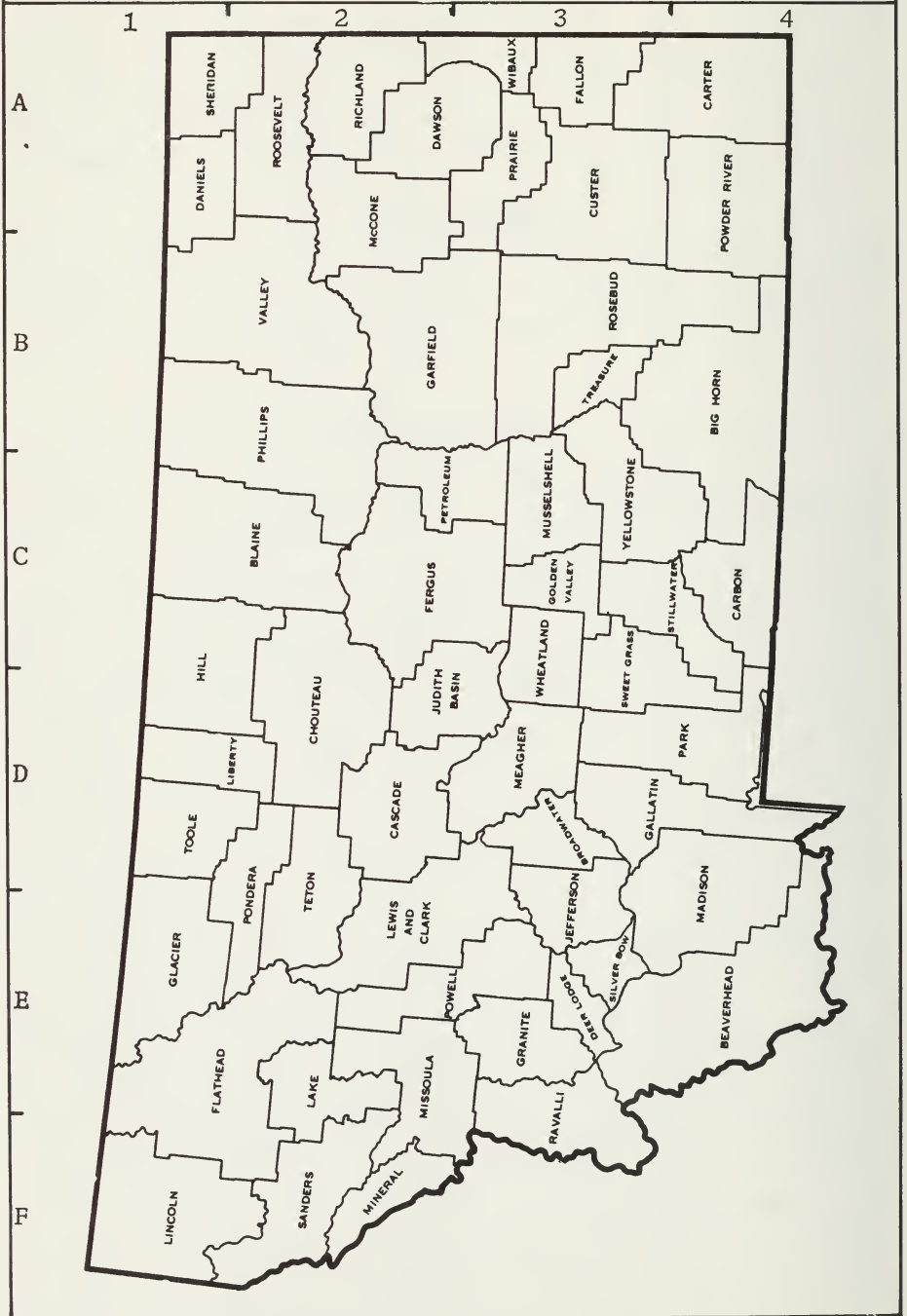
## Montana County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Beaverhead	E4	1864	7	1860-80	Original county	Dillon
Big Horn	B4	1913	10	1860-80	Rosebud	Hardin
Blaine	C2	1912	9		Chouteau, Hill	Chinook
Broadwater	D3	1897	3		Jefferson, Meagher	Townsend
Carbon	C4	1895	10		Park, Yellowstone	Red Lodge
Carter	A4	1917	3		Custer	Ekalaka
Cascade	D2	1887	53		Chouteau, Meagher	Great Falls
Chouteau	D2	1864	7	1860-80	Original county	Fort Benton
Custer	A3	1865	13		Original county	Miles City
Daniels	A1	1920	4		Valley	Scobey
Dawson	A2	1865	9	1860-80	Original county	Glendive
Deer Lodge	E3	1864	17	1860-80	Original county	Anaconda
Fallon	A3	1913	4		Custer	Baker
Fergus	C2	1885	14		Meagher	Lewistown
Flathead	E1	1893	31		Missoula	Kalispell
Gallatin	D3	1864	22	1860-80	Original county	Bozeman
Garfield	B2	1919	2		Valley, McCone	Jordan
Glacier	E1	1915	10		Flathead, Teton	Cut Bank
Golden						
Valley	C3	1920	1		Musselshell	Ryegate
Granite	E3	1893	3		Deer Lodge	Phillipsburg
Hill	D1	1912	14		Chouteau	Havre
Jefferson	E3	1864	4	1860-80	Original county	Boulder
Judith Basin	D2	1920	3		Fergus, Cascade	Stanford
Lake	E2	1923	14		Flathead, Missoula	Polson
Lewis and						
Clark	E2	1864	25	1860-80	Original county	Helena
Liberty	D2	1920	2		Chouteau	Chester
Lincoln	F1	1909	9		Flathead	Libby
McCone	A2	1919	3		Dawson, Richland	Circle
Madison	E4	1864	6	1860-80	Original county	Virginia City
Meagher	D3	1864	2	1860-80	Original county	White Sulpher Springs
Mineral	F2	1914	2		Missoula	Superior
Missoula	E2	1864	35	1860-80	Original county	Missoula
Musselshell	C3	1911	5		Fergus, Meagher	Roundup
Park	D4	1887	12		Gallatin	Livingston
Petroleum	C2	1917	1		Fergus, Garfield	Winnett
Phillips	B2	1915	6		Valley	Malta
Pondera	E2	1919	6		Yellowstone	Conrad
Powder						
River	A4	1921	3		Custer	Broadus
Powell	E2	1901	6		Missoula	Deer Lodge
Prairie	A3	1915	2		Custer	Terry
Ravalli	F3	1893	13		Missoula	Hamilton
Richland	A2	1914	10		Dawson	Sidney
Roosevelt	A2	1919	10		Valley, Richland	Wolf Point
Rosebud	B3	1901	7		Dawson	Forsyth
Sanders	F2	1906	7		Missoula	Thompson Falls
Sheridan	A1	1911	7		Custer	Plentywood
Silver Bow	E3	1881	48		Deer Lodge	Butte
Stillwater	C4	1913	5		Sweet Grass, Yellowstone	Columbus
Sweet Grass	D3	1895	4		Meagher, Park, Yellowstone	Big Timber
Teton	E2	1893	7		Chouteau	Choteau
Toole	D1	1914	7		Teton	Shelby
Treasure	B3	1919	1		Big Horn	Hysham
Valley	B2	1893	11		Dawson	Glasgow
Wheatland	D3	1917	3		Meagher, Sweet Grass	Harlowton
Wibaux	A3	1914	2		Dawson	Wibaux
Yellowstone	C3	1893	56		Gallatin, Meagher, Custer	Billings

Census Note: For all of the 1860 census see Nebraska, vol. 1, (unorganized portion).

# County Map of Montana





# Nebraska

Capital, Lincoln

Nebraska was long a choice spot for several rather belligerent Indian tribes. The first settlers were stragglers of the California Gold Rush days and the Oregon migration. Others unused to mountain terrain returned to the level lands of Nebraska which had formed a delightful picture in their memory as they were westward bound.

The first settlement was established in 1823. It was called Bellevue, and is situated less than ten miles below Omaha on the Missouri.

Nebraska was part of the Missouri Territory before 1820. In 1834 it was carved into three sections and placed under the supervision of Arkansas, Michigan and the state of Missouri. Twenty years later it became a Territory in its own name, including sections of Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming.

All during the 1850's many Germans settled in Nebraska. Twenty years later a large contingent of Germans came out of Russia and settled Lancaster and nearby counties. Many Scandinavians established homes there after the adoption of the Homestead Act of 1862.

In 1861 Nebraska was admitted to the union—the thirty-seventh state. Many Civil War veterans secured cheap land after the close of that struggle.

Most Nebraskans of today are of German, Czech, Swedish or Russian descent.

The 1950 census gave Nebraska a population of 1,325,510 with 46.9 per cent living in cities and 53.1 per cent in the agricultural district. The density of the population is 17.2 persons per square mile.

Among its leading cities are Omaha, 251,117; Lincoln, 98,884; Grand Island, 22,682; Hastings, 20,211; North Platte, 15,533; Fremont, 14,762.

Birth and death records since 1904 and marriage records since 1909 are at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Lincoln, Nebraska. Prior to those dates, the birth, death and marriage records are available at the offices of the county clerks, where wills and probate matters are recorded.

Land records, such as deeds, mortgages and all land titles are recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the various county seats.

The earliest census record of any Nebraska county is that of 1860. The State has 92 counties. Of the 24 original counties one was formed in 1853, fourteen were formed in 1854, seven in 1855, and two in 1857.

Nebraska Libraries — Lincoln, (Lancaster), Nebraska State Historical Library, Capital Bldg., (local manuscripts, newspapers of state, midwest lore); University of Nebraska, Don L. Love Memorial Library, (history of Great Plains region); Omaha, (Douglas), Public Library, Harney & 19th Sts.

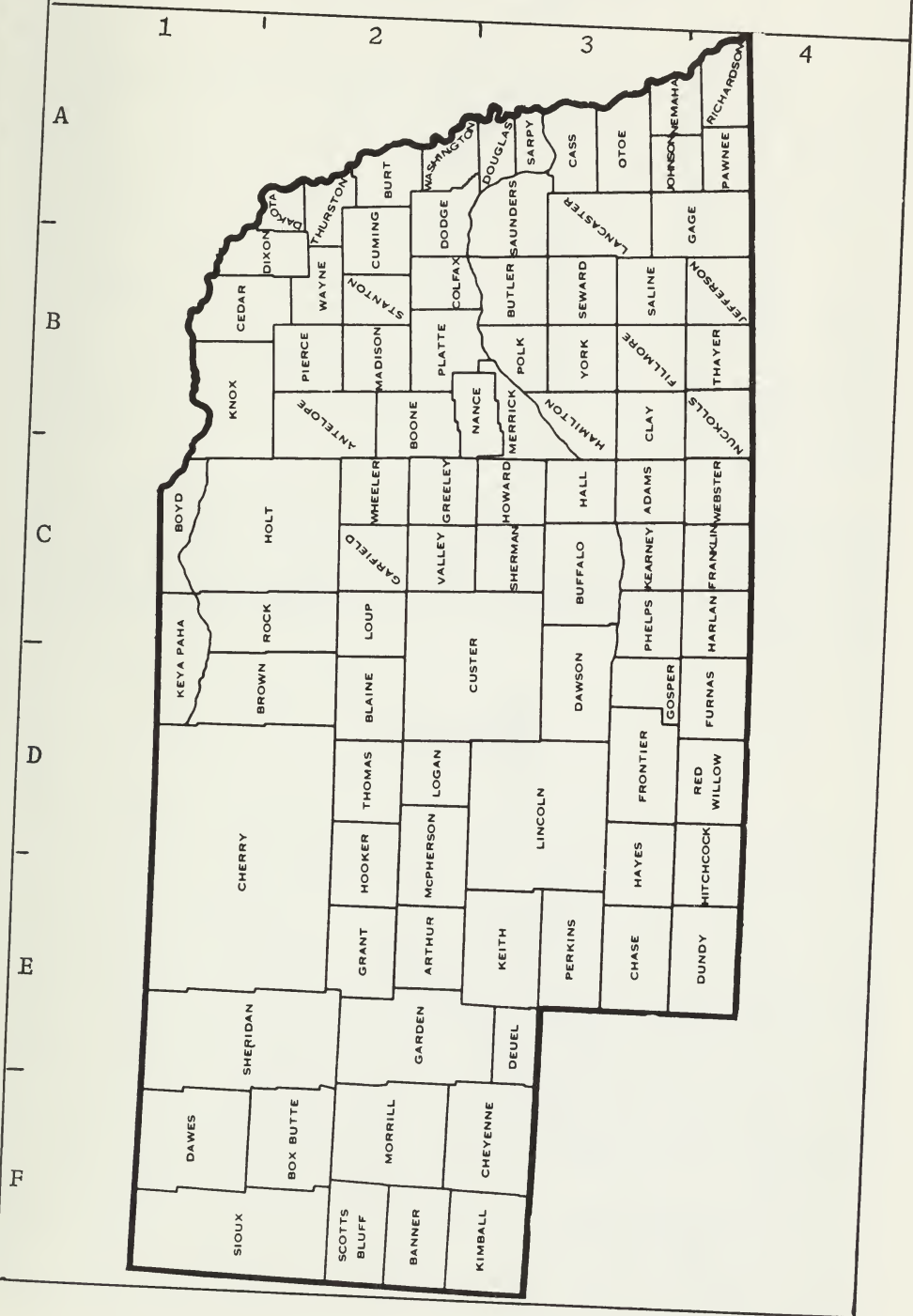
## Nebraska County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	C3	1870	29	1870-80	Clay .....	Hastings
Antelope	B2	1875	12	1880	Pierce .....	Neligh
Arthur	E2	1888	1		Unorganized Territory .....	Arthur
Banner	F2	1888	1		Cheyenne .....	Harrisburg
Blaine	D2	1885	1		Custer .....	Brewster
Boone	B2	1871	11	1880	Platte .....	Albion
Box Butte	F2	1886	12		Unorganized Territory .....	Alliance
Boyd	C1	1890	5		Holt .....	Butte
Brown	D2	1883	5		Unorganized Territory .....	Ainsworth
Buffalo	C3	1857	25	1860-80	Original county .....	Kearney
Burt	A2	1855	12	1860-80	Original county .....	Tekamah
Butler	B3	1857	11	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	David City
Cass	A3	1854	16	1860-80	Original county .....	Plattsmouth
Cedar	B1	1855	14	1860-80	Original county .....	Hartington

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Chase	E3	1873	5	1880	Unorganized Territory	Imperial
Cherry	E2	1883	8		Unorganized Territory	Valentine
Cheyenne	F3	1867	12	1870-80	Unorganized Territory	Sidney
Clay	B3	1857	9	1860-80	Original county	Clay Center
Colfax	B2	1865	10	1870-80	Dodge	Schuyler
Cuming	B2	1860	13	1860-80	Burt	Westpoint
Custer	D3	1875	19	1880	Unorganized Territory	Broken Bow
Dakota	A2	1854	10	1860-80	Original county	Dakota
Dawes	F1	1885	10		Sioux	Chadron
Dawson	D3	1871	19	1860-80	Buffalo	Lexington
Deuel	E3	1888	3		Cheyenne	Chappell
Dixon	B2	1853	9	1860-80	Original county	Ponca
Dodge	B2	1855	26	1860-80	Original county	Fremont
Douglas	A3	1854	281	1860-80	Original county	Omaha
Dundy	E4	1873	4	1880	Unorganized Territory	Benkelman
Fillmore	B3	1865	10	1860-80	Unorganized Territory	Geneva
Franklin	C4	1867	7	1870-80	Kearney Org. 1871	Franklin
Frontier	D3	1872	5	1880	Unorganized Territory	Stockville
Furnas	D4	1877	9	1880	Unorganized Territory	Beaver City
Gage	A4	1855	28	1860-80	Original county	Beatrice
Garden	E2	1887	4		Unorganized Territory	Oshkosh
Garfield	C2	1884	3		Wheeler	Burwell
Gosper	D4	1877	3	1880	Unorganized Territory	Elwood
Grant	E2	1887	1		Unorganized Territory	Hyannis
Greeley	C2	1875	6	1880	Boone	Greeley
Hall	C3	1855	32	1860-80	Original county	Grand Island
Hamilton	B3	1870	9	1870-80	York	Aurora
Harlan	C4	1871	7	1880	Unorganized Territory	Alma
Hayes	D3	1873	2	1880	Unorganized Territory	Hayes Center
Hitchcock	D4	1873	6	1880	Unorganized Territory	Trenton
Holt	C2	1876	15	1880	Knox	O'Neill
Hooker	E2	1889	1		Unorganized Territory	Mullen
Howard	C3	1871	7	1880	Hall	Saint Paul
Jefferson	B4	1872	14	1870-80	Gage	Fairbury
Johnson	A3	1854	7	1860-80	Original county	Tecumseh
Kearney	C3	1854	6	1860-80	Original county	Minden
Keith	E3	1873	7	1880	Lincoln	Ogallala
Keya Paha	D1	1884	2		Brown, Rock	Springview
Kimball	F3	1888	4		Cheyenne	Kimball
Knox	B1	1854	15	1860-80	Formerly L'Eau Qui Court	Center
Lancaster	A3	1854	120	1860-80	Original county	Lincoln
Lincoln	D3	1867	27	1870-80	Unorganized Territory	North Platte
Logan	D2	1885	1		Custer	Stapleton
Loup	C2	1883	1		Unorganized Territory	Taylor
McPherson	D2	1887	1		Lincoln, Keith	Tryon
Madison	B2	1865	24	1860-80	Platte	Madison
Merrick	B3	1854	9	1860-80	Original county	Central City
Morrill	F2	1887	8		Cheyenne	Bridgeport
Nance	B3	1879	7		Merrick	Fullerton
Nemaha	A3	1855	11	1860-80	Original county	Auburn
Nuckolls	B4	1871	10	1860-80	Clay	Nelson
Otoe	A3	1854	17	1860-80	Original county	Nebraska City
Pawnee	A4	1854	7	1860-80	Original county	Pawnee City
Perkins	E3	1887	7		Keith	Grant
Phelps	C3	1873	9	1880	Unorganized Territory	Holdrege
Pierce	B2	1867	9	1870-80	Madison	Pierce
Platte	B2	1854	20	1860-80	Original county	Columbus
Polk	B3	1854	8	1860-80	Original County	Osceola

# County Map of Nebraska



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Red Willow	D4	1873	13	1880	Frontier .....	McCook
Richardson	A4	1855	17	1860-80	Original county .....	Falls City
Rock	C2	1888	3		Brown .....	Bassett
Saline	B3	1871	14	1860-80	Gage, Lancaster .....	Wilber
Sarpy	A3	1854	16	1860-80	Original county .....	Papillion
Saunders	A3	1865	17	1870-80	Sarpy, Douglas .....	Wahoo
Scotts Bluff	F2	1888	34		Cheyenne .....	Gering
Seward	B3	1867	13	1870-80	Lancaster .....	Seward
Sheridan	E2	1885	10		Sioux .....	Rushville
Sherman	C3	1873	6	1880	Buffalo .....	Loup City
Sioux	F2	1877	3	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Harrison
Stanton	B2	1865	6	1870-80	Dodge .....	Stanton
Thayer	B4	1872	11	1880	Jefferson .....	Hebron
Thomas	D2	1887	1		Blaine .....	Thedford
Thurston	A2	1865	9	1870-80	Burt .....	Pender
Valley	C2	1871	7	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Ord
Washington	A2	1854	12	1860-80	Original county .....	Blair
Wayne	B2	1867	10	1870-80	Thurston .....	Wayne
Webster	C4	1871	7	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Red Cloud
Wheeler	C2	1877	2		Boone .....	Bartlett
York	B3	1854	14	1860-80	Original county .....	York

Census Notes on Nebraska: The following discontinued counties have census figures as indicated, Blackbird, 1870; Calhoun, 1860; Jackson, 1870; Jones, 1860; L'Eau qui Court, 1860 and 1870, see Knox County; Shorter, 1860; Taylor, 1870; Thurston, 1870, see Blackbird County; Winnebago Indian Reservation, 1870; (Unorganized portion): 1860; (Schedules not bearing names of counties represent portions of Nebraska Territory (1860) now included in the states of Montana and Wyoming.)

## Nevada

### Capital, Carson City

Twelve years after the Mormon Pioneers had reached the Great Salt Lake City, gold and silver were found in the Comstock Mine in Virginia City, Nevada, midway—twenty or twenty-five miles—between Reno and Carson City. The strike was rich enough to turn California gold seekers eastward. Almost overnight, the Nevada population, which up to that time had stood around a thousand, doubled over and over again. Among Europeans attracted by the rich mineral discovery were people from all sections of Britain, Italy, Scandinavia, Germany, and France. Many Mexicans came also.

Nevada became a territory in 1861 and three years later was admitted into the union as the thirty-sixth state.

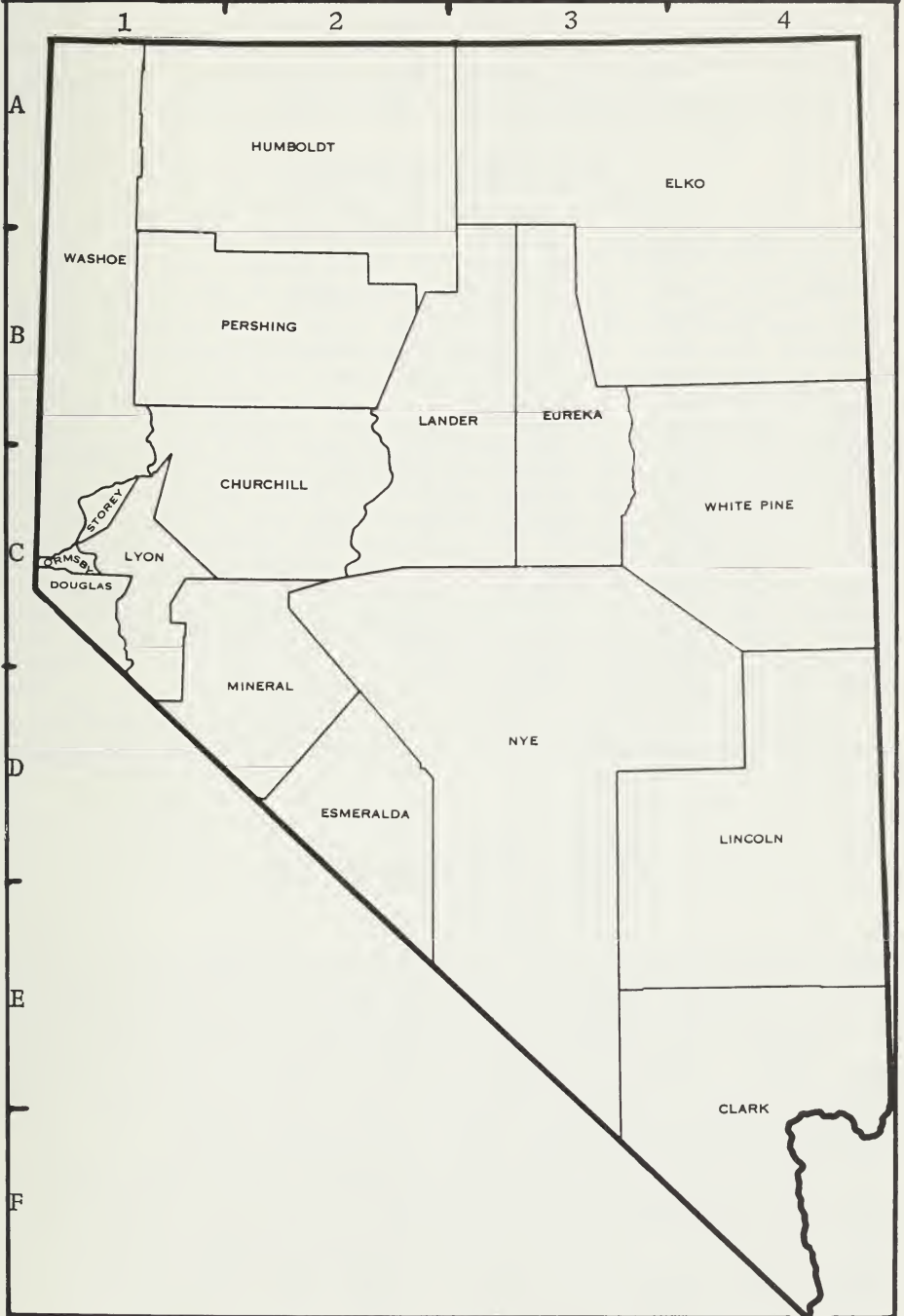
New discoveries of rich ore deposits in different sections of the state have gradually increased the population to

160,083, which is the smallest of any of the states in the union. However, the population has had a tremendous increase since 1940 when the census figures were about 50,000 less than those of 1950. In recent years, farming and grazing has attracted permanent settlers. Many Mormons have settled in the state and several communities are almost entirely of that religious faith. Still, the Catholics predominate, the majority of the miners and smelter workers belonging to that church.

The state is the sixth in area and the forty-eighth in population. Nevada has seventeen counties. All nine of the original counties were formed in 1861. Only one of its present counties has census figures available from the 1860 census, Humboldt. Twelve counties have census figures from 1870.

Its largest cities are Reno, 32,497;

# County Map of Nevada



Las Vegas, 24,624; Sparks, 8,203; Elko, 5,393; North Las Vegas, 3,875.

Birth and death records from 1887 to June 30, 1911, marriage records from 1864 to date, deeds and land records from 1864 to date are all in the office of the Recorder of each county.

Birth and death files from July 1, 1911 to date are at the Nevada State Department of Health, Division of Vital

Statistics, Carson City, Nevada.

Marriage bans are not filed.

Wills from 1864 to date are in the office of the clerk of each county.

The records of the state Census of 1872 are in the custody of the Secretary of State, Carson City, Nevada.

Tax payers lists from 1864 are at the office of the Assessor of each county.

Library—Reno, (Washoe), University of Nevada Library.

### Nevada County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Churchill	C2	1861	6	1870-80	Original county	Fallon
Clark	F4	1909	48		Lincoln	Las Vegas
Douglas	C1	1861	2	1870-80	Original county	Minden
Elko	A4	1875	12	1870-80	Lander	Elko
Esmeralda	D2	1861	1	1870-80	Original county	Godfield
Eureka	B3	1873	1	1880	Lander	Eureka
Humboldt	A2	1861	5	1860-80	Original county	Winnemucca
Lander	B3	1861	2	1870-80	Original county	Austin
Lincoln	D4	1869	4	1870-80	Nye	Pioche
Lyon	C1	1861	4	1870-80	Original county	Yerington
Mineral	D2	1911	6		Esmeralda	Hawthorne
Nye	D3	1864	3	1870-80	Esmeralda	Tonopah
Ormsby	C1	1861	4	1870-80	Original county	Carson City
Pershing	B2	1919	3		Humboldt	Lovelock
Storey	C1	1861	1	1870-80	Original county	Virginia City
Washoe	B1	1861	50	1870-80	Original county	Reno
White Pine	C4	1864	9	1870-80	Elko, Lincoln	Ely

U. S. Census Notes: The following discontinued Nevada counties have census figures as follows: Carson, 1860, see Utah; Pahute, 1870; Roop, 1870; St. Mary's, 1860, see Utah.

## New Hampshire

Capital, Concord

New Hampshire, in the northeast corner of the United States, is one of the thirteen original colonies. Its history dates back to 1603 when an Englishman, Martin Pring anchored in Piscataqua harbor. The French explorer, Samuel de Champlain discovered the Isles of Shoals in 1605 while sailing along the coast of N.H. In 1614 Captain John Smith landed on its shores. It was settled about 1623 at Rye (Little Harbor), Dover and Portsmouth. This was only three years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts. A little later settlements were made at Exeter and

Hampton. These places were on or near the coast, or on a river bank near its mouth. After these first settlements, little effort was put forth to establish new settlements for almost a hundred years. The fear of Indians kept the settlers from moving inland.

New Hampshire became part of the Massachusetts colony in 1641, and continued so, with brief interruptions, for about a hundred years. In 1741 it became a Royal British Province and remained so until the Revolutionary War.

A large part of the early settlers came from Massachusetts and Connecti-

cut. The Connecticut River is the western boundary of the state. Apparently it was much easier to go up the river than to cut long roads through the forests from the eastern shore. Many of the river towns, as a result, are much older than those in the interior. If the ancestry of the early settlers of one of those towns is sought, it will more than likely be found in Connecticut or western Massachusetts.

Of New Hampshire. Archibald F. Bennett, secretary of the Genealogical Society of Utah, has said: "In the great migration to the west, New Hampshire and Vermont were stopping places for a few years for one or more generations of families now established far from there. Many families from their homelands in Massachusetts and Connecticut seemed to pause here briefly, and then resumed their westward trek. Their residence in New Hampshire was often during the pioneer period when records were not kept too regularly. Then they removed so early that almost all trace of their presence in those localities is obliterated. Consequently, many ancestral lines of western families are followed back to New Hampshire or Vermont, and then are hopelessly lost. Yet there are actually many sources which can assist in the solution of such problems."

During the first two hundred years or more of its history, it was mainly people from England who came to New Hampshire. During the next seventy-five years, tens of thousands came into the state from the Scandinavian countries and from Greece, Italy and France.

New Hampshire entered the union in 1788, the ninth state to ratify the constitution.

The 1950 Census gives New Hampshire a population of 533,242 residents, which places her as the forty-fourth state in population, with 57.5 per cent of its residents being city dwellers and 42.5 per cent living in the country. Its largest cities are Manchester, 82,732; Nashua, 34,669; Concord, 27,988; Portsmouth, 18,300; Berlin 16,615.

Vital statistics have been kept in the towns since 1640, though they are not complete. Copies of all statistics records since that date have been made. They include town records, church records, cemetery records, and all other available old records. These have all been indexed, and may be searched for

a small fee. These records are available at the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, State House, Concord, N. H., and at some of the offices of the town clerks. Wills are in the charge of the clerks of the probate courts of the ten counties. The Registrars of deeds are in charge of deeds and land titles. The State Library at Concord has charge of the Census Records. Cemetery records are handled by the cemetery superintendents or selectmen of the towns. Tax payers are handled by the town and city clerks throughout the state.

Almost all towns have town histories. Many of these contain much genealogical information about the early settlers. In the genealogical departments of the public libraries will be found many books with valuable information about the town families. Many records are available at the New Hampshire State Library and the New Hampshire State Library and the New Hampshire Historical Society, both in Concord. The Census reports from 1800 are available, as well as those of subsequent years.

New Hampshire libraries — Concord, (Merrimac), Public Library, 45 Green St.; New Hampshire Historical Society Library, 30 Park St., (local histories of state, family and genealogical records, old maps, early newspapers); New Hampshire State Library, 20 Park St.; Manchester, (Hillsboro), City Public Library, 405 Pine St., (community articles).

Valuable genealogy records are found in the following books which form only a small part of the many that have been written about this state and its people:

STERNS, EZRA S., *Genealogy and Family History of the State of New Hampshire*. 4 vol. Pub. 1908 Lewis Publishing Co., New York, Chicago.

AYLING, AUGUSTUS D., *Revised Register of the Soldiers and Sailors of N. H. in the War of Rebellion 1861-1866*. Pub. 1895 by the New Hampshire Legislature.

#### **New Hampshire Towns Organized Before 1800**

**BELKNAP COUNTY** — Alton, 1770; Barnstead, 1727; Belmont; Center Harbor, 1797; Gilmanton, 1761; Meredith, 1748; New Hampton, 1765; Sanbornton, 1764.

**CARROLL COUNTY** — Albany, 1766; Bartlett, 1790; Brookfield, 1794; Conway, 1764; Chatham, 1767; Eaton, 1760; Effingham, 1749; Hart's Location, 1773; Jackson, 1778; Madison, 1785; Moultonborough, 1763; Ossipee, 1765; Sandwich,

1763; Tamworth, 1771; Tuftonboro, 1750; Winchester, 1732.

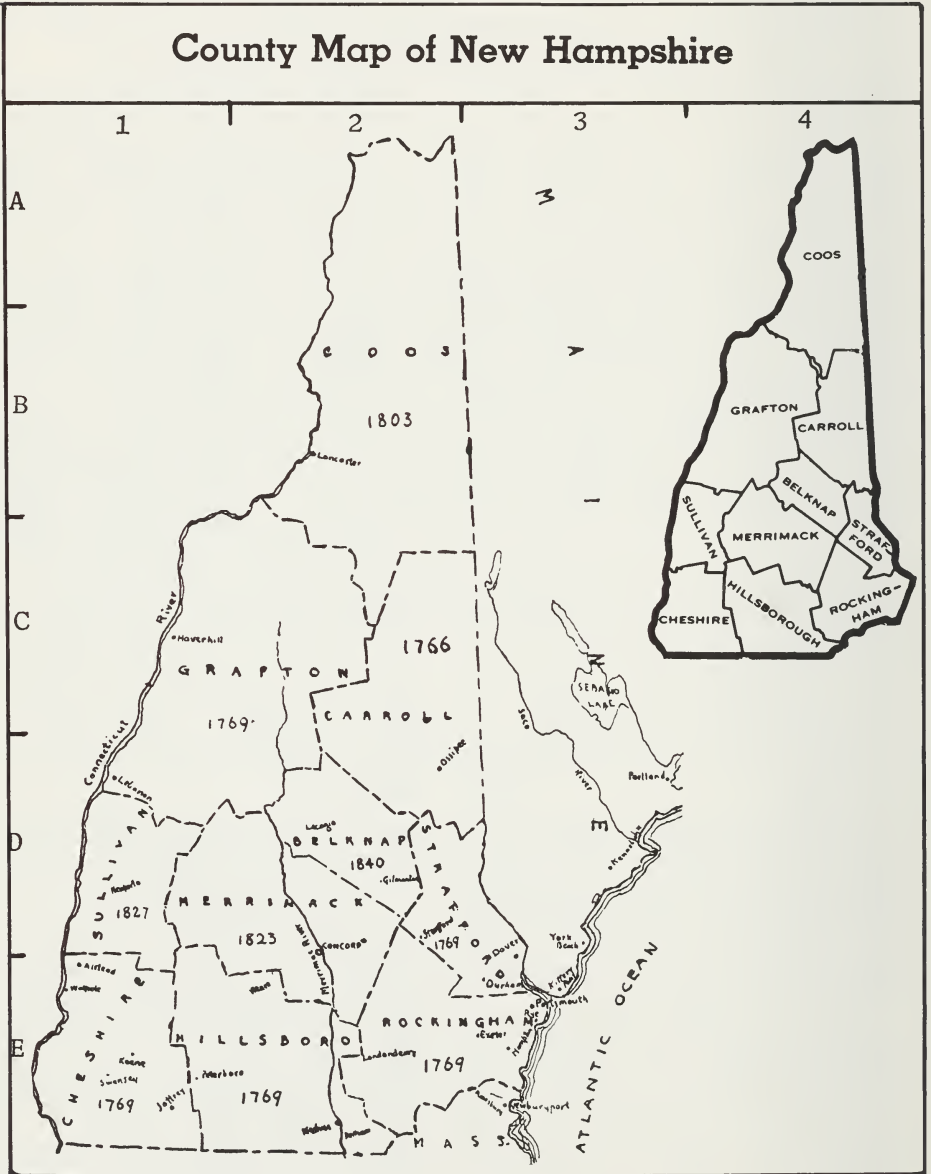
Wakefield, 1774; Wolfeboro, 1768.

**COOS COUNTY** — Berlin, 1771; Colebrook, 1762; Columbia, 1762; Cambridge, 1793; Drummer, 1773; Dalton, 1764; Jefferson, 1765; Lancaster, 1763; Milan, 1771; Northumberland, 1767; Randolph, 1772; Stark, 1788; Shelburne, 1770; Stratford, 1775.

**CHESHIRE COUNTY** — Alstead, 1763; Chesterfield, 1761; Dublin, 1752; Fitzwilliam, 1752; Gilsum, 1764; Jaffray, 1752; Keene, 1754; Marlborough, 1752; Marlow, 1753; Nelson, 1767; Rindge, 1754; Richmond, 1758; Stoddard, 1769 Sullivan, 1760; Swanzey, 1753; Surry, 1769; Walpole, 1749; Westmoreland, 1741;

**GRAFTON COUNTY** — Alexandria, 1782; Benton, 1764; Bath, 1765; Bethle-

## County Map of New Hampshire





hem, 1799; Bridgewater, 1788; Canaan, 1762; New London, 1758; Northfield, 1761; Compton, 1765; Danbury, 1795; 1760; Pembroke, 1728; Pittsfield, 1782; Dorchester, 1761; Enfield, 1761; Ellsworth, 1769; Franconia, 1754; Grafton, 1773.

1772; Groton, 1761; Hanover, 1765; Haverhill, 1763; Holderness, 1751; Hebron, 1792; Landaff, 1764; Lebanon, 1761; Lisbon, 1763; Littleton, 1764; Lyme, 1764; Lyman, 1761; Lincoln, 1764; Orange, 1790; Oxford, 1765; Pierpont, 1768; Plymouth, 1764; Rumney, 1705; Thornton, 1770; Warren, 1767; Wentworth, 1766; Woodstock, 1763.

**HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY** — Amherst, 1760; Antrim, 1744; Bedford, 1736; Brookline, 1769; Deering, 1765; Fracestown, 1752; Goffstown, 1733; Greenfield, 1771; Hancock, 1765; Hillsborough, 1735; Hollis, 1731; Hudson, 1722; Litchfield, 1720; Lyndeborough, 1759; Manchester, 1751; Mason, 1768; Merrimack, 1722; Milford, 1740; Nashua, 1673; New Boston, 1735; New Ipswich, 1735; Petersborough, 1749; Pelham, 1745; Sharon, 1791; Temple, 1750; Weare, 1735; Wilton, 1749; Windsor, 1798.

**MERRIMACK COUNTY** — Allenstown, 1747; Andover, 1761; Boscowan, 1760; Bow, 1727; Bradford, 1771; Canterbury, 1723-50; Chichester, 1727; Concord, 1727; Dunbarton, 1746, Danbury, 1795; Epsom, 1727; Henniker, 1760; Hill, 1768; Hopkinton, 1740; Loudon, 1765; Newbury,

**ROCKINGHAM COUNTY** — Atkinson, 1728; Auburn, 1734; Brentwood, 1742; Candia, 1748; Chester, 1720; Danville, 1738; Deerfield, 1750; E. Kingston, 1738; Epping, 1741; Exeter, 1638; Fremont, 1764; Greenland, 1704; Hempstead, 1728; Hampton, 1635; Hampton Falls, 1726; Kensington, 1737; Kingston, 1694; Londonderry, 1719; Newcastle, 1693; Newington, 1670; Newfields, 1681; Newmarket, 1727; Newton, 1749; North Hampton, 1690; Northwood, 1763; Nottingham, 1722; Plaistow, 1642; Portsmouth, 1623; Raymond, 1764; Rye, 1635; Sandown, 1756; Seabrook, 1758; South Hampton, 1742; Stratham, 1629; Windham, 1741.

**STAFFORD COUNTY** — Barrington, 1762; Dover, 1623; Durham, 1623; Farmington, 1798; Lee, 1766; Madbury, 1755; Middleton, 1778; Milton, 1760; New Durham, 1749; Rochester, 1722; Somersworth, 1754.

**SULLIVAN COUNTY** — Acworth, 1767; Charlestown, 1735; Claremont, 1764; Cornish, 1765; Croydon, 1766; Goshen, 1761; Grantham, 1761; Langdon, 1773; Lempster, 1785; Newport, 1765-6; Plainfield, 1765; Springfield, 1772; Unity, 1754; Washington, 1768.

### New Hampshire County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Belknap	D2	1842	27	1850-80	Strafford, Merrimac	Laconia
Carroll	C2	1842	16	1850-80	Grafton	Ossipee
Cheshire	E1	1771	39	1790-80	Orig. county	Keene
Coos	B2	1803	36	1810-80	Grafton	Lancaster
Grafton*	C1	1771	48	1790-80	Orig. county	Woodsville
Hillsboro	E1	1771	157	1790-80	Orig. county	Manchester and Nashua
Merrimack	D1	1823	63	1830-80	Rockingham, Hillsboro	Concord
Rockingham	E2	1771	70	1790-80	Orig. county	Exeter
Strafford	D2	1771	52	1790-80	Orig. county	Dover
Sullivan	D1	1827	26	1830-80	Cheshire	Newport

\*1820 Census missing.

## New Jersey

### Capital, Trenton

French explorers sailed along the New Jersey coast as early as 1524. In the service of Holland, Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River in 1609. Nine years

later the Dutch had settlers opposite the present upper New York City. Commissioned by their King, Swedish adventurers established a colony in the

Delaware Valley, shortly after the Dutch came to the area.

With the experience gained in colonizing southern sections of America, two English court favorites, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret induced the Duke of York to grant them the area between the Hudson and the Delaware rivers. They named the colony New Jersey after the English Channel home of Carteret. Throwing the territory open to land-seekers in 1664, the promoters made tempting offers to those willing to come. To the small Dutch communities along the Hudson came folks from every section of Britain. Puritans came down from Connecticut and established Newark. Scotch-Irish Presbyterians poured into the eastern counties, and English Quakers came into the fertile regions of the Delaware.

While differing strongly in their religious convictions, the settlers were solidly united against the tax and monetary ideas of the Crown and the proprietors. Disgusted with the lack of financial returns in the venture, the proprietors sold out to William Penn and his Quaker Friends.

In the intervening years, difficulties were erased and more unity ensued. In the early part of the eighteenth century, New Jersey and New York had the same royal governor, but this ended in 1738. During the next 49 years New Jersey had a governor and a legislature of its own.

She became the third state to ratify the constitution of the United States in 1787. Three years later, the first U.S. Census gave New Jersey a population of 184,139. The majority of these were English from the Old World as well as from New England. The Dutch and the Swedes were also represented by large numbers. In the west part of the state were many French and Scotch.

Before William Penn acquired Pennsylvania, he and a company of Quakers settled West Jersey. The early Swedish and Dutch settlers continued to live there. Hence, a New Jersey pedigree may trace back to the English Quakers, the Puritans from New England, the Swedes who waged war on the early English settlers, the Dutch settlers who came from New Amsterdam (New York) and the Huguenots who fled from France in search of religious liberty and peace.

Research conditions are not so favor-

able in New Jersey as in some other states. Since they were not required by law to keep a record of births and deaths the family Bible was about the only place where these things were recorded. And yet, researchers willing to dig into available records can find a wealth of information.

The office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Trenton 7, New Jersey, has birth records from 1848 to 1929 and death records from 1878 to 1929. Marriage information from 1848 to 1929 is also available there, although some are incomplete.

Only in Hudson County does the county clerk issue marriage licenses. In all other counties such licenses are handled by the town or city clerks, the township assessor or the local registrar of vital statistics.

Early marriage records which were kept by the Secretary of State are printed in the Archives.

Divorce records are kept in the Superior Court, Chancery Division, at the State House in Trenton.

The federal circuit and district courts and the State Supreme court, all in Trenton, and the county circuit courts have records of naturalization proceedings.

Most of the churches in the state have records of their respective memberships for many years back.

The originals of wills and probate matters, together with early guardianship and orphans' court proceedings are in the custody of the Secretary of State in Trenton. Copies of Wills and administrations of estates beginning in 1804 are at the county court houses. Wills and administrations of estates from 1682 to 1805 have been digested and published in the State Archives. There are ten volumes, each completely indexed. The state also published an Index of New Jersey Wills, three volumes. These wills extend to a much later date than those given in the Archives. Many libraries, including the Cache County Library in Logan, Utah, have a complete set of the Archives of New Jersey.

Although thirteen of the twenty-one counties in New Jersey were established before 1790, no federal census schedules are available until the 1830 census. All of the New Jersey schedules for 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820 are missing. The available schedules are enumerated in the New Jersey County Histories in this

section.

The New Jersey State Library has custody of the state census records taken every ten years since 1855.

More than 275 libraries serve the people of New Jersey. Many of these have valuable genealogical and historical books on their shelves.

Among the libraries are the following: Atlantic City, (Atlantic), Free Public

Library, Illinois and Pacific Aves., (genealogical material on N. J., N. Y., and Pa., limited number of family histories and family Bible records); Camden, (Camden), (across the Delaware River from Philadelphia), County Free Public Library; City Public Library; Jersey City, (Hudson), (across the river from New York City), Free Public Library, 472 Jersey Ave.; Morristown, (Morris),

## County Map of New Jersey



County Free Library, Courthouse, (local histories and genealogies); City Public Library, Miller Road and South Street, (family histories and genealogical publications); Newark, (Essex), Public Library, 5 Washington St., (state and local history); Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 33 Lombardy St., (genealogies and local history); New Brunswick, (Middlesex), Rutgers University Library, (old newspapers and local histories); Paterson, (Passaic), Free Public Library; Princeton, (Mercer), Princeton University Library, (American History, especially Southern States); Trenton, Free Public Library, 120 Academy St.; New Jersey State Teachers College Library.

Many books have been printed over the years concerning the history of the various communities and families of New Jersey. The following are only a mere mention of half a dozen available in li-

braries or book stores:

BARBER, JOHN W. *Historical Collections of New Jersey, Past and Present*, biographies, the State Census of all the towns in 1865, 543 pp. New Haven, 1868.

CLAYTON, W. WOODFORD. *History of Union and Middlesex Counties*, with biographies of many pioneers and prominent men. 885 pp. Philadelphia, 1882.

FOLSOM, JOSEPH S. *The Municipalities of Essex County, 1666-1924*. Four volumes. New York, 1925.

HATFIELD, EDWIN F. *History of Elizabeth, including the Early History of Union County*. 701 pp. New York, 1868.

LEE, FRANCIS B. *Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County*. Two volumes. New York, 1907.

STEWART, FRANK H. *Notes on Old Gloucester County*. 342 pp. Camden, 1917.

WICKES, STEPHEN. *History of the Oranges in Essex County*, from 1666 to 1806. 334 pp. Newark, 1892.

## New Jersey County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Atlantic	D2	1837	132	1840-80	Burlington	Mays Landing
Bergen	A3	1682	539	1830-80	Original county	Hackensack
Burlington	D2	1682	136	1830-80	Original county	Mt. Holly
Camden	D2	1844	301	1850-80	Burlington, Glouc.	Camden
Cape May	E2	1692	37	1830-80	Cumberland	Cape May C. H.
Cumberland	E2	1753	49	1830-80	Salem	Bridgeton
Essex	B3	1861-2	906	1830-80	Original county	Newark
Gloucester	D2	1681-2	92	1830-80	Original county	Woodbury
Hudson	E3	1840	647	1840-80	Bergen	Jersey City
Hunterdon	B2	1692	43	1830-80	Somerset	Flemington
Mercer	C2	1838	230	1840-80	Somerset, Middles	Trenton
Middlesex	B3	1682	265	1830-80	Original county	New Brunswick
Monmouth	C3	1682	225	1830-80	Original county	Freehold
Morris	B2	1738	164	1830-80	Hunterdon	Morristown
Ocean	C3	1850	57	1850-80	Monmouth, Burlington	Toms River
Passaic	A3	1837	337	1840-80	Bergen, Essex	Paterson
Salem	D1	1681-2	50	1830-80	Original county	Salem
Somerset	B2	1688	99	1830-80	Middlesex	Somerville
Sussex	A2	1753	34	1830-80	Morris	Newton
Union	B3	1857	398	1860-80	Essex, Middles	Elizabeth
Warren	B2	1824	54	1830-80	Sussex, Hunterdon	Belvidere

Northern N. J.

## New Mexico

### Capital, Sante Fe

Until 1821 when the 780-mile Santa Fe Trail was opened from Independence, Mo. to Santa Fe, N. M., few Americans or Europeans had made their homes in New Mexico. For years, the region had belonged to Mexico and was inhabited

mainly by Indians and Spanish-Americans. Its main city, Santa Fe, had been the capital of the Mexican territory since 1609. At that early date and for the next 150 years or more, its connections were more with Mexico than the United States. Indians and Spanish-Americans were its only inhabitants until the first part of 1800.

Its present 681,187 population consists of about 34,000 Indians, 227,000 Spanish Americans, and 420,000 from the United States and Europe. The latter are mainly from Italy, Germany, England and Greece.

New Mexico became part of the United States in 1848. In 1850 when it was created a territory, it included most of its present domain, plus Arizona and Colorado. The Gadsden Purchase in 1854 included within its boundaries the Gila Valley in Catron and Grant counties.

The Colorado section was taken from New Mexico in 1861 and made into a separate territory. Two years later, Arizona was also withdrawn and created into a separate territory.

After operating for 62 years under territorial laws, New Mexico became a state in 1912, when it was made the forty-seventh state in the union.

New Mexico has thirty-two counties.

In eleven counties, formed between 1852 and 1869, the U. S. Census schedules are available.

Birth and death records from 1919 are at the office of the State Health Department, Santa Fe, N.M. They are not complete.

The County Clerk in each county seat has marriage records, wills, property deeds, and administration of estates.

Land grants are at the office of the State Land Office in Santa Fe, N.M.

Tax payers lists are at the office of the County Assessors, war service records at the office of the Adjutant General, cemetery records with the cemetery boards, and guardianship proceedings with the district courts.

Valuable genealogical information is contained in hundreds of volumes in the Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Santa Fe and the New Mexico Historical Society, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Other libraries in the larger cities have also much genealogical information. Albuquerque, (Bernalillo), Public Library, 423 E. Central Ave., (Southwest lore); University of New Mexico Library, (Mexican and South American publications and history, Southwest lore); Santa Fe, (Santa Fe), Nwe Mexico State Library Commission, 301 Don Gaspar, (Southwestern lore).

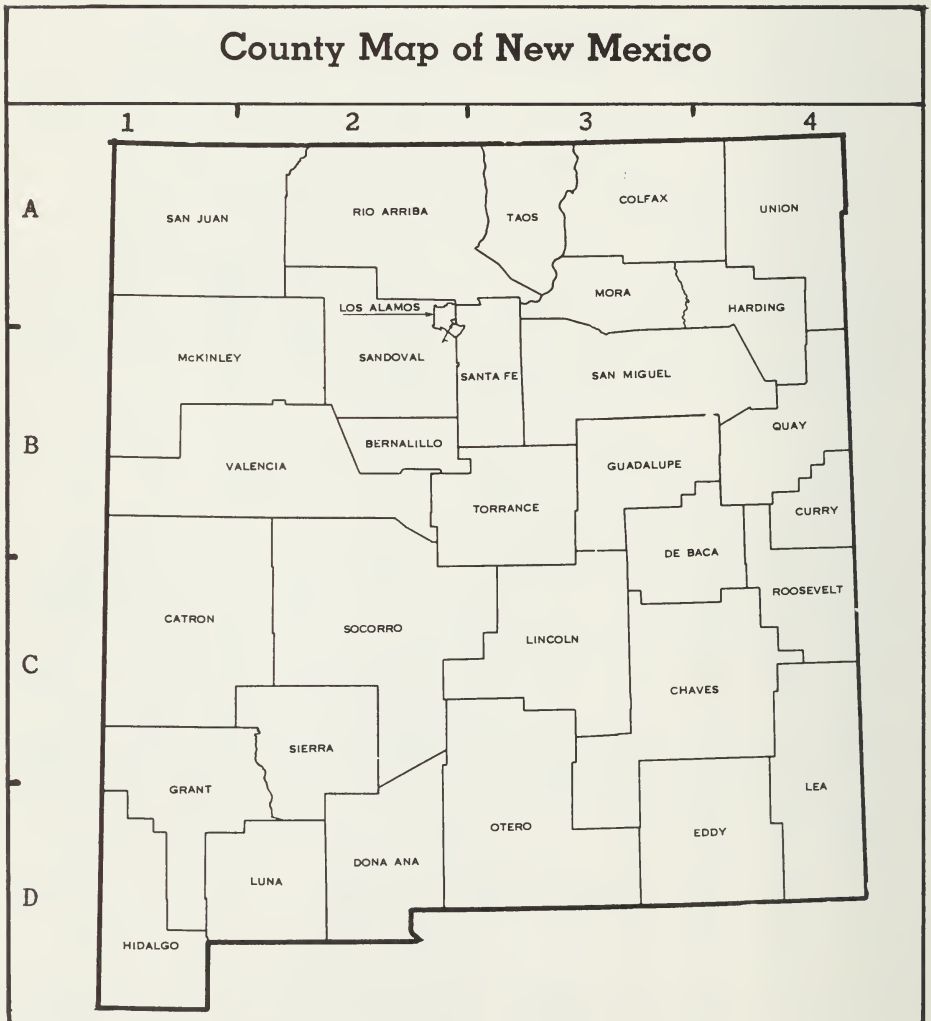
### New Mexico County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Bernalillo	B2	1852	146	1850-80	Original county	Albuquerque
Catron	C1	1921	4		Socorro	Reserve
Chaves	C3	1887	41		Lincoln	Roswell
Colfax	A3	1869	17	1870-80	Mora	Raton
Curry	B4	1909	23		Quay, Roosevelt	Clovis
De Baca	C3	1917	3		Chaves, Guadalupe, Roosevelt	Fort Sumner
Dona Ana	D2	1852	40	1860-80	Original county	Las Cruces
Eddy	D4	1887	41		Lincoln	Carlsbad
Grant	D1	1868	22	1870-80	Socorro	Silver City
Guadalupe	B3	1905	7		Lincoln, San Miguel	Santa Rosa
Harding	A4	1921	3		Mora, Union	Mosquero
Hidalgo	D1	1920	5		Grant	Lordsburg
Lea	D4	1917	31		Chaves, Eddy	Lovington
Lincoln	C3	1880	7		Socorro	Carrizozo
Los Alamos	B2	1949	10		Sandoval, Santa Fe	Los Alamos
Luna	D2	1901	9		Dona Ana, Grant	Deming
McKinley	B1	1899	27		Bernalillo, Valencia, San Juan	Gallup
Mora	A3	1859	9	1860-80	San Miguel	Mora
Otero	D3	1899	15		Dona Ana, Lincoln, Socorro	Alamogordo

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Quay	B4	1903	14		Chaves .....	Tucumcari
Rio Arriba	A2	1852	25	1850-80	Original county .....	Tierra Amarilla
Roosevelt	C4	1903	16		Chaves .....	Portales
Sandoval	B2	1903	12		Rio Arriba .....	Bernalillo
San Juan	A1	1887	18		Rio Arriba .....	Aztec
San Miguel	B3	1852	27	1850-80	Original county .....	Las Vegas
Santa Fe	B3	1852	38	1860-80	Original county .....	Santa Fe
Sierra	C2	1884	7		Socorro .....	Hot Springs
Socorro	C2	1852	10	1860-80	Original county .....	Socorro
Taos	A3	1852	17	1850-80	Original county .....	Taos
Torrance	B3	1903	8		Lincoln, San Miguel, Socorro, Santa Fe .....	Estancia
Union	A4	1895	7		Colfax, Mora, San Miguel .....	Clayton
Valencia	B1	1852	22	1850-80	Original county .....	Los Lunas

U. S. Census reports for discontinued counties: Arizona, 1860; Santa Ana, 1850-70.



# New York

## Capital, Albany

The Dutch settled New York in 1624 when they established a colony at Albany, then called Fort Orange. The next year other settlers from Holland came to New York City, then New Amsterdam. Previously, at least two explorers, Hudson and Champlain, had looked over the territory.

In the next few years the Dutch induced individuals from Scandinavia, Great Britain, and Germany to come with them to the New World.

Many Puritan families in Massachusetts and Connecticut drifted south into New York around 1640. Some sixty years later German families came into the Mohawk Valley looking for places in which to build their homes. About the same time French settlers were straggling into the new section from Canada. Other French families, together with some Spaniards and Portuguese, disturbed by the uprisings in the West Indies, where they had been for some time, sought refuge in New York.

The total population of the colony in 1740 was established at only 50,000. About that time many former Connecticut dwellers went across the sound and settled in Long Island. Others came into Dutchess, Westchester and Orange counties. A population check previous to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War would find settlers on Long Island, on the banks of the Hudson River, a few Palatine Germans along the Mohawk River and some New Englanders in the extreme south-eastern part of the state.

In 1776 New York broke with the Mother Country, and joined the other colonies in their fight for freedom. This struggle continued until 1781. Seven years later New York became the eleventh state in the Union by ratifying the constitution.

The New York state census reports show these populations: in 1790 340,120 (surpassed by Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Massachusetts); in 1800, 589,051 (surpassed by Virginia and Pennsylvania); in 1810, 959,049 (surpassed only by Virginia); in 1820, 1,049,458 (surpassed by none); in 1830, 1,918,608; in 1840, 2,428,921; in 1850, 3,097,394; in 1860, 3,880,735.

In 1800 when New York City was

mainly built up on the southern end of the Manhattan Island, there were 60,000 persons in the city; in 1830 there were 200,000, of which 80,000 had arrived in the previous ten years; by 1860 it had increased four-fold, and numbered 807,000; in 1900, almost 3,500,000.

New York is described as a land of many tongues, not less than sixty languages being heard. The predominating nationalities are Italian, Russian, German, Polish, Irish, Austrian, English, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Czech, Greek, French, Finish and Danish.

The researcher interested in New York records should first of all, before undertaking any search whatsoever, spend a day or two or more carefully reading Rosalie Fellows Bailey's "Guide to Genealogical Sources for New York City, 1783-1898." The Guide "is in its field one of the most important, perhaps the most important, in the United States." This most worthy appraisal comes from one of the foremost present-day genealogists, an individual who has devoted much thought and energy to the science of genealogy. Carefully adhearing to Miss Bailey's suggestions in her valuable treatise "will give reasonable hope that any problem within its limit of time and place may be solved."

**Births, Deaths, and Marriages**, from 1880 to present, for the entire state exclusive of all New York City records and certain records of Albany, Buffalo and Yonkers, noted below, are in the charge of the Director, Office of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, Albany. The records of Albany, Buffalo and Yonkers **not** on file in the Health Department but available in the registrars' office of the cities concerned are: Births and deaths prior to Jan. 1, 1914; marriages prior to Jan. 1, 1908. The central office for New York City vital records is Board of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York City. For data on records prior to 1880, when the Department of Health became the central depository for the state, see Historical records survey, New York State, "Guide to Public Vital Statistics in New York State," 1942, 3v. wherein the status of the vital records of each community is

given.

**Marriage Bonds**, from 1752 to 1784, originally 40v., are in charge of Associate Librarian, Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library, Albany. These and other licenses, some as early as 1641 which are contained in other series filed in the State Library, are indexed in Secretary of State, "Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses were Issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784." 1860. See also "Supplementary List of Marriage Licenses," (State Library Bulletin, History No. 1, April 1898) for list of bonds for years 1752-53, 1755-56, and 1758, formerly bound as v.41 of Marriage Bonds.

**Wills**—usually in county surrogates' office. For other wills see Berthold Fernow ed., "Calendar of Wills on File and Recorded in the Offices of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State, 1626-1836," 1896. For abstracts of wills on file in the Surrogate's office, City of New York, 1665-1800, see New York Historical Society, "Collections." v.25-41. Included therein are wills for the southern district of New York State.

In the Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library are wills, 1823-1940, of non-resident property owners.

**Deeds and Land Grants**—deeds are usually on file in the county clerk's offices.

The following are state records:

Patents, land papers, deeds 1630-64 (Dutch) in New York Colonial Manuscripts, v.GG and HH in custody of Associate Librarian, Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library, Albany.

New York Colonial Manuscripts indorsed Land Papers, 1643-1803. Same custody as preceding.

Deeds, including mortgages and releases to state, 1642 to present, in custody of Secretary, Land Board, Department of State, 164 State Street, Albany.

Letters—Patent of Lands, 1664-1878. Custody same as preceding.

**Census Records**—All schedules of the Federal Census from 1790 to and including 1940 are at Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

From the State Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., may be obtained "An Inventory of New York

State and Federal Census Records," 1942, showing the available schedules from each county. From one to 14 different schedules are on hand at the office of the County Clerk of each county. In addition to those noted therein, the Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library has microfilm of the 1800, 1810, and 1830 Federal Censuses for New York State. Originals are on file in the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

**Tax Payers Lists**—The New York State Library, Manuscripts and History Section, Albany, has some assessment rolls in its collections, both public and private. No inventory of them is available.

Local divisions of government—county, town, etc.—frequently have such records on file.

**Church or Parish Records Transferred to State**—In the custody of the Associate Librarian, Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library, Albany, is a large collection of church records, originals and copies. See Historical Records Survey, New York State, "Guide to Vital Statistics Records of Churches in New York State," 1942 2v. for information concerning those on file in the State Library and elsewhere.

**War Service Records**—Colonial and Revolutionary war service records for New York State are in the custody of the Associate Librarian, Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library, Albany. War of 1812, 1860-65, Spanish-American, World War I and World War II records for this state are in the office of the Adjutant General, Bureau of War Records, 112 State Street, Albany.

**Cemetery Records**—The Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library, Albany, has a large collection of New York State cemetery records.

**Guardianship and Orphan Court Proceedings**—In custody of county surrogates' offices.

New York Libraries—Albany, (Albany), New York State Library (state and local histories and genealogy). Binghamton, (Broome), Public Library, 78 Exchange St. Brooklyn, (Kings), Public Library, Grand Army Plaza, (Civil War Records); Long Island Historical Society, Library, 128 Pierrepont St. (local and personal histories); St. Johns University Library, 75 Lewis Ave. (Irish History). Buffalo, (Erie), Public Library, 120 W. Eagle St.;



The Grosvenor Library, Edward and Franklin Sts., (genealogy and local history). Cooperstown, (Otsego), New York State Association Library, (community and personal histories). Ithaca, (Tompkins), Cornell University Library, (collections on Iceland, history of the states, Civil War). New York City, (N. Y.), American Irish Historical Society Library, 991 Fifth Ave., (Irish in colonial America and later, genealogy, personal histories); Columbia University Libraries, 535 W. 114th St., School of Journalism, (newspaper files); Editor and Publisher Library, 1475 Broadway, (newspaper files); Fordham University, Duane Library, (early American collections); The Holland Society of New York Library, 90 West St., (genealogical collections); National Lutheran Council Library, 50 Madison Ave., (history of Lutheran Church in America); New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library, 122 E. 58th St.; New York Herald Tribune Library, 230 W. 41st. St. (newspaper collection); The New York Historical Society Library, 170 Central Park West, (genealogy, newspapers, local histories of N.Y.); The New York Public Library, fifth Ave. and 42nd St., (Irish History, Local History, British and American genealogies, manuscript personal histories); New York Times Library, 229 W. 43rd St., (more than a million biographical files); Sons of the Revolution Library, 54 Pearl St.; James T. White & Co. Library, 101 Fifth Ave., (state, county and personal histories) Rochester, (Monroe), Public Library, 115 South Ave., (Rochester Historical Society collection); University of Rochester Library, (Western New York history collection). Syracuse, (Onondaga). Public Library, 335 Montgomery Street, (local histories and genealogies).

Thousands upon thousands of volumes have been written about New York people and communities and every library in the nation have some of them on its shelves. Just to make a mere mention, consider these, some of which are very valuable:

BARBER, JOHN W. AND HOWE, HENRY. *Historical Collections of the State of New York*. 608 pp. New York, 1841.

*Census of New York, 1790, First Federal Census*. 308 pp. Washington, D. C., 1908.

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, a quarterly magazine. Eighty seven volumes. 1870-1956.

*New York Historical Society Collections*. Sixty six volumes. 1868-1923.

O'CALLAGHAN, E. B. *The Documentary History of the State of New York*. Vol. I, 536 pp. A roll of names and surnames of 1689; N. Y. Army List of 1700; 1702, 1714 and 1720 Census of Orange, Dutchess and Albany counties; 1703 Census of N. Y. City; inhabitants of Hempstead in 1673; roll of those taking oath of allegiance in N. Y. in 1687; inhabitants in 1698. Vol. II, 1676 Assessment Rolls; 711 pp.. Vol. III, Early Immigrants to New Netherlands, 1657-1664, and where they came from; restoration of N. Y. to the English; state of religion in province; names of some residents in 1737; papers relating to the Palatines and the first settlement of Newburgh, Orange Co.; Ulster County Freeholders in 1728; Quakers and Moravians; state of Anglo-American Church, 748 pp. Vol 4, Journal of New Netherland, 1647; a description of New Netherland in 1644; 1663 massacre of Wildwyck, now Kingston; assessment rolls of the five Dutch towns of Kings Co., L. I. in 1675; census of Flat Bush, Flatt Lands, Gravesend, New Utrecht, Brockland, Bushwyck, Suffolk County, Dutchess County, and soldier lists, all of 1738; 674 pp. Weed, Parsons and Company, Albany, N. Y., 1850.

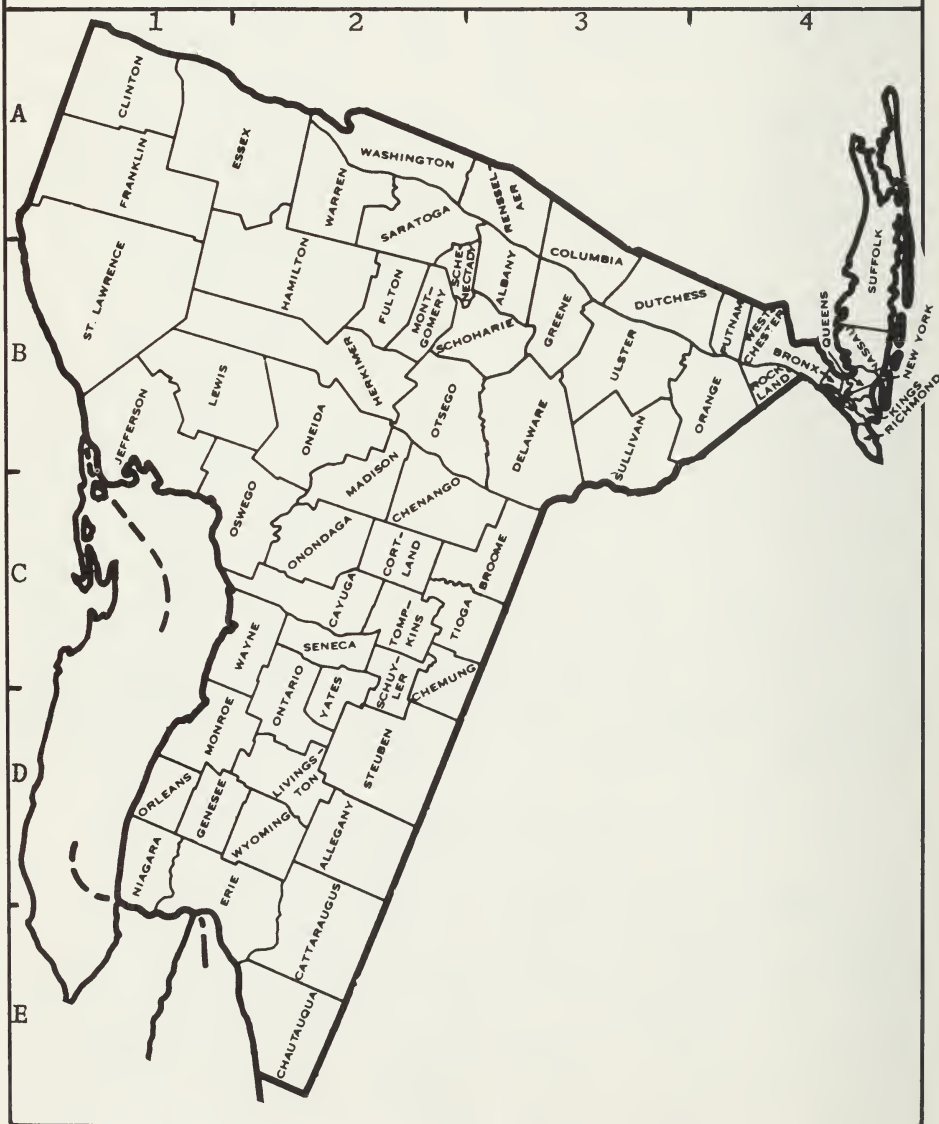
### New York County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Albany	B3	1683	239	1790-80	Original county	Albany
Allegany	D2	1806	44	1810-80	Genesee	Belmont
Bronx	B4	1914	1451		New York	Bronx
Broome	C3	1806	185	1810-80	Tioga	Binghamton
Cattaraugus	E2	1808	78	1810-80	Genesee	Little Valley
Cayuga	C2	1799	70	1800-80	Onondaga	Auburn
Chautauqua	E2	1808	135	1810-80	Genesee	Mayville
Chemung	D2	1836	87	1840-80	Tioga	Elmira

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Chenango	C2	1798	39	1800-80	Herkimer .....	Norwich
Clinton	A1	1788	54	1790-80	Washington .....	Plattsburg
Columbia	B3	1786	43	1790-80	Albany .....	Hudson
Cortland	C2	1808	32	1820-80	Onondaga .....	Cortland
Delaware	B3	1797	44	1800-80	Luster ,Otsego .....	Delhi
Dutchess	B3	1683	137	1790-80	Original county .....	Poughkeepsie
Erie	D2	1821	899	1830-80	Niagara .....	Buffalo

## County Map of New York



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Essex	A2	1799	35	1800-80	Clinton .....	Elizabethtown
Franklin	A1	1808	45	1810-80	Clinton .....	Malone
Fulton	B2	1838	51	1840-80	Montgomery .....	Johnstown
Genesee	D1	1802	48	1810-80	Ontario .....	Batavia
Greene	B3	1800	29	1800-80	Ulster, Albany .....	Catskill
Hamilton	B2	1816	4	1820-80	Montgomery .....	Lake Pleasant
Herkimer	B2	1791	61	1800-80	Montgomery .....	Herkimer
Jefferson	B1	1805	86	1810-80	Oneida .....	Watertown
Kings	B4	1683	2738	1790-80	Original county .....	Brooklyn
Lewis	B1	1806	23	1810-80	Oneida .....	Lowville
Livingston	D2	1821	40	1830-80	Genesee, Ontario .....	Geneseo
Madison	C2	1806	46	1810-80	Chenango .....	Wampsville
Monroe	D1	1821	488	1830-80	Genesee .....	Rochester
Montgomery	B2	1772	60	1790-80	Albany .....	Fonda
Nassau	B4	1899	673		Queens .....	Mineola
New York	B4	1683	1960	1790-80	Original county .....	New York
Niagara	D1	1808	190	1810-80	Genesee .....	Lockport
Oneida	B2	1798	223	1800-80	Herkimer .....	Utica, Rome
Onondaga	C2	1798	342	1800-80	Herkimer .....	Syracuse
Ontario	D2	1789	60	1790-80	Montgomery .....	Canandaigua
Orange	B4	1683	152	1790-80	Original county .....	Goshen
Orleans	D1	1824	30	1830-80	Genesee .....	Albion
Oswego	C2	1816	77	1820-80	Oneida .....	Oswego, Pulaski
Otsego	B2	1791	51	1800-80	Montgomery .....	Cooperstown
Putnam	B4	1812	20	1820-80	Dutchess .....	Carmel
Queens	B4		1551	1800-80	New York .....	Jamaica
Rensselaer	A3	1791	133	1800-80	Albany .....	Troy
Richmond	B4	1683	192	1790-80	Original county .....	St. George
Rockland	B4	1798	89	1800-80	Orange .....	New City
St. Lawrence	B1	1802	99	1810-80	Clinton .....	Canton
Saratoga	A2	1791	75	1800-80	Albany .....	Ballston Spa
Schenectady	B2	1809	142	1810-80	Albany .....	Schenectady
Schoharie	B3	1795	23	1800-80	Albany, Ostego .....	Schoharie
Schuyler	D2	1859	14	1860-80	Tompkins, Steuben, Ostego, Chenango .....	Watkins Glen
Seneca	C2	1804	29	1810-80	Cayuga .....	Ovid, Waterloo
Steuben	D2	1796	91	1800-80	Ontario .....	Bath
Suffolk	B4	1685	276	1790-80	Original county .....	Riverhead
Sullivan	B3	1809	41	1810-80	Ulster .....	Monticello
Tioga	C3	1791	30	1800-80	Montgomery .....	Owego
Tompkins	C2	1817	59	1820-80	Cayuga, Seneca .....	Ithaca
Ulster	B3	1683	93	1790-80	Original county .....	Kingston
Warren	A2	1813	39	1820-80	Washington .....	Lake George
Washington	A2	1772	47	1790-80	Albany .....	Hudson Falls
Wayne	C2	1827	57	1830-80	Ontario, Seneca .....	Lyons
Westchester	B4	1683	626	1790-80	Original county .....	White Plains
Wyoming	D2	1841	33	1850-80	Genesee .....	Warsaw
Yates	D2	1823	18	1830-80	Ontario .....	Penn Yan

U. S. Census Notes—The 1810 schedules of Cattaraugus and Chautauques counties are included with those of Niagara, vol. 4, all of the schedules for Erie county include those of the city of Buffalo; all Kings County schedules include city of Brooklyn; all New York County schedules include those of the city of New York; the 1870 census for New York's 22 wards contains an original enumeration and re-enumeration.

# North Carolina

Capital, Raleigh

The first permanent settlement in North Carolina territory was established in 1653 when groups of settlers came south from Virginia to occupy the section north of the Albemarle Sound. The influx of new settlers was so limited that in an eighty year period the population had increased only to about 14,000.

For several years prior to the Revolution, Highland Scotch immigrants were arriving frequently in the North Carolina section. Most of them established themselves in the southeast section. So rapidly did they arrive that in a few years there were more than 20,000 of them in that territory.

When large groups of Scotch-Irish departed from Pennsylvania down the Shenandoah Valley to settle in Virginia, many continued on into North Carolina. For religious reasons they had been banished from Scotland, where their strong Protestant views irked the religious leaders. Thousands of them were transplanted into Ireland, where they remained long enough to get an opportunity to come to the New World. Many of them established homes in the western section of the state, around the present region of Ireland County.

Many Germans came into North Carolina in the early days. In 1760 there were about 15,000 in Forsyth and Guilford counties. A colony of English speaking Quakers from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Nantucket, Mass., settled in Rockingham, Guilford, and Chatham counties. Disliking slavery, they later moved to Ohio and Indiana. However, some of them remained and their descendants are still in North Carolina.

Before the Revolution, the Church of England was in "power" in North Carolina as in Virginia. Only the ordained ministers of that church were permitted to perform marriage ceremonies. Those who wished to marry could have their

"banns" published or announced from the pulpit or they could buy a license. Those married by license had to furnish a fifty pound bond. Those old marriage bonds, many of which are still in the county court houses, are full of genealogical information. In the parish registers kept by the priests were records of births, deaths and marriages. Some of the old parish records are in the office of the State Historical Commission, though some are still in the offices of the County Clerk or the County Register of Deeds.

The National Archives have the Census schedules for all of the North Carolina counties. Almost half of the hundred counties were represented in the 1790 Federal Census.

North Carolina libraries — Charlotte, (Mecklenburg), Public Library 310 N. Tryon St.; Durham, (Durham), Duke University Library, (Southern history, lore, and newspapers); Raleigh, (Wake), North Carolina State Library, Morgan St., (South history and genealogy); Winston-Salem, (Forsyth). Carnegie Public Library.

Books on North Carolina:

ALLEN, W. C. *The Annals of Haywood County, N. C.*, historical, sociological, biographical, and genealogical. 632 pp. 1935.

CRITTENDEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER and LACY, DAN. *The Historical Records of North Carolina*. Vol. I, 491 pp. County Records of Alamance through Columbus Counties. Vol. II, 568 pp. Craven through Moore Counties. Vol III, 760 pp. Nash through Yancey Counties. North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, 1939.

GRIFFEN, CLARENCE W. *History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties, N. C.*, 1730-1936. 640 pp. The Miller Printing Co., Asheville, N. C. 1937.

GRIMES, J. BRYAN. *North Carolina Wills and Inventories*. 587 pp. *Abstract of Wills, 1690-1760*. 670 pp. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh, 1912.

## North Carolina County Histories

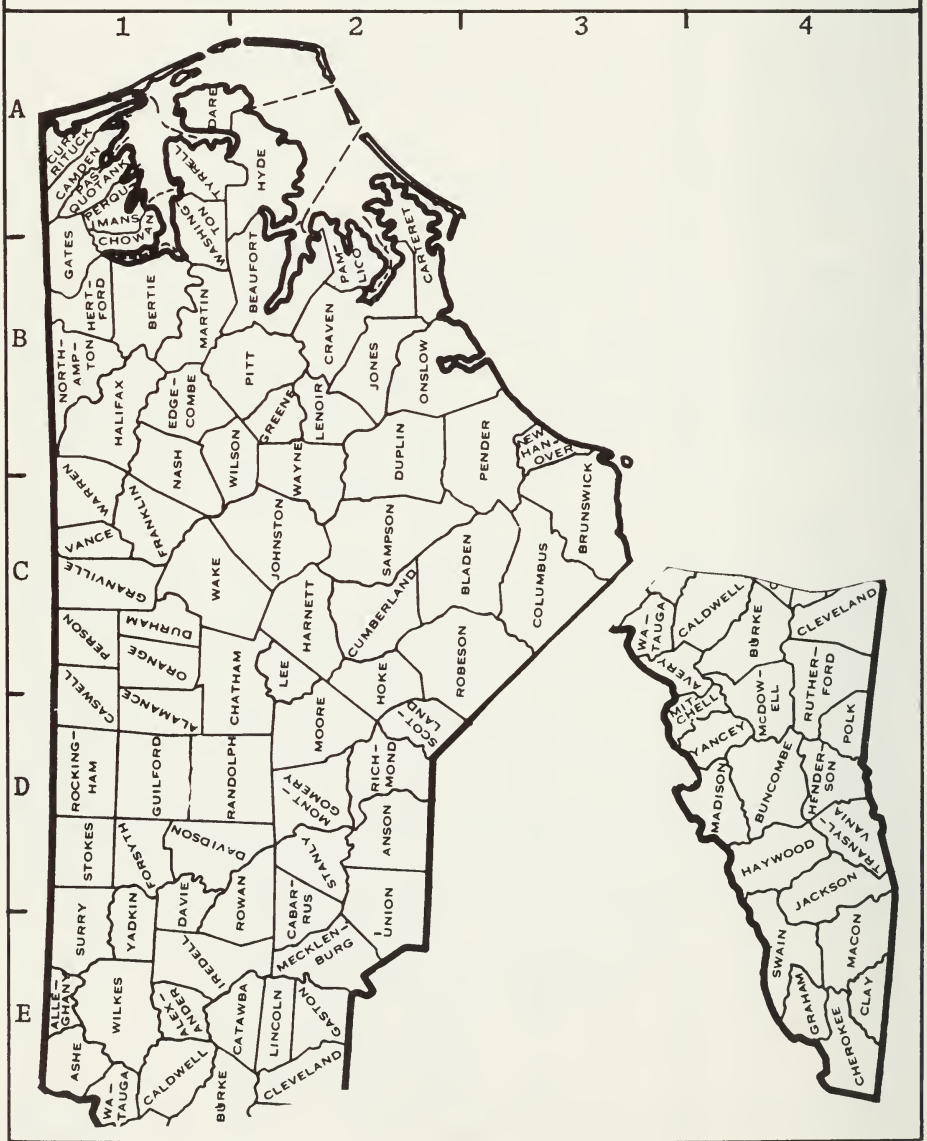
(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By 'M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Alamance	D1	1849	71	1850-80	Orange	Graham
Albemarle	A1	1663			1 of 3 original cos. discontinued in 1751	

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Alexander	E1	1847	15	1850-80	Iredell, Caldwell & Wilkes	Taylorsville
Alleghany	E1	1859	8	1860-80	Ashe	Sparta
Anson	D2	1750	27	1790-80	Bladen	Wadesboro
Ashe	E1	1799	22	1800-80	Wilkes	Jefferson
Avery	C3	1911	13		Caldwell, Mitchell & Watauga	Newland
Bath		1696			Discontinued in 1739	
Beaufort	B2	1712	37	1790-80	Bath	Washington
Bertie	B1	1722	26	1790-80	Chowan, Bath	Windsor
Bladen	C3	1734	30	1790-80	New Hanover, Bath	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	C3	1764	19	1790-80	New Hanover, Bladen	Southport
Buncombe	D4	1791	124	1800-80	Burke, Rutherford	Asheville
Burke	C4	1777	46	1790-80	Rowan	Morganton
Bute		1764			Abol. 1779	
Cabarrus	E2	1792	64	1800-80	Mecklenburg	Concord
Caldwell	E1	1841	43	1850-80	Burke, Wilkes	Lenoir
Camden	A1	1777	5	1790-80	Pasquotank	Camden
Cartaret	B2	1722	23	1790-80	Bath	Beaufort
Caswell	D1	1777	21	1800-80	Orange	Yanceyville
Catawba	E2	1842	62	1850-80	Lincoln	Newton
Chatham	D2	1771	25	1790-80	Orange	Pittsboro
Cherokee	E4	1839	18	1840-80	Macon	Murphy
Chowan	B1	1670	13	1790-80	Prec. Albemarle	Edenton
Clay	E4	1861	6	1870-80	Cherokee	Hayesville
Cleveland	E2	1841	64	1850-80	Rutherford, Lincoln	Shelby
Columbus	C3	1808	61	1810-80	Bladen, Brunswick	Whiteville
Craven	B2	1712	49	*1790-80	Prec. Bath Co.	New Bern
Cumberland	C2	1754	96	1790-80	Bladen	Fayetteville
Currituck	A1	1670	6	**1790-80	Albemarle	Currituck
Dare	A1	1870	5	1870-80	Currituck, Tyrell	Manteo
Davidson	D1	1822	62	1830-80	Rowan	Lexington
Davie	E1	1836	15	1840-80	Rowan	Mocksville
Dobbs		1758			Johnston, abol. 1791	
Duplin	B2	1750	41	1790-80	New Hanover	Kenansville
Durham	C1	1881	102		Orange, Wake	Durham
Edgecombe	B1	1741	52	1790-80	Bertie	Tarboro
Forsyth	D1	1849	146	1850-80	Stokes	Winston-Salem
Franklin	C1	1779	31	**1800-80	Bute	Louisburg
Gaston	E2	1846	111	1850-80	Lincoln	Gastonia
Gates	B1	1779	10	1800-80	Chowan, Hertford	Gatesville
Glasgow		1791			Discontinued 1799	
Graham	E4	1872	7	1800	Cherokee	Robbinsville
Granville	C1	1746	32	1800-80	Edgecombe, Orig. Glasgow	Oxford
Greene	B2	1791	18	*1800-80	Dobbs	Snow Hill
Guilford	D1	1771	191	1790-80	Rowan, Orange	Greensboro
Halifax	B1	1758	58	1790-80	Edgecombe	Halifax
Harnett	C2	1855	48	1860-80	Cumberland	Lillington
Haywood	D4	1808	38	1810-80	Buncombe	Waynesville
Henderson	D4	1838	31	1840-80	Buncombe	Hendersonville
Hertford	B1	1759	21	1790-80	Bertie, Chowan, Northampton	Winton
Hoke	C2	1911	16		Cumberland, Robeson	Raeford
Hyde	A2	1712	6	1790-80	Wickham, Pres.	
					Bath County	Swanquarter
Iredell	E1	1788	56	1790-80	Rowan	Statesville
Jackson	D4	1851	19	1860-80	Haywood, Macon	Sylva
Johnston	C2	1746	66	1790-80	Craven	Smithfield
Jones	B2	1778	11	1790-80	Craven	Trenton
Lee	C2	1907	24		Chatham, Harnett, Moore	Sanford
Lenoir	B2	1791	46	1800-80	Dobbs	Kinston
Lincoln	E2	1779	27	1790-80	Tyron	Lincolnton
Macon	E4	1728	16	1830-80	Haywood	Franklin

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Madison	D4	1851	21	1860-80	Buncombe, Yancey .....	Marshall
Martin	B1	1774	28	1790-80	Halifax, Tyrell .....	Williamston
McDowell	D4	1842	26	1850-80	Burke, Rutherford .....	Marion
Mecklenburg	E2	1762	197	1790-80	Anson .....	Charlotte
Mitchell	D4	1861	15	1870-80	Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Watauga .....	Bakersville

## County Map of North Carolina



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Montgomery	D2	1779	17	**1790-80	Anson	Troy
Moore	D2	1784	33	1790-80	Cumberland	Carthage
Nash	C1	1777	60	1790-80	Edgecombe	Nashville
New Hanover	B3	1729	63	*1790-80	Preceding Bath	Wilmington
Northampton	B1	1741	28	1790-80	Bertie	Jackson
Onslow	B2	1734	42	1790-80	Preceding Bath	Jacksonville
Orange	C1	1752	34	1800-80	Bladen, Granville	Hillsboro
Pamlico	B2	1872	10	1880	Beaufort, Craven	Bayboro
Pasquotank	A1	1670	24	1790-80	Prec. Albemarle	Elizabeth City
Person	B3	1875	18	1880	New Hanover	Burgaw
Perquimans	A1	1670	10	1790-80	Prec. Albemarle	Hertford
Person	C1	1791	24	1800-80	Caswell	Roxboro
Pitt	B2	1760	64	1790-80	Beaufort	Greenville
Polk	D4	1855	12	1860-80	Henderson, Rutherford	Columbus
Randolph	C2	1779	51	**1790-80	Guilford	Asheboro
Richmond	D2	1779	40	1790-80	Anson	Rockingham
Robeson	C3	1787	88	1790-80	Bladen	Lumberton
Rockingham	D1	1785	65	1790-80	Guilford	Wentworth
Rowan	E2	1753	75	1790-80	Anson	Salisbury
Rutherford	D4	1779	75	1790-80	Burke, Tyron	Rutherfordton
Sampson	D2	1784	50	1790-80	Duplin, New Hanover	Clinton
Scotland	D2	1899	26		Richmond	Laurinburg
Stanly	D2	1841	37	1850-80	Montgomery	Albemarle
Stokes	D1	1789	22	1790-80	Surry	Danbury
Surry	E1	1771	46	1790-80	Rowan	Dobson
Swain	E4	1871	10	1880	Jackson, Macon	Bryson City
Transylvania	D4	1861	15	1870-80	Henderson, Jackson	Brevard
Tyrrell	A1	1729	5	1790-80	Prec. Albemarle	Columbia
Union	E2	1842	42	1850-80	Anson Mecklenburg	Monroe
Vance	C1	1881	32		Franklin, Granville, Warren	Henderson
Wake*	C1	1771	136	**1790-80	Cumberland, Johnston, Orange	Raleigh
Warren	C1	1779	24	1790-80	Bute, Abol. 1779	Warrenton
Washington	B1	1799	13	1800-80	Tyrrell	Plymouth
Watauga	E1	1849	18	1850-80	Ashe, Caldwell, Wilkes, Yancey	Boone
Wayne	C2	1779	64	1790-80	Craven, Dobbs	Goldsboro
Wilkes	E1	1777	45	1790-80	Burke, Surry	Wilkesboro
Wilson	B2	1855	55	1860-80	Edgecombe, Johnston, Nash, Wayne	Wilson
Yadkin	E1	1850	22	1860-80	Surry	Yadkinville
Yancey	D4	1833	16	1840-80	Buncombe, Burke	Burnsville

\*1810 Census schedule missing.

\*\*1820 Census schedule missing.

# North Dakota

Capital, Bismarck

Many Indian tribes roamed the Dakota plains when the white man began to build the mid-section of the American continent. Although explorers had visited the section off and on since the early 1700s, it was not until 1851 that the region was thrown open for settlement.

The first settlers were attracted there by the highly productive Red River

district soil. That river is the boundary line between North Dakota and Minnesota. Farm folks from the northern European countries, especially from Norway, came there in large numbers in the mid 1800s. In the early days of the section, bloody skirmishes between the Redmen and the settlers were common place occurrences.

The Dakota Territory was organized

in 1861. It embraced the two Dakotas and Montana and Wyoming. In 1864 the Wyoming and Montana parts of the territory were formed into a separate section as the Montana Territory. The remaining Dakota Territory was divided about equally, north and south, into North Dakota and South Dakota about 1873. In 1889 North Dakota became the thirty-ninth state in the Union.

It was the vision of homes and fertile acres, big barns and cattle, that drew the poor peasants of northern and middle Europe to North Dakota. From Norway they came in the largest numbers, scattering all over the state. They were accompanied by large groups of Swedes, Danes and Icelanders, while numbers of Czechs, Poles and Dutch also came at that time. Previously French-Canadians came down from the north following the Red River. Many Germans and other Europeans settled around Bismarck and the south-central counties as indicated by the many German place

names in that area, like Leipzig, Strassburg, and Danzig.

Genealogical records are difficult to obtain in North Dakota. No birth or death records are obtainable from the county offices. They must come from the office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Bismarck, N. D. Marriage records are also on file there, but may also be secured from the Judge of the county in which the ceremony was performed.

The County Clerks have charge of all estate matters and wills. The Register of deeds has charge of deeds and land titles.

North Dakota Libraries—Bismarck, (Burleigh), State Library, (North Dakota lore); Fargo, (Cass), Public Library; North Dakota Agricultural College Library; Grand Forks, (Grand Forks), University of North Dakota Library, (North Dakota and Scandinavian lore); Minot, (Ward), Public Library; North Dakota State Teachers College Library.

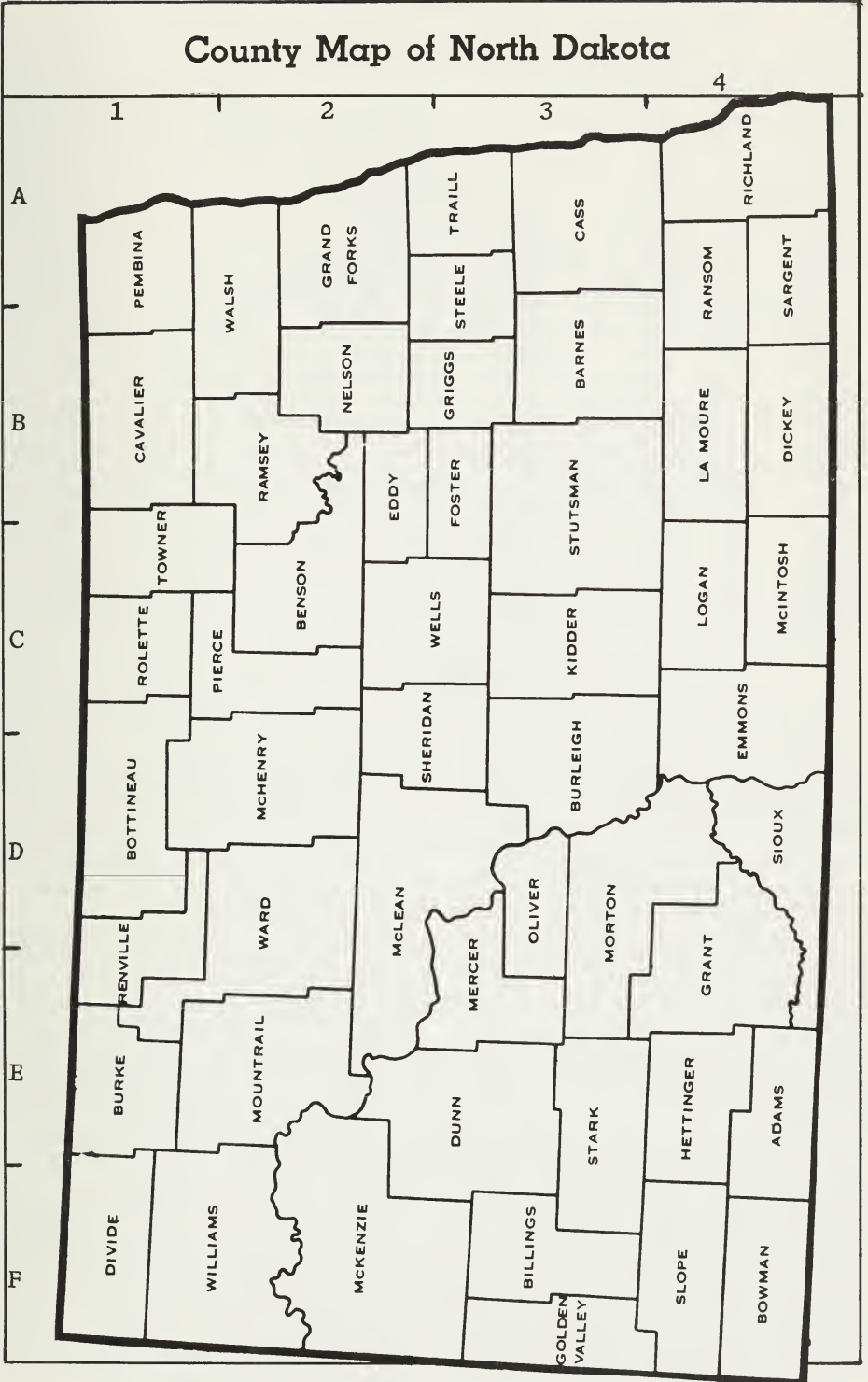
### North Dakota County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	E4	1907	5		Stark .....	Hettinger
Barnes	B3	1875	17	1880	Cass .....	Valley City
Benson	C2	1883	11		Ramsey .....	Minnewaukan
Billings	F3	1879	2	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Medora
Bottineau	D1	1873	12	1884	Unorganized Territory .....	Bottineau
Bowman	F4	1883	4		Billings .....	Bowman
Burke	E1	1910	7		Ward .....	Bowbells
Burleigh	D3	1873	26	1800	Buffalo discontinued .....	Bismarck
Cass	A3	1873	59	1880	Original county .....	Fargo
Cavalier	B1	1873	12	1880	Pembina .....	Langdon
Dickey	B4	1881	9		Lamoure .....	Ellendale
Divide	F1	1910	6		Williams .....	Crosby
Dunn	E3	1883	7		Howard discontinued .....	Manning
Eddy	B2	1885	5		Foster .....	New Rockford
Emmons	C4	1879	10	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Linton
Foster	B3	1873	5	1880	Pembina .....	Carrington
Golden Valley	F3	1912	3		Billings .....	Beach
Grand Forks	A2	1879	39	1880	Pembina .....	Grand Forks
Grant	E4	1916	7		Morton .....	Carson
Griggs	B3	1881	5		Foster .....	Cooperstown
Hettinger	E4	1883	7		Stark .....	Mott
Kidder	C3	1873	6	1880	Buffalo .....	Steele
LaMoure	B4	1873	9	1880	Pembina .....	La Moure
Logan	C4	1873	6	1880	Buffalo .....	Napoleon
McHenry	D2	1873	13	1880	Buffalo .....	Towner
McIntosh	C4	1883	8		Logan .....	Ashley
McKenzie	F2	1883	7		Howard .....	Watford City
McLean	D2	1883	19		Stevens .....	Washburn
Mercer	E3	1875	9	1880	Original county .....	Stanton



# County Map of North Dakota



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Morton	D3	1878	19	1880	Original county	Mandan
Mountrail	F2	1909	9		Ward	Stanley
					(Old Mountrail annexed to Ward in 1891)	
Nelson	B2	1883	8		Foster, Grand Forks	Lakota
Oliver	D3	1885	3		Mercer	Center
Pembina	A1	1871	14	1880	Indian Lands	Cavalier
Pierce	C2	1887	8		De Smet	Rugby
Ramsey	B2	1873	14	1880	Pembina	Devils Lake
Ransom	A4	1873	9	1880	Pembina	Lisbon
Renville	E1	1873	5	1880	Duel, Pembina	Mohall
Richland	A4	1873	20	1880	Original county	Wahpeton
Rolette	C1	1873	11	1880	Buffalo	Rolla
Sargent	A4	1883	8		Ransom	Forman
Sheridan	D2	1873	5	1880	Buffalo	McClusky
Sioux	D4	1914	4		Standing Rock Reservation	Fort Yates
Slope	F4	1915	2		Billings	Amidon
Stark	E3	1879	16	1880	Unorganized Territory	Dickinson
Steele	A3	1871	5	1880	Original county	Finley
Stutsman	B3	1873	24	1880	Pembina	Jamestown
Towner	C1	1885	6		Rollette	Cando
Trail	A3	1875	11	1880	Grand Forks	Hillsboro
Walsh	A2	1881	19		Grand Forks	Grafton
Ward	D2	1885	19		Renville	Minot
Wells	C3	1881	10		Sheridan	Fessenden
Williams	F1	1890	16		Mountrail	Williston

## Ohio

### Capital, Columbus

Prior to the mid-1700s the established American communities were located east of the Alleghenies along the Atlantic Coast. The constantly increasing population was ever on the alert for the best available land at the lowest possible cost. The presence of numerous Indian tribes prevented the land-longing immigrants from going too far away from the colonies established along the Atlantic sea coast.

For a long time the French and the British had quarrelled over the ownership of a large tract east of the Mississippi, between the Ohio River and Canada. After France had rescinded all claims to the territory and had transferred jurisdiction of the area to Britain, the United States claimed possession by virtue of its victory over the British in the Revolutionary War.

The idea then prevailed for a time that the boundary lines of the original colonies would be extended westward to include the newly acquired territory. After the creation of the Northwest Territory in 1787 that idea was discarded.

Instead the central government decided the land should be used to pay off the soldiers in the Revolutionary War and it was opened for settlement through the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the Northwest Territory.

Within sixty-one years five full states and part of a sixth had been created and admitted into the union from the Northwest Territory.

Massachusetts and Connecticut not-too-ardent Puritans formed the Ohio Company which purchased about a million acres of land for two-thirds of a dollar per acre, including what afterwards became Washington, Noble, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia counties.

Known as the Virginia Military Bounty, about four and a quarter million acres were set aside between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers for settlement by Virginians and Kentuckians about 1800.

The Chillicote section in Ross County attracted many impatient and unrestrained Kentuckians and Tennesians.

During the last two or three years in the 1870s' two other districts were thrown open to settlers. The first of these movements brought large groups of Scotch-Irish, Germans and Quakers from the neighboring Pennsylvania, across the Ohio to the section from which later were created Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, and Monroe counties.

The second of these migrations brought settlers from New Jersey floating down the Ohio and settling the area between the two Miami Rivers, the Little and the Big. They and some Scotch-Irish and Dutch began the cultivation of some 300,000 acres in that southwestern corner of Ohio. Cincinnati became an important part of that colonization.

After General Anthony Wayne and his United States' forces had driven the hostile Indian tribes westward from the Lake Erie section in 1794, another four million acre tract, known as the Western Reserve, was opened for settlement in the northeast corner of Ohio, along Lake Erie. It was settled mainly by former Connecticut residents. Closely allied with that project was the settlement of the half-a-million acres in what became the Erie and the Huron county just south of Lake Erie. The settlers of that tract were also former Connecticut residents whose holdings had been burned out by the British during the Revolutionary War. For that reason that section was often referred to as "the Fire Lands."

During the War, English colonists and Tories were moved west from the seaboard colonies to a narrow tract four or five counties wide about straight west of the present Wheeling, W. Va. It was known as the Refugee Tract.

After 1815 the large north-western section of the state was thrown open to settlers who flocked there from east and south. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 brought more settlers along that route from the north-eastern states.

Early Connecticut residents later settled in Lawrence, Meigs, Washington, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, and Lake counties.

French immigrants established homes in Gallia County.

Germans settled in Columbiana, Noble, Perry, Auglaize, Crawford, Henry, Ottawa, Wood, and Defiance counties.

Kentuckians settled in Adams, Clinton, Fayette, Greene and Ross counties.

Residents of Maryland settled in Seneca County.

From Massachusetts came settlers to Knox, Meigs and Washington counties. Many New Englanders came to Athens, Knox, Lorain, Crawford, and Wood counties.

From New Jersey came many people to Hamilton, Warren and Logan counties.

From North Carolina came settlers to Clinton and Highland counties.

From New York early settlers established themselves in Delaware and Seneca counties.

From Pennsylvania settlers came to Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Coshocton, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Tuscarawas, Ashland, Clinton, Highland, Pickaway, Pike, Miami, Allen, Hancock, Logan, Putnam, and Seneca counties.

From Scotland came immigrants to Knox County.

Scotch-Irish settlers came into Columbiana County.

Virginians settled in Jefferson, Monroe, Coshocton, Hocking, Jackson, Adams, Fayette, Greene, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, and Logan counties.

From West Virginia settlers found their way into Tuscarawa County.

In 1799 Ohio was organized as a territory included in which was the Indiana section. The very next year, Indiana was organized as a Territory, and in 1803 Ohio became a state, the seventeenth in the Union.

Birth and death records before 1909 are in the custody of the Clerks of the Probate Court in the respective counties, and in the offices of the City Board of Health. From 1909 to the present the records are in the charge of the Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio.

Marriage records and licenses are on file in each county office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, where are also records of wills and real estate matters.

Each County Recorder has charge of land records within the county.

Much genealogical information is obtainable in the following libraries:

Akron, (Summit), Akron Beacon Journal Library, 44 E. Exchange St., (newspapers); Public Library, 11 Summit St.; Canton, (Stark), Public Library Association, 326 Third St., S. W.; Cincinnati, (Hamilton), Chamber of Commerce Library, (historical collections); Public Library, 629 Vine St., (Ohio Valley history

and genealogy, old family Bibles); Circleville, (Pickaway), Pickaway County District Public Library, Main St., (Ohio history and genealogical collections); Cleveland, (Cuyahoga), City Public Library, 325 Superior Ave., (Ohio lore); County Public Library, 1150 W. Third St.; Western Reserve Historical Society Library, 10825 East Blvd.; Columbus, (Franklin), Public Library, 96 S. Grant Ave.; Ohioana Library; Ohio State Archaeological & Historical Society Library; State Library, State Office Bldg.; Dayton, (Montgomery), Public Library, 215 E. Third St., (Dayton and Miami Valley collections); Delaware, (Delaware), Ohio Wesleyan University, (Ohio Methodists Historical Society); Oxford, (Butler), Miami University Library, (Ohio Valley history); Portsmouth, (Scioto), Public Library, (old Northwest Territory collections); Toledo, (Lucas), Public Library, 325 Michigan St., (Northwestern Ohio history and genealogy); University of Toledo Library, 2801 West Bancroft St., (American biographies and histories); Youngstown (Mahoning), City and County Library, 305 Wick Ave., (local history and genealogy).

### Ohio County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	D2	1797	20	1820-80	1 of 4 Orig. Cos.	West Union
Allen	B1	1820	88	1830-80	Mercer	Lima
Ashland	B3	1846	33	1850-80	Wayne	Ashland
Ashtabula	A4	1807	79	1820-80	Trumbull	Jefferson
Athens	C3	1805	46	1820-80	Washington	Athens
Auglaize	B1	1848	31	1850-80	Allen, Logan, Drake, Shelby, Mercer	Wapakoneta
Belmont	C4	1801	88	1820-80	Jefferson	St. Clairsville
Brown	D2	1817	22	1820-80	Adams, Clermont	Georgetown
Butler	C1	1803	147	1820-80	Hamilton	Hamilton
Carroll	B4	1832	19	1840-80	Columbiana, Stark, Harrison, Jefferson	Carrollton
Champaign	C2	1805	27	1820-80	Greene, Franklin	Urbana
Clark	C2	1817	112	1820-80	Champaign, Madison, Greene	Springfield
Clermont	D2	1800	42	1820-80	Original county	Batavia
Clinton	C2	1810	26	1820-80	Highland	Wilmington
Columbiana	B4	1803	99	1820-80	Jefferson, Washington	Lisbon
Coshocton	B3	1811	31	1820-80	Muskingum	Coshocton
Crawford	B2	1820	39	1830-80	Old Indian Territory	Bucyrus
Cuyahoga	A3	1810	1390	1820-80	Geauga	Cleveland
Darke	C1	1809	42	1820-80	Miami	Greenville
Defiance	A1	1845	26	1850-80	Williams, Henry, Paulding	Defiance
Delaware	B2	1808	30	1820-80	Franklin	Delaware
Erie	A3	1838	53	1840-80	Huron, Sandusky	Sandusky
Fairfield	C3	1800	52	1820-80	Franklin	Lancaster
Fayette	C2	1810	23	1820-80	Ross, Highland	Washington C. H.
Franklin	C2	1803	503	1830-80	Ross	Columbus
Fulton	A2	1850	26	1850-80	Lucas, Henry, Williams	Wauseon
Gallia	D3	1803	25	1820-80	Washington	Gallipolis
Geauga	A3	1805	27	1820-80	Trumbull	Chardon
Greene	C2	1803	59	1820-80	Hamilton, Ross	Xenia
Guernsey	C3	1810	38	1820-80	Belmont	Cambridge
Hamilton	D1	1790	724	1820-80	1 of 4 Orig. Cos.	Cincinnati
Hancock	B2	1820	44	1830-80	Indian Lands	Findlay
Hardin	B2	1820	29	1820-80	Indian Lands	Kenton
Harrison	B4	1814	19	1820-80	Jefferson, Tuscarawas	Cadiz
Henry	A2	1820	22	1830-80	Wood	Napoleon
Highland	D2	1805	28	1820-80	Ross, Adams, Clermont	Hillsboro
Hocking	C3	1818	20	1820-80	Athens, Ross	Logan
Holmes	B3	1824	19	1830-80	Coshocton	Millersburg

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Huron	B3	1809	39	1820-80	Indian Lands .....	Norwalk
Jackson	D3	1816	28	1820-80	Pike .....	Jackson
Jefferson	B4	1797	96	1820-80	Original county .....	Steubenville
Knox	B3	1808	35	1820-80	Fairfield .....	Mt. Vernon
Lake	A3	1840	76	1840-80	Geauga, Cuyahoga .....	Painesville
Lawrence	D3	1816	49	1820-80	Gallia .....	Ironton
Licking	C3	1817	71	1820-80	Fairfield .....	Newark
Logan	B2	1817	31	1820-80	Champaign .....	Bellefontaine
Lorain	A3	1822	148	1830-80	Huron, Cuyahoga, Medina .....	Elyria
Lucas	A2	1835	396	1840-80	Wood .....	Toledo
Madison	C2	1810	22	1820-80	Fayette .....	London
Mahoning	B4	1846	258	1850-80	Columbiana, Trumbull .....	Youngstown
Marion	B2	1824	50	1830-80	Crawford .....	Marion
Medina	B3	1812	40	1820-80	Portage .....	Medina
Meigs	D3	1819	23	1820-80	Gallia, Athens .....	Pomeroy
Mercer	B1	1820	28	1820-80	Darke .....	Celina
Miami	C1	1807	61	1820-80	Montgomery .....	Troy
Monroe	B4	1813	15	1820-80	Belmont, Wash., Guernsey ...	Woodsfield
Montgomery	C1	1805	398	1820-80	Hamilton, Ross .....	Dayton
Morgan	C3	1818	13	1820-80	Washington .....	McConnsville
Morrow	B2	1848	17	1850-80	Knox( Marion, Delaware, Richland .....	Mt. Gilead

## County Map of Ohio



Muskingum	C3	1804	75	1820-80	Washington, Fairfield .....	Zanesville
Noble	C3	1851	12	1860-80	Monroe .....	Caldwell
Ottawa	A2	1840	29	1840-80	Erie, Sandusky, Lucas .....	Port Clinton
Paulding	B1	1820	15	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	Paulding
Perry	C3	1817	29	1820-80	Washington, Fairfield, Muskingum .....	New Lexington
Pickaway	C2	1810	29	1820-80	Ross, Fairfield, Franklin .....	Circleville
Pike	D2	1815	15	1820-80	Ross, Highland, Scioto .....	Waverly
Portage	B3	1807	64	1820-80	Trumbull, Jackson .....	Ravenna
Preble	C1	1808	27	1820-80	Montgomery, Butler .....	Eaton
Putnam	B1	1820	25	1830-80	Old Indian Territory .....	Ottawa
Richland	B3	1813	91	1820-80	Knox .....	Mansfield
Ross	C2	1798	54	1800-80	6th Co. from N.-west Terr. ....	Chillicothe
Sandusky	A2	1820	46	1820-80	Huron .....	Fremont
Scioto	D2	1803	83	1820-80	Indian Territory .....	Portsmouth
Seneca	B2	1824	83	1820-80	Sandusky .....	Tiffin
Shelby	B1	1819	28	1820-80	Miami .....	Sidney
Stark	B3	1809	283	1820-80	Old Indian Land .....	Canton
Summit	B3	1840	440	1840-80	Portage, Medina, Stark .....	Akron
Trumbull	A4	1800	159	1820-80	Jefferson .....	Warren
Tuscarawas	B3	1808	70	1820-80	Jefferson .....	New Philadelphia
Union	B2	1820	21	1820-80	Franklin, Madison, Logan ...	Marysville
Van Wert	B1	1820	27	1830-80	Indian Territory .....	Van Wert
Vinton	C3	1850	11	1850-80	Gallia, Athens, Ross, Jackson ...	McArthur
Warren	C1	1803	39	1820-80	Hamilton .....	Lebanon
Washington	C3	1788	44	1820-80	Original county .....	Marietta
Wayne	B3	1796	59	1820-80	Original county .....	Wooster
Williams	A1	1834	26	1830-80	Henry .....	Bryan
Wood	A2	1820	60	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	Bowling Green
Wyandot	B2	1845	20	1850-80	Marion, Crawford, Hardin, Hancock .....	Upper Sandusky

Census Note—All 1800 and 1810 schedules of the Federal Census are missing; the 1820 schedules for Franklin and Wood counties are also missing.

## Oklahoma

### Capital, Oklahoma City

“Westward” for the red man ended and Oklahoma counties.

with Oklahoma when it became the last gathering place of the displaced Indian. Here the Indian gave up the nomadic existence of his forefathers and accepted the white man's mode of living.

Little significance attaches to the fact that Spanish and French explorers, in search of the proverbial pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, traversed the Oklahoma section time and again from 1590.

While the territory was still dedicated for the use of the Indians, white settlers came there in such hordes to secure land that eventually they had to be driven away by United States soldiers. The clamor for more land became so vociferous that the government purchased from the Indians about two million acres in the section adjacent to Logan

During the influx of new settlers, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas farmers seemed to favor the western and the north-western sections of the state, while those from Arkansas, Missouri and Texas preferred the southern and the eastern parts of the state.

After Oklahoma became part of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, it was included in the Indiana Territory. In 1812 it was combined with the Missouri Territory, and in 1819 with the Arkansas Territory. For several years, most of Oklahoma was included in what was called the Indian Territory, which continued until about 1893 when the section was divided into the Indian Territory and the Oklahoma Territory, the latter being thrown open to white settlements.

In 1890 the Territorial Government was established with Guthrie as its first Capital. 1891 saw two new counties formed and in 1892 six more were formed. The Cherokee Outlet in the northwest section of the state, next to the panhandle, was opened for white settlers in 1893. A court decision and an act of congress awarded Greer County to Oklahoma in 1896. Prior to that time it had been claimed by both Oklahoma and Texas. In 1906 Congress passed the enabling act. Oklahoma became the forty-sixth state to enter the Union when it was admitted November 16, 1907. The capital was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City in 1910.

The first seven counties of the Oklahoma Territory were designated First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, thereafter, as other counties were added they were named after the letters of the alphabet. Later on by vote of the people they were given their present names. The original seven counties took the following names when this change was accomplished: Logan, Cleveland, Oklahoma, Canadian, Kingfisher, Payne and Beaver.

Birth and death records since 1908 are obtainable at the Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Marriage records may be obtained

from the respective County Clerks, who also have supervision of all court and land records.

JOHNSON, ROY. M., *Oklahoma South of the Canadian*. Historical and biographical. Published by S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1925. Three Vols.

Oklahoma libraries—Muskogee, (Muskogee) Public Library; Oklahoma, (Oklahoma), City Public Library, NW at Robinson; Oklahoma Historical Society Library, Historical Bldg., (historical and genealogical collections); State Library, 109 State Capital, (biography, genealogy); Tulsa, (Tulsa), Public Library, 220 South Cheyenne Ave., (Tulsa and Oklahoma histories).

We are indebted to Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Rt. 2, Stillwater, Okla. for information on the organization of the counties of Oklahoma. In checking it with the information found in the 1953 Handy Book for Genealogists we noted considerable discord. A further check was made with other sources and these sometimes confirmed either one or the other and in some cases gave still different data. In the Oklahoma County Histories which follow you will find printed in parenthesis the data furnished by Mrs. Houck which does not coincide with that found in the 1953 Handy Book for Genealogists. In each case the information from Mrs. Houck is under the data in question.

## Oklahoma County Histories

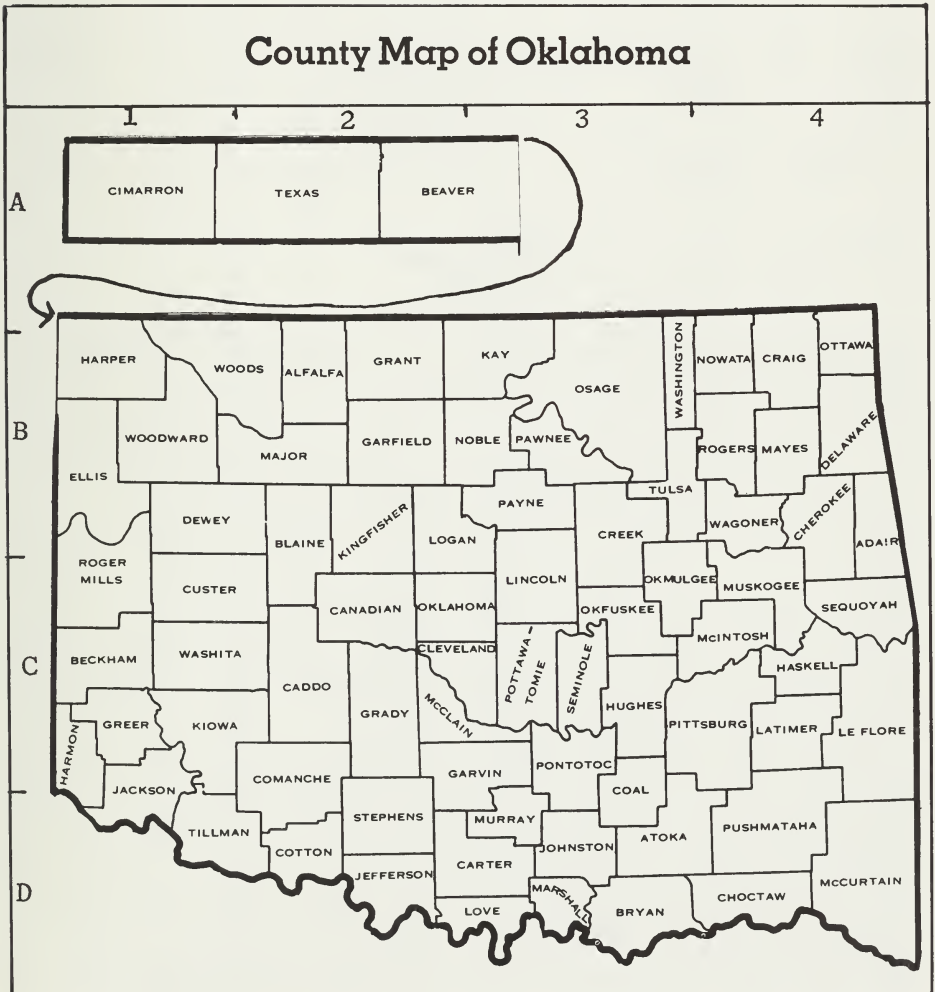
(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adair	B4	1907	15		Cherokee Lands .....	Stillwell
Alfalfa	B2	1907	11		Woods .....	Cherokee
Atoka	D3	1907	14		Choctaw Lands .....	Atoka
Beaver	A1	1890	7		Original county .....	Beaver
		(1892)			(Public Lands)	
Beckham	C1	1907	22		Roger Mills .....	Sayre
					(Green and Roger Mills)	
Blaine	B2	1895	15		Original county .....	Watonga
		(1892)			(Cheyenne-Arapaho Lands)	
Bryan	D3	1907	29		Choctaw Lands .....	Durant
Caddo	C2	1891	35		Original Lands .....	Anadarko
		(1906)			(Wichita-Caddo Lands)	
Canadian	C2	1890	26		Original county .....	El Reno
Carter	D2	1907	36		Chickasaw Lands .....	Ardmore
Cherokee	B4	1907	19		Cherokee Lands .....	Tahlequah
Choctaw	D4	1907	20		Choctaw Lands .....	Hugo
Cimarron	A1	1907	5		Beaver .....	Boise City
Cleveland	C2	1890	41		Unassigned Lands .....	Norman
Coal	C3	1907	8		Choctaw Lands .....	Colgate

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Comanche	C2	1907	55		Kiowa, Comanche, Apache Lands .....	Lawton
Cotton	D2	1912 (1914)	10		Comanche .....	Walters
Craig	B4	1907	18		Cherokee Lands .....	Vinita
Creek	B3	1907	43		Creek Lands .....	Sapulpa
Custer	C1	1891 (1892)	21		Cheyenne, Arapo Lands .....	Arapaho
Day		1892			(Cheyenne-Arapaho Lands) Discontinued	
Delaware	B4	1907	9		Cherokee .....	Jay
Dewey	B1	1895 (1892)	9		Original county .....	Taloga
Ellis	B1	1907	7		(Cheyenne-Arapaho Lands)	
Garfield	B2	1895 (1893)	53		Day, Woodward .....	Arnett
Garvin	C2	1907	30		Original county .....	Enid
Grady	C2	1907	35		(Cherokee Outlet)	
Grant	B2	1895 (1893)	10		Chickasaw Lands .....	Pauls Valley
Greer	C1	1890	12		Caddo, Comanche .....	Chickasha
					(Chickasaw Lands)	
					Original county .....	Medford
					(Cherokee Outlet)	
					Org. by Texas, to Okla. by court decision .....	Mangum
					(Organized as Greer Co., Texas in 1886. An act of Congress on May 4, 1896 declared it Greer Co., Okla. A fire in 1901 destroyed the county records.)	
Harmon	C1	1909	8		Greer .....	Hollis
Harper	B1	1905 (1907)	6		Indian Lands .....	Buffalo
Haskell	C4	1907	13		(Woods County)	
Hughes	C3	1907	21		Choctaw Lands .....	Stigler
Jackson	C1	1907	20		Creek Lands .....	Holdenville
Jefferson	D2	1907	11		(Creek and Choctaw Lands)	
Johnston	C3	1907	11		Greer .....	Altus
Kay	B2	1895 (1893)	49		Comanche .....	Waurika
Kingfisher	B3	1890	13		(Chickasaw)	
Kiowa	C1	1891 (1906)	19		Chickasaw Lands .....	Tishomingo
Latimer	C4	1907	10		(Choctaw Lands)	
Le Flore	C4	1907	35		Original county .....	Newkirk
Lincoln	C3	1891 (1890)	22		(Cherokee Outlet)	
Logan	B2	1891 (1890)	22		Original county .....	Kingfisher
Love	D2	1907	8		(Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Lands)	
McClain	C2	1907	15		Choctaw Lands .....	Wilburton
McCurtain	D4	1907	32		Choctaw Lands .....	Poteau
McIntosh	C4	1907	18		Original county .....	Chandler
Major	B2	1909 (1907)	10		(Iowa-Kickapoo-Sac-Fox Lands)	
Marshall	D3	1907	8		Original county .....	Guthrie
Mayes	B4	1907	20		Chickasaw Lands .....	Marietta
Murray	D3	1907	11		Chickasaw Lands .....	Purcell
Muskogee	C4	1907	66		Choctaw Lands .....	Idabel
					Indian Lands .....	Eufaula
					(Creek Lands)	
					Woods .....	Fairview
					(Cherokee Lands)	
					Chickasaw Lands .....	Madill
					Indian Lands .....	Pryor
					(Cherokee Lands)	
					Chickasaw Lands .....	Sulpher
					Chickasaw Lands .....	Muskogee
					(Creek and Cherokee Lands)	



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Noble	B3	1897 (1893)	12		Indian Lands ..... (Ponca-Otoe)	Perry
Nowata	B4	1907	13		Cherokee Lands .....	Nowata
Okfuskee	C3	1907	17		Creek Lands .....	Okemah
Oklahoma	C2	1891 (1890)	325		Original county .....	Oklahoma City
Okmulgee	C3	1907	45		Creek Lands .....	Okmulgee
Osage	B3	1907 (1893)	32		Osage Indian Lands .....	Pawhuska
Ottawa	B4	1907	32		Indian Lands .....	Miami
					(Cherokee Land)	
Pawnee	B3	1897 (1893)	14		Indian Lands .....	Pawnee
					(Pawnee Lands)	
Payne	B3	1890	46		Original county .....	Stillwater
Pittsburg	C4	1907	41		Choctaw Lands .....	McAlester
Pontotoc	C3	1907	31		Choctaw Lands .....	Ada
					(Chickasaw Lands)	



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Pottawatomie	C3	1893 (1891)	44		Original county ..... (Pottawatomie-Shawnee Lands)	Shawnee
Pushmataha	D4	1907	12		Indian Lands ..... (Choctaw Lands)	Antlers
Roger Mills	C1	1895 (1892)	7		Original county ..... (Cheyenne-Arapaho Lands)	Cheyenne
Rogers	B4	1907	20		Cherokee Lands .....	Claremore
Seminole	C3	1907 (1906)	41		Seminole Indian Lands .....	Wewoka
Sequoyah	C4	1907	20		Cherokee Indian Lands .....	Sallisaw
Stephens	D2	1907	34		Comanche County ..... (Chickasaw Lands)	Duncan
Texas	A2	1907	14		Beaver .....	Guymon
Tillman	D1	1907	18		Comanche Indian Lands .....	Frederick
Tulsa	B3	1907	252		Creek Indian Lands ..... (Creek and Cherokee Lands)	Tulsa
Wagoner	B4	1907	17		Creek Lands ..... (Creek and Cherokee Lands)	Wagoner
Washington	B3	1907	33		Cherokee Lands .....	Bartlesville
Washita	C1	1897 (1892)	18		Indian Lands ..... (Cheyenne-Arapaho Lands)	Cordell
Woods	B1	1893	15		Original county .....	Alva
Woodward	B1	1907 (1893)	14		(Cherokee Outlet) Indian Lands ..... (Cherokee Outlet)	Woodward

## Oregon

Capital, Salem

Arguments over prior right of Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States kept things in a turmoil in the Oregon country while the western section of our nation was in preparation to receive the restless, moving hordes always headed for places where opportunity beckoned the tireless, willing workers.

Simultaneously as the Mormon Pioneers were headed for the then uninviting Utah Valleys as a refuge in religious persecutions, and the gold-seekers were rushing toward California, thousands of sturdy tillers of the soil who already had broken virgin soil in three or four different states were trekking toward the northwest with the same enthusiasm as those participating in the other movements. A steady stream of these prairie schooners headed toward the Oregon country for several years was attracted by a generous offer. In 1850 the Territorial Legislature of Oregon guaranteed settlers ownership of considerable tracts of land if for four years they would live on and cultivate those farm lands. At the time there

were in Oregon slightly more than 13,000 people. The attractiveness of the free-land offer is evident in the four-fold increase in population during the following ten-year period. Not only did people from many sections of the United States change their residence to Oregon, but people came there from all parts of the world. Among European countries whose people came there in large numbers are, in order of their numerical contributions to its citizenry, Germany, Sweden, England, Norway, Russia, Finland, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, Austria, Greece, and Czechoslovakia.

Oregon became a territory in 1848, when it also embraced all of the present Washington and Idaho. It remained so for eleven years and then in 1859 became the thirty-third state in the Union. At that time it had been shrunk to its present size.

The State Registrar, State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Blvd., Portland, Ore., has birth and death records since 1903 and marriage records since 1907. The County Clerks in the respective counties

have marriage records since creation of county in some instances. The County Clerk also has custody of the records of wills and the administration of estates, deeds, and matters pertaining to real estate ownership.

Oregon Libraries—Eugene, (Lane), Public Library, 1115 Willamette St.; University of Oregon Library, (Oregoniana

and manuscripts of the Pacific Northwest); Portland, (Washington), Library Association of Portland, 901 SW 10th Ave.; Oregon Historical Society Library, 235 SW 6th Ave., (newspapers and manuscripts, Pacific Northwest lore); Salem, (Marion), The Oregon State Library, State Library Bldg., (genealogy, Northwest history, Oregoniana).

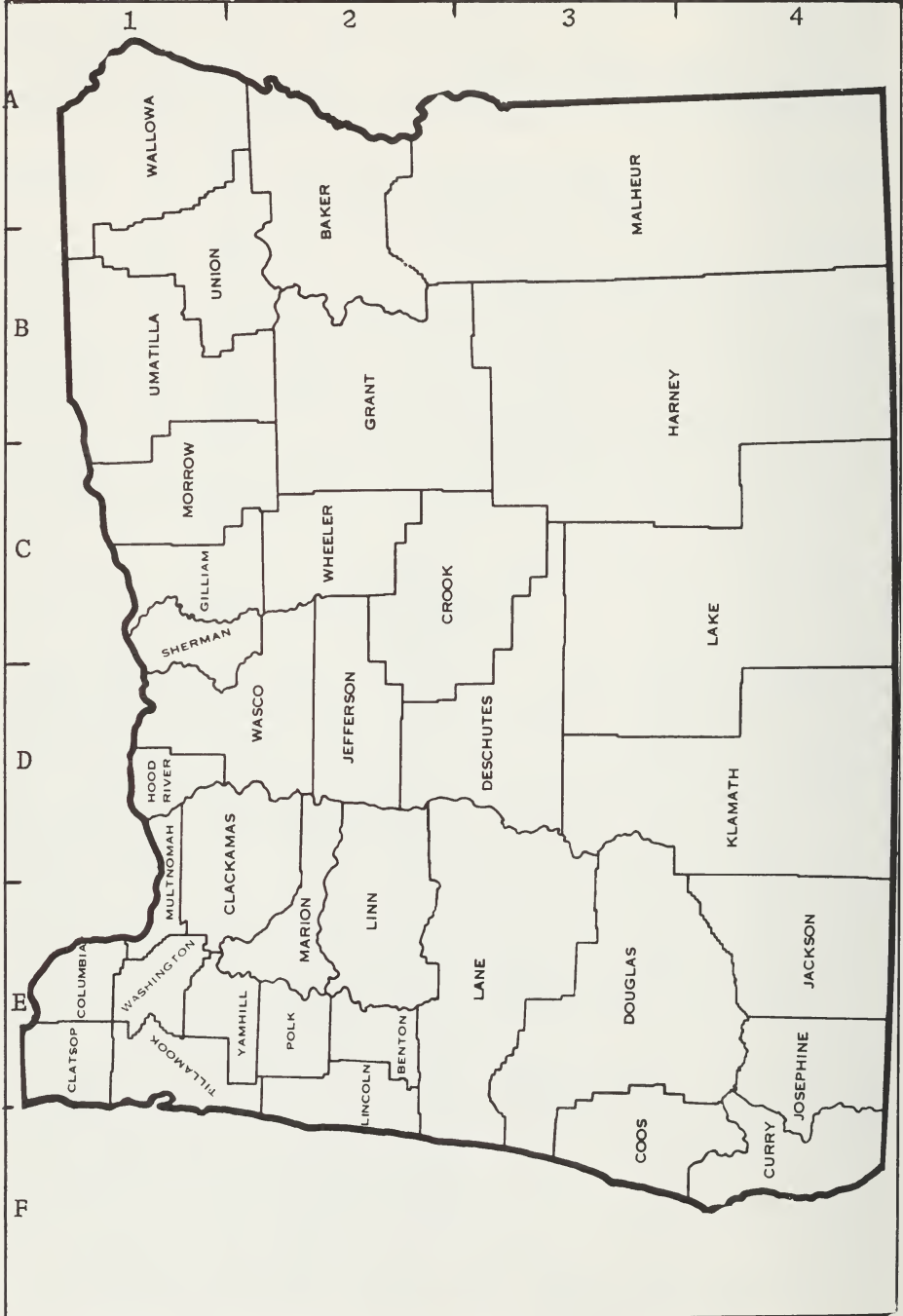
### Oregon County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Baker	A2	1862	16	1870-80	Unorganized Territory	Baker
Benton	E2	1847	32	1850-80	Original county	Corvallis
Clackamas	D1	1843	87	1850-80	Original county	Oregon City
Clatsop	E1	1844	31	1850-80	Original county	Astoria
Columbia	E1	1854	23	1860-80	Washington	St. Helens
Coos	F3	1853	42	1860-80	Umpqua, Jackson	Coquille
Crook	C2	1882	9		Wasco	Prineville
Curry	F4	1852	6	1860-80	Coos	Gold Beach
Deschutes	D3		22		Wasco	Bend
Douglas	E3	1852	55	1860-80	Umpqua	Roseburg
Gilliam	C1	1885	3		Wasco, Umpqua, Umatilla	Condon
Grant	B2	1887	8		Harney	Canyon City
Harney	B3	1889	6		Lake	Burns
Hood River	D1	1908	13		Wasco	Hood River
Jackson	E4	1852	59	1860-80	Wasco	Medford
Jefferson	D2	1914	6		Wasco	Madras
Josephine	E4	1856	27	1860-80	Jackson	Grants Pass
Klamath	D4	1882	42		West part of Lake Co.	Klamath Falls
Lake	C4	1874	7	1860-80	Unorganized Territory	Lakeview
Lane	E3	1851	126	1860-80	Linn, Benton	Eugene
Lincoln	E2	1893	21		Benton	Toledo
Linn	E2	1847	54	1850-80	Original county	Albany
Malheur	A3	1887	23		Baker	Vale
Marion	E2	1849	101	1850-80	Original county	Salem
Morrow	D1	1865	5	1870-80	Umatilla	Heppner
Multnomah	E1	1854	472	1860-80	Umpqua	Portland
Polk	E2	1845	26	1850-80	Original county	Dallas
Sherman	C1	1889	2		Wasco	Moro
Tillamook	E1	1853	19	1860-80	Clatsop, Polk, Yamhill	Tillamook
Umatilla	B1	1862	42	1870-80	Wasco	Pendleton
Union	B1	1864	18	1860-80	Umatilla	La Grande
Wallowa	A1	1889	7		Union	Enterprise
Wasco	D2	1854	16	1860-80	Original county	The Dalles
Washington	E1	1843	61	1850-80	Originally embraced entire Eastern Oregon	
Wheeler	C2	1899	3		Original county	Hillsboro
Yamhill	E2	1843	33	1850-80	Crook, Guillam, Grant	Fossil
					Original county	McMinnville

U. S. Census Reports available from following discontinued counties: Clark, 1850; Lewis, 1850; Umpqua, 1860.

# County Map of Oregon



# Pennsylvania

Capital, Harrisburg

Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to  
breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming  
shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost  
to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Long before the Statue of Liberty had been contemplated or Emma Lazarus had written these immortal lines for its pedestal, William Penn extended an invitation to Europe's religiously persecuted and exiled to come to Pennsylvania where he had established a haven of religious freedom and liberty.

Responding to the earnest solicitation the Society of Friends, or Quakers, came from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; the severely persecuted Palatines came from the Rhine section; the Anabaptists, or Mennonites, arrived from Germany and Switzerland; the Church of the Brethren, or Dunkards, so called from their belief in triple baptism, came from Germany in 1721; the Roman Catholics from England came there in 1732; the Moravians, or Czech followers of John Huss, came from Moravia and Bohemia to Pennsylvania via Georgia in 1740 and the so-called Dutch, who were Germans, not Hollanders.

With the rapidly advancing mineral and business developments in the early 1800s tens of thousands of workers came from Europe in the following numerical strength, according to Bureau of Census figures: Italians, Poles, Russians, Austrians, Germans, Czechs, English, Irish, Hungarians, Swedes, Greeks, French, Norwegians, Danes, and Finns.

Scotch-Irish immigrants made their homes in Adams, Allegheny, Bedford, Bucks, Centre, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Mifflin, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Schuylkill, Somerset, and Westmoreland counties.

Germans came into Allegheny, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Dauphin, Franklin, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lucerne, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Union, and Westmoreland counties.

English families settled in Bucks,

Clearfield, Delaware, Fayette, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, and Westmoreland counties.

Welsh people felt at home in Cambria, Delaware, Montgomery, and Schuylkill counties.

French immigrants settled in Clearfield County.

Swedes came to Delaware County.

Connecticut settlers were transplanted into Erie, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming counties.

New York residents moved into Erie, McKean, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, and Warren counties.

Dutch families established themselves in Monroe County.

Quakers made their homes in Philadelphia.

Mixed groups coming mainly from the New England states, New York and eastern Pennsylvania settled in Butler, Chester, Washington, and York counties.

For quite a complete list of Pennsylvania sources see page 34 of "Ways and Means of Identifying Ancestors," by Evan L. Reed.

The 1950 Census gave Pennsylvania a population of 10,498,012, the third largest in the nation.

Philadelphia has a population of more than two million; Pittsburgh, of more than half a million; Erie, Scanton, Reading, and Allentown, of more than 100,000.

Of untold value to genealogical research was the law passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly of 1684 which required inhabitants then in the province and all who should thereafter arrive to register in their respective counties.

Marriage licenses were first issued in Pennsylvania about 1883. Birth and death records have been kept since 1892. Until 1906 these records were kept in their respective counties, since then they have been under the direction of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Harrisburg, Pa. The marriage licenses are kept at the office of the clerks of the respective counties. From 1852 to 1856 birth and death records were also recorded in the counties. The birth records

give the names of other children in the family.

Pennsylvania libraries — Harrisburg, (Dauphin), State Library (genealogical department); Lancaster, (Lancaster), Franklin and Marshall College, Fackenthal Library, (state history and biography); Philidelphia (Philadelphia), American Swedish Historical Foundation Library, 19th St. and Pattison Ave., (biographies of Swedish-Americans); The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, (Western manuscripts); The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., (biographies and genealogies);

Pittsburgh, (Allegheny), Carnegie Free Public Library of Allegheny, Federal & Ohio Sts., (histories of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania); Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 4400 Forbes St., (histories and biographies, Pittsburgh newspapers from 1768); Reading, (Berks), Public Library, Fifth and Franklin Sts., (material on Pennsylvania Dutch); State College, (Centre), The Pennsylvania State Library, (histories and genealogies); Wilkes-Barre, (Luzerne), Osterhout Free Public Library, 71 S. Franklin St., (local history); York, (York) Martin Memorial Public & York County Library, 159 E. Market St.

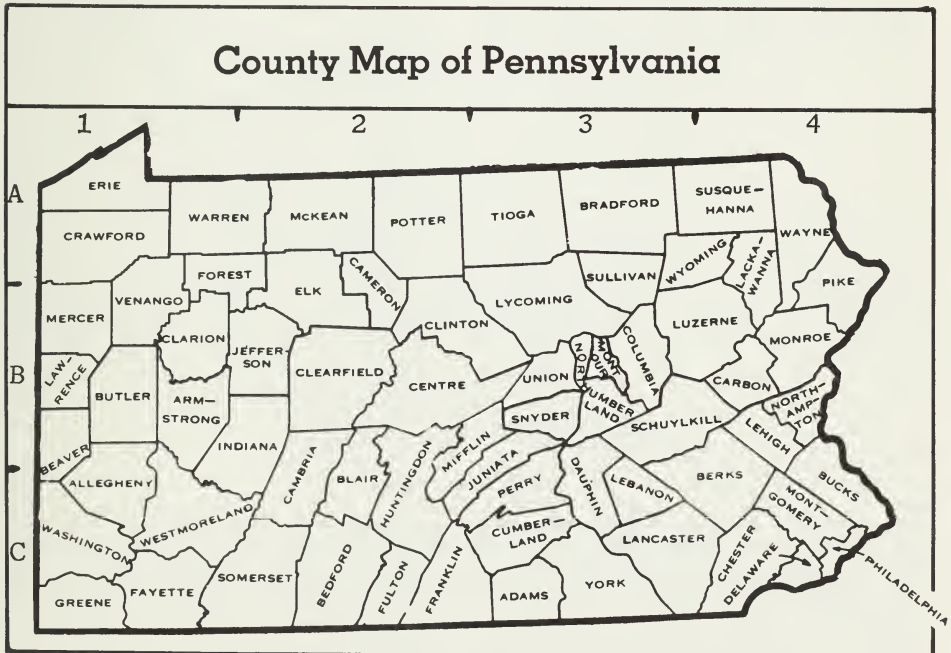
### Pennsylvania County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	C3	1800	44	1800-80	York	Gettysburg
Allegheny	C1	1788	155	1790-80	Westmoreland, Washington	Pittsburg
Armstrong	B1	1800	81	1800-80	Allegheny, Lycoming, Westmoreland	Kittanning
Beaver	B1	1800	175	1800-80	Allegheny, Washington	Beaver
Bedford	C2	1771	41	1790-80	Cumberland	Bedford
Berks	B4	1752	256	1800-80	Bucks, Lancaster, Philadelphia	Reading
Blair	C2	1846	140	1850-80	Huntingdon, Bedford	Hollidaysburg
Bradford	A3	1810	52	1820-80	Luzerne, Lycoming. Originally Ontario, changed 1812	Towanda
Bucks	B4	1682	145	1790-80	Original county	Doylestown
Butler	B1	1800	97	1800-80	Allegheny	Butler
Cambria	B2	1804	210	1820-80	Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon	Edensburg
Cameron	A2	1860	7	1870-80	Clinton, Elk, McKean, Potter	Emporium
Carbon	B4	1843	58	1850-80	Northampton, Monroe	Mauch Chunk
Centre	B2	1800	66	1800-80	Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland, Huntingdon	Bellefont
Chester	C4	1682	159	1790-80	Original county	W. Chester
Clarion	B1	1839	38	1850-80	Venago, Armstrong	Clarion
Clearfield	B2	1804	86	1810-80	Northumberland, Lycoming	Clearfield
Clinton	B2	1839	37	1840-80	Lycoming, Centre	Lock Haven
Columbia	B3	1813	53	1820-80	Northumberland	Bloomsburg
Crawford	A1	1800	79	1800-80	Allegheny	Meadville
Cumberland	C3	1750	94	1790-80	Lancaster	Carlisle
Dauphin	C3	1785	198	1790-80	Lancaster	Harrisburg
Delaware	C4	1789	414	1790-80	Chester	Media
Elk	A2	1843	35	1850-80	Jefferson, McKean, Clearfield	Ridgeway
Erie	A1	1800	219	1800-80	Allegheny	Erie
Fayette	C1	1783	190	1790-80	Westmoreland	Uniontown
Forest	A1	1848	5	1860-80	Jefferson, Venango	Tionesta
Franklin	C2	1784	76	1790-80	Cumberland	Chambersburg
Fulton	C2	1850	10	1850-80	Bedford	McConnellsburg
Greene	C1	1796	45	1800-80	Washington	Waynesburg
Huntingdon	C2	1787	41	1790-80	Bedford	Huntingdon
Indiana	B2	1803	77	1810-80	Westmoreland, Lycoming	Indiana
Jefferson	B2	1804	49	1810-80	Lycoming	Brookville
Juniata	B3	1831	15	1840-80	Mifflin	Mifflintown
Lackawana	A4	1878	257	1880	Luzerne	Scranton
Lancaster	C3	1729	235	1790-80	Chester	Lancaster
Lawrence	B1	1849	105	1850-80	Beaver, Mercer	New Castle
Lebanon	C3	1813	82	1820-80	Dauphin, Lancaster	Lebanon

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Lehigh	B4	1812	198	1820-80	Northampton	Allentown
Luzerne	B3	1786	392	1790-80	Northumberland	Wilkes-Barre
Lycoming	B3	1795	106	1790-80	Northumberland	Williamsport
McKean	A2	1804	57	1810-80	Lycoming	Smethport
Mercer	B1	1800	112	1790-80	Allegheny	Mercer
Mifflin	B2	1789	44	1790-80	Cumberland, Northumberland	Lewistown
Monroe	B4	1836	34	1840-80	Pike, Northampton	Stroudsburg
Montgomery	C4	1784	353	1790-80	Philadelphia	Norristown
Montour	B3	1850	16	1850-80	Columbia	Danville
Northampton	B4	1752	185	1790-80	Bucks	Easton
Northumberland	B3	1772	117	1790-80	Lancaster, Bedford, Berks, Northampton	Sunbury
Perry	C3	1820	25	1820-80	Cumberland	New Bloomfield
Philadelphia	C4	1682	2072	1790-80	Original county	Philadelphia
Pike	A4	1814	8	1820-80	Wayne	Milford
Potter	A2	1804	17	1810-80	Lycoming	Coudersport
Schuylkill	B3	1811	201	1820-80	Berks, Northampton	Pottsville
Snyder	B3	1855	23	1860-80	Union	Middleburg
Somerset	C2	1795	82	1800-80	Bedford	Somerset
Sullivan	A3	1847	7	1850-80	Lycoming	Laporte
Susquehanna	A4	1810	32	1820-80	Luzerne	Montrose
Tioga	A3	1804	35	1810-80	Lycoming	Wellsboro
Union	B3	1813	23	1820-80	Northumberland	Lewisburg
Venango	B1	1800	65	1800-80	Allegheny, Lycoming	Franklin
Warren	A1	1800	43	1800-80	Allegheny, Lycoming	Warren
Washington	C1	1781	210	1790-80	Westmoreland	Washington
Wayne	A4	1798	28	1800-80	Northampton	Honesdale
Westmoreland	C1	1773	313	1790-80	Bedford	Greensburg
Wyoming	A3	1842	17	1850-80	Luzerne	Tunkhannock
York	C3	1749	203	1790-80	Lancaster	York

U. S. Census Notes—Centre 1800: see Mifflin County; Westmoreland 1800 census, part missing.



# Rhode Island

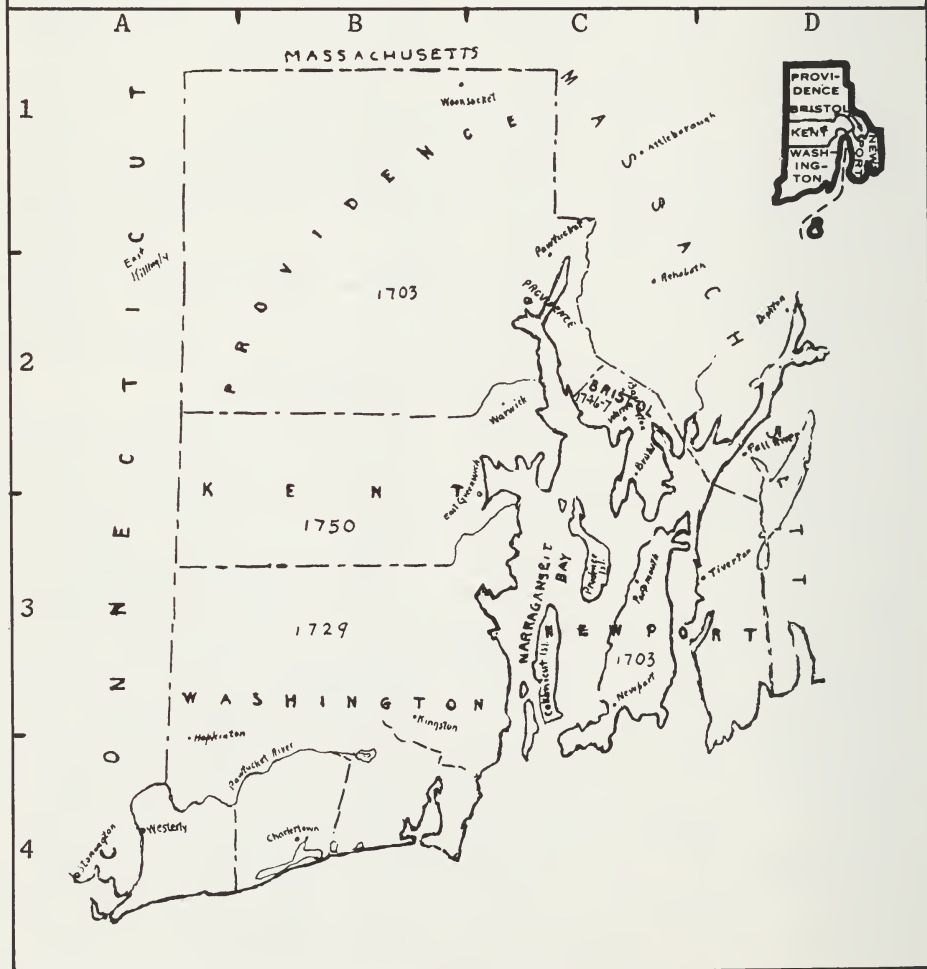
Capital, Providence

Giovanni de Verazzano, a 44-year-old Florentine navigator, in 1524 visited Block Island and the site of the present Newport on Aquidneck Island, both part of today's Rhode Island. He was then a privateer in the French service.

In 1636 Roger Williams, a 30-year-old Welshman, and some of his followers established the first Rhode Island settlement at Providence. His religious pronouncements, too advanced for the clergy to accept, led to his banishment from Massachusetts. An uncompromising advocate of freedom, he held that difference of opinion is not a bar to friendship. All land he settled or tilled was purchased from the Indians.

The banishment of Williams from Massachusetts was soon followed by others, including Anne Marbury Hutchinson, John Clarke, and William Codrington. They established a colony at

## County Map of Rhode Island





Portsmouth in 1638. Later Clarke and Coddington settled Newport, after their attempt to establish a government based on the Jewish nation had failed. A fourth colony was established at Warwick in 1642.

Many Quakers found a haven in Rhode Island in the early days. The large majority of the people who came into Rhode Island were former residents of Massachusetts.

New England researchers have an abundance of material at their command. Both the state and the cities have large genealogical libraries or genealogical sections in their public libraries. The Rhode Island Historical Society has a wonderful assortment of books at 52 Power Street, Providence 6, R. I. The Society has one of the largest genealogical collection in New England, probably the third largest. Many people from various sections, searching for the progenitors among Rhode Island families have attained splendid results in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Rhode Island became a state in 1790, the thirteenth to join the Union. In 1950 it had a population of 791,896, which represented a 60,000 growth in the previous ten year period. Only 15.7 per cent of the population live in farm sections.

Among its large numbers of industrial workers are members of almost every nationality. Those with the largest num-

bers are the Italians, English, Irish, Polish, Russians, Swedes, Germans and Austrians.

All vital statistics are in the custody of the town or city clerks. Birth and death records since 1853 are in the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island libraries—Newport, (Newport), The Peoples Public Library; Providence, (Providence), Brown University Library, (R. L. history); Providence Public Library, 229 Washington St. Zone 3; Rhode Island Historical Society Library, 52 Power St.; Rhode Island State Library, State House, (historical, Rev. War records).

#### Rhode Island Towns Organized Before 1800

**BRISTOL COUNTY**—Barrington, 1717; Bristol, 1681; Warren, 1746-7.

**KENT COUNTY** — Coventry, 1741; East Greenwich, 1677; Warwick, 1642-3; West Greenwich, 1741.

**NEWPORT COUNTY** — Jamestown 1678; Little Compton, 1746-7; Middleton, 1743; Newport, 1639; New Shoreman, 1672; Portsmouth, 1638; Tiverton, 1746-7.

**PROVIDENCE COUNTY** — Cranston, 1754; Cumberland, 1746-7; Foster ,1781; Gloucester, 1730-1; Johnston, 1759; North Providence, Providence, 1636; Scituate, 1730-1; Smithfield, 1730-1.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY** — Charlestown, 1738; Exeter, 1742-3; Hopkinton, 1757; North Kingston, 1641; Richmond, 1747; South Kingston, 1657-8; Westerly, 1669.

### Rhode Island County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Bristol	C2	1747	29	1790-80	Newport .....	Bristol
Kent	B3	1750	78	1790-80	Providence, Newport .....	E. Greenwich
Newport	D3	1703	62	1790-80	Original county .....	Newport
Providence	B1	1793	575	1790-80	Original county .....	Providence
Washington	B4	1729	49	1790-80	For. Naragansset .....	W. Kingston

## South Carolina

### Capital, Columbia

Several attempts by the Spaniards and the French to establish settlements in what is now South Carolina between 1526 and 1664 failed.

The first colony was established on the Ashley River in the southeastern

part of the state in 1671. The settlers were a group of English people direct from the Old World, and another group, the members of which had been living on the Barbados Island, the south-easternmost island in the West Indies group.

They called their settlement Charles Town. A few months later some Dutch families, who had left New York after the English had taken over there, established themselves along the Ashley River. They were later joined by many families direct from Holland.

In 1675 a group of Quakers came into the Territory. In 1680 about 45 families of Huguenots also established homes there. Quite a colony of dissenters from the Episcopal Church came in 1683 from Somersetshire to the present site of Charleston. In that year came also an Irish colony and settled along the Ashley River. In 1684 ten families of Scotch Presbyterians established themselves at Port Royal.

Immigrants continued to come in large streams until by 1730 there were gathered "on the banks of the Santee, the Edisto, and the Combahee some of the best elements of the European nations. The Huguenot, the Scotch Presbyterian, the English Dissenter, the loyalist and High Churchman, the Irish adventurer, and the Dutch mechanic composed the powerful material out of which soon grew the beauty and renown of the Palmetto State." (Ridpath's History of the United States.)

From 1732 until 1736 quite a number of families from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Switzerland, and Germany came into the central section of South Carolina. Some of the first settlements in the so-called "Up Country", the western half of the state, were created from 1745 to 1760 by immigrants from the Rhine section of Germany, the northern American colonies, and the Ulster section of Ireland. After the Indian Wars, Scotch-Irish immigrants came about 1761.

In 1790 the capital of the state, was moved from Charleston to Columbia.

From 1845 to 1850 many Irish settled in the state because of the potato famine in their own country. The political struggle in Germany in 1848 brought thousands of the expatriates to the United States, many of them coming to South Carolina.

South Carolina was the eighth state to enter the Union, 1788. More than a hundred years before, 1683, the first three counties, Berkley, Tolleton, and Craven, were established. Only the first one exists now.

From the settlement of South Carolina in 1671 until 1783 all vital statistics

and property records were recorded at Charleston where they are still available at the office of the Judge of Probate. Since the Episcopal Church held full sway in the early days of the colony, in 1706 an act was passed making the parishes its legislative units. Regardless of church affiliations, all persons were required to register their vital statistics with the church officers. In 1783 offices of Register of Mesne (legal) Conveyance were authorized in all counties.

Archibald F. Bennett, secretary of the Genealogical Society of Utah, who some years ago made a personal inspection of all record deposits in South Carolina, says that the Judge of Probates office in Charleston has records of wills and estates back to 1692. They are recorded in chronological volumes, with indexes.

Records of deeds and other estate matters are available from 1719 in Charleston. Those prior to 1719 are in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia.

What few marriage bonds are available from those early days have been printed in the "South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine." Between 1778 and 1911 no marriage bonds or licenses were required in South Carolina, and only for brief intervals were such records kept.

"Records of land grants earlier than 1695 are in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia," says Mr. Bennett. "The Secretary of State in Columbia has records of land grants from 1695 to the present time, and a plat to land grants from 1688, warrants for entry and surveys made and certified before the corresponding final grants or patents were issued. The plat records and grant records in the Secretary of State's office are in separate books. There are sets of index books for plats and index books for grants.

"In our Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, we have a series of seven printed volumes containing copies of the Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims. These contain valuable items for information on the service of soldiers who were paid or received bounty for service."

Birth and death records from 1915 to the present are in the office of the State Health Department, Columbia, S. C. Marriage records from July 1, 1950 to

the present are also at that office. Marriages from July 1, 1911 to the present are at the office of the Probate Judge, County Court House, in respective county seats.

Birth records kept at the city of Charleston are available since 1877 at the City Health Department, where also are available deaths from 1821 to the present.

The Clerk of the Court in the various counties has charge of wills, deeds, and land grants. Dates will vary with the different counties.

War service records are in the custody of Adjutant General in Columbia, S. C.

Available census records are listed in the "South Carolina County Histories" herewith.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, a quarterly, has been published regularly since 1900. It contains much valuable information. Many libraries have bound volumes of this magazine.

All schedules of the U.S. Census for 1790 of South Dakota are available, but are not necessarily listed in the names of the present counties, since most of them, with the probably exception of three, have all been formed after the 1790 census.

South Carolina districts were formed as follows. Abbeville, 1798; Anderson, 1826; Barnwell, 1798; Beaufort, 1768; Berkeley, 1683; Camden, 1768; Cartaret, 1683; Charleston, 1798; Cheraws, 1768; Chester, 1798; Chesterfield, 1798;

Clarendon, 1798; Colleton, 1798; Darlington, 1798; Dorchester, 1785; Edgefield, 1798; Fairfield, 1798; Georgetown, 1768; Granville, 1700; Greenville, 1798; Horry, 1801; Kershaw, 1798; Lancaster, 1798; Laurens, 1798; Lexington, 1804; Marion, 1798; Marlboro, 1798; Newberry, 1798; Orangeburg, 1798; Pickens, 1826; Richland, 1799; Spartanburg, 1798; Sumter, 1798; Williamsburg, 1804, and York, 1798.

South Carolina libraries — Charleston, (Charleston), Charleston Free Library, 94 Rutledge Ave.; Columbia, (Richland), Richland County Public Library, 1400 Sumter St. (South Carolina); South Carolina State Library; Spartanburg, (Spartanburg). Spartanburg Public Library, 224 Magnolia Street.

South Carolina books:  
 ERVIN, SARA SULLIVAN, *South Carolinians in the Revolution*, 186 pp. (Index separate) Pub. 1949, DAR.

*Heads of Families at the First Census of the U. S. 1790, South Carolina*, Government Printing Office, 1908.

REVILL, JANIE, *Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in South Carolina between August 20, 1783 and August 31, 1786*. Kept by James McCall, Auditor General.

SALLY, A. S. JR., *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina 1672-1679*. Published by the Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1910.

*South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine*. Published since 1900 — 57 Vol.

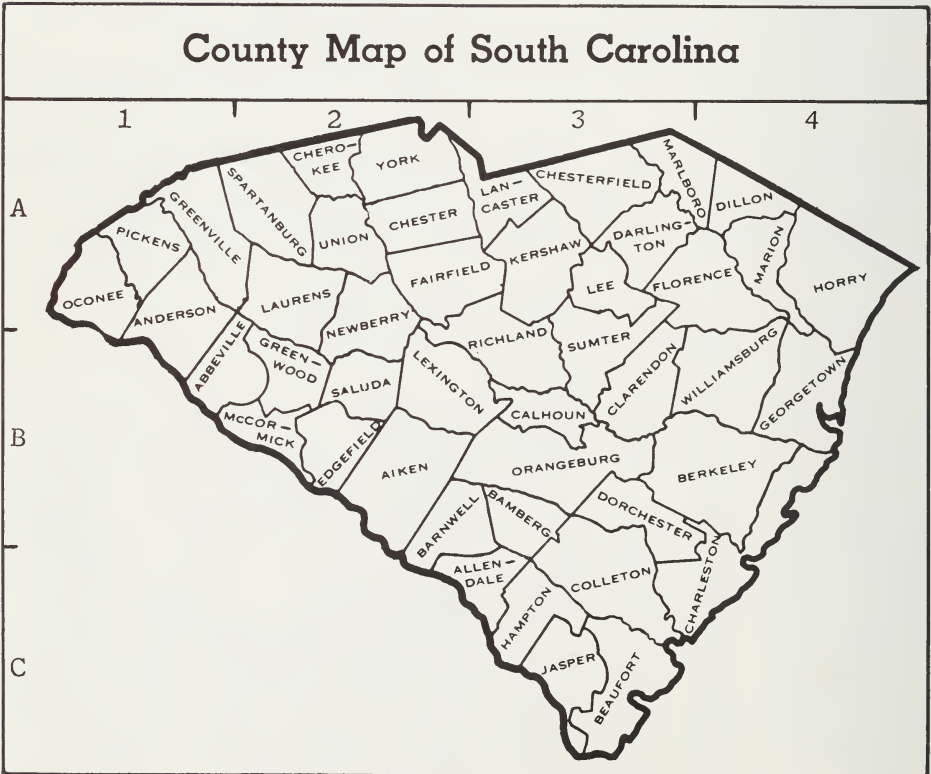
YOUNG, MISS PAULINE, *A Collection of South Carolina Wills and Records*. 2 Vols. (Vol. 1 printed, vol. 2 mimeographed)

### South Carolina County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Abbeville	B1	1868	22	1800-80	District 96	Abbeville
Aiken	B2	1871	53	1880	Edgefield	Aiken
Allendale	C3	1918	12		Barnwell, Hampton	Allendale
Anderson	A1	1868	91	1830-80	Abbeville	Anderson
Bamberg	B3	1897	18		Barnwell	Bamberg
Barnwell	B2	1868	17	1880		Barnwell
Beaufort	C3	1868	27	1790-80	Original county	Beaufort
Berkeley	B4	1882	30		Original county	Moncks Corner
Calhoun	B3	1908	15		Lexington, Orangeburg	St. Mathews
Charleston	C4	1868	165	1800-80	Charleston District	Charleston
Cherokee	A2	1897	35		Union, York	Gaffney
Chester	A2	1868	33	1800-80	Camden District	Chester
Chesterfield	A3	1868	36	1800-80	Cheraws District	Chesterfield
Clarendon	B3	1868	32	1800-80	Camden District	Manning
Colleton	C3	1868	28	1800-80	Charleston District	Walterboro

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Darlington	A3	1868	50	1800-80	Cherwas District	Darlington
Dillon	A4	1910	31		Marion	Dillon
Dorchester	B3	1868	23	1880	Berkeley County	St. George
Edgefield	B2	1868	17	1800-80	District 96	Edgefield
Fairfield	A2	1868	22	1800-80	Craven	Winnboro
Florence	A3	1888	80		Marion, Darlington	Florence
Georgetown	B4	1868	32	1790-80	Craven County	Georgetown
Greenville	A1	1868	168	1800-80	District 96	Greenville
Greenwood	B2	1897	42		Abbeville, Edgefield	Greenwood
Hampton	C3	1878	18	1880	Beaufort	Hampton
Horry	A4	1861	60	1810-80	Kingston	Conway
Jasper	C3	1912	11		Beaufort, Hampton	Ridgeland
Kershaw	A3	1868	32	1800-80	Fairfield	Camden
Lancaster	A3	1868	37	1800-80	Camden District	Lancaster
Laurens	A2	1868	47	1800-80	District 96	Laurens
Lee	A3	1902	23		Darlington, Sumter, Kershaw	Bishopville
Lexington	B2	1868	44	1800-80	Orangeburg	Lexington
McCormick	B2	1914	10		Edgefield, Abbeville	McCormick
Marion	A4	1868	33	1800-80	Liberty	Marion
Marlboro	A3	1868	32	1800-80	Cheraws District	Bennettsville
Newberry	B2	1868	32	1800-80	District 96	Newberry
Oconee	A1	1865	39	1870-80	Pickens	Wahalla
Orangeburg	B3	1868	69	1800-80	Original district	Orangeburg
Pickens	A1	1868	40	1830-80	Pendleton	Pickens



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Richland	B3	1868	143	1810-80	Old District	Columbia
Saluda	B2	1895	16		Edgefield	Saluda
Spartanburg	A2	1868	150	1800-80	District 96	Spartanburg
Sumter	B3	1868	58	1800-80	District 96	Sumter
Union	A2	1873	31	1880	York	Union
Williamsburg	B4	1868	44	1800-80	Georgetown	Kingstree
York	A2	1868	72	1800-80	Camden District	York

1. Clarendon census schedules missing for 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850.
2. Richland census schedules missing for 1800.

Census schedules for the following discontinued counties are available: Claremont, 1790, 1810, (combined with Clarendon in 1798); Kingston, 1800; Liberty, 1800; Pendleton, 1800, 1810, 1820; Salem, 1800, 1810; Winyaw 1800.

## South Dakota

Capital, Pierre

Part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Dakotas were wedded to numerous Territories before finally becoming states. Until 1820 they were part of the Missouri Territory. At intervals, the eastern half was tied to the Territories of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. During those periods, the western parts of the Dakotas belonged to the Nebraska Territory. The Dakotas were formed into a Territory by itself in 1861. In 1887 it was divided into two Territories, North and South Dakota.

Attracted by the rich soil between the Big Sioux and the Missouri Rivers, farm families from adjoining states established homes there as early as 1857. Several communities were established, most of them along the Missouri, but two or three along the Big Sioux. The real influx of settlers came about 1863, after the passing of the first Homestead Act in the United States.

South Dakota became the fortieth state to enter the Union. This was in 1889. All of her 68 counties, with the exception of three, were already organized at that time.

The predominating nationality in South Dakota is the Norwegian. Other nationalities represented among its citizenry, in the order of their predominance, are the German, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Czechoslovakian, English, Austrian, Irish, Finnish, Polish, Greek and

Italian. Records of births, marriages, divorces and deaths from 1905 to the present are on file at the office of the State Public Health Department, Pierre, S. D.

Wills and probate matters are in the offices of the Clerk of the Court in each county who also have a record of marriages since 1905.

All land records are at the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of filing. Land grants are at the office of the Commissioner of School and public Lands, Pierre, S. D.

The state census records from 1890 to the present are in charge of the Will Robinson Division, Department of History, Pierre, S. D.

Taxpayers lists are at the offices of the County Treasurer of each county.

The war service records are under the direction of the Register of Deeds of each county. The Sexton of each cemetery is supervising the records of the respective cemeteries.

KINGSBURY, GEO. W., *History of Dakota Territory. Its History and Its People*. Vols. four and five, biographical. S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1915.

Libraries: Aberdeen, (Brown), Alexander Mitchell Public Library, 21 6th Ave., SE; Pierre, (Hughes), South Dakota Free Public Library Commission; Sioux Falls, (Minnehaha), Carnegie Free Public Library, Tenth & Dakota Sts.

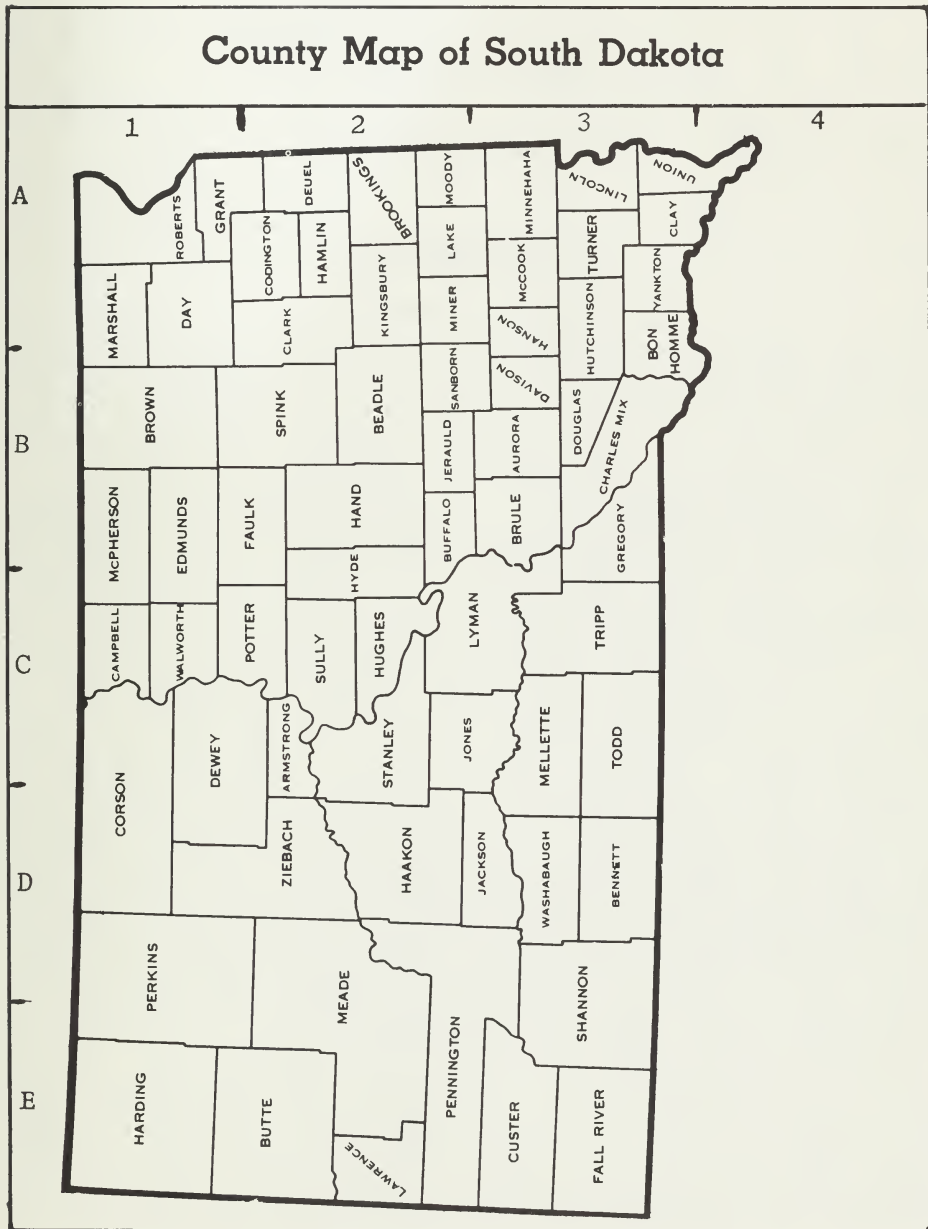
### South Dakota County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Armstrong	C2	1883	.05		Unorganized Territory	
Aurora	B3	1879	5	1880	Brule	Plankinton
Beadle	B2	1873	21	1880	Spink, Clark	Huron
Bennett	D3	1909	3		Indian Lands	Martin
BonHomme	A3		9		Charles Mix	Tyndall
Brookings	A2	1868	18	1880	Unorganized Territory	Brookings
Brown	B1	1879	33	1880	Beadle	Aberdeen
Brule	B3	1879	6	1880	Old Buffalo (disc.)	Chamberlain
Buffalo	B2	1872	2	1880	Territorial County	Gannvalley
Butte	E2	1883	8		Harding	Belle Fourche
Campbell	C1	1873	4	1880	Buffalo	Mound City
Charles Mix	B3	1865	16	1880	Original District	Lake Andes
Clark	A2	1873	8	1880	Hanson	Clark
Clay	A3		11	1862		Vermillion
Codington	A2	1878	19	1880	Indian Lands	Watertown
Corson	D1	1909	6		Boreman, Dewey	McIntosh
Custer	E3	1877	6	1880	Indian Lands	Custer
Davison	B3	1875	17	1880	Hanson	Mitchell
Day	A1	1879	12	1880	Clark	Webster
Deuel	A2	1878	8	1880	Brookings	Clear Lake
Dewey	C1	1910	5		Indian Reservation	Timber Lake
Douglas	B3	1873	6	1880	Charles Mix	Armour
Edmunds	B1	1873	7	1880	Buffalo	Ipswich
Fall River	E3	1883	10		Custer	Hot Springs
Faulk	B2		5			Faulkton
Grant	A1	1891	10		Codington, Deuel	Milbank
Gregory	B3	1889	9			Burke
Haakon	D2	1873	3	1880	Changed from Schasse	Phillip
Hamlin	A2	1878	7	1880	Deuel	Hayti
Hand	B2	1873	7	1880	Buffalo	Miller
Hanson	A3	1872	5	1880	Buffalo, Deuel	Alexandria
Harding	E1	1881	2		Unorganized Territory	Buffalo
Hughes	C2	1874	8	1880	Buffalo	Pierre
Hutchinson	A3	1871	11	1880	Unorganized Territory	Olivet
Hyde	C2	1873	3	1880	Buffalo	Highmore
Jackson	D3	1915	2		Stanley	Kadoka
Jerauld	B2	1883	4		Aurora	Wessington Springs
Jones	C2	1917	2		Lyman	Murdo
Kingsbury	A2	1879	10	1880	Hanson	De Smet
Lake	A2	1873	12	1880	Brookings, Hanson	Madison
Lawrence	E2	1877	17	1880	Unorganized Territory	Deadwood
Lincoln	A3	1871	13	1880	Minnehaha	Canton
Lyman	C3	1873	5	1880	Unorganized Territory	Kennebec
McCook	A3	1873	9	1880	Hanson	Salem
McPherson	B1	1873	7	1880	Buffalo	Leola
Marshall	A1	1885	8		Day	Britton
Meade	D2	1889	12		Lawrence	Sturgis
Mellette	C3	1909	3		Tripp	White River
Miner	A2	1873	6		Hanson	Howard
Minnehaha	A3	1865	71	1880	Territorial County	Sioux Falls
Moody	A2	1873	9	1880	Brookings, Minnehaha	Flandreau
Pennington	E2	1877	34	1880	Unorganized Territory	Rapid City
Perkins	D1	1909	7		Harding, Butte	Bison
Potter	C2	1875	5	1880	Buffalo	Gettysburg
Roberts	A1	1883	15		Grant	Sisseton
Sanborn	B2	1883	5		Miner	Woonsocket

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Shannon	E3	1875	6	1880	Territorial County Attached to Fall River County	
Spink	B2	1879	12	1880	Hanson, Walworth .....	Redfield
Stanley	C2	1873	2	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Ft. Pierre
Sully	C2	1890	3		Potter .....	Onida

## County Map of South Dakota



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Todd	C3	1871	5	1880	Indian Lands Attached to Tripp	
Tripp	C3	1873	9	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Winner
Turner	A3	1871	12	1880	Lincoln .....	Parker
Union	A3	1864	11	1880	Unorganized Territory .....	Elk Point
Walworth	C1	1868	8	1880	Territorial County .....	Selby
Washabaugh	D3	1883	2		Indian Lands Attached to Jackson	
Yankton	A3	1884	17		Unorganized Territory .....	Yankton
Ziebach	D2	1869	3	1880	Pennington .....	Dupree

Discontinued counties: Old Buffalo, Boreman, Granter (changed to Grant), Schasse (changed to Haakon), Walette, Washington.

## Tennessee

Capital, Nashville

Four or five hostile Indian tribes inhabited Tennessee up to as late as 1800. Explorers, representing Spain, France, and England, visited the territory intermittently from about 1540 until the early part of the seventeen hundreds.

White settlers moved into what later became Sullivan and Hawkins counties in the northeast corner of the state and established settlements as early as 1772.

The Blue Ridge Mountains, which form the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, are barriers to travel. They were so more in the early days than now. For that reason it was easier to come into Tennessee from the north than from the east. Many of the settlers therefore came into Tennessee from Virginia. It was in fact thought by some that it was part of that state.

In those early days came several families into the northeast corner of Tennessee from the Uplands of North Carolina. They banded together as the Watauga Association and spread over the eastern part of the section. North Carolina shortly accepted the district as Washington County which eventually embraced all of the present Tennessee. To secure federal protection for that territory, North Carolina handed it to the national government as a present. But apparently no one in Washington became enthusiastic about the gift, refusing even to acknowledge it. After it had been ignored for four or five years

some of the settlers retaliated by organizing the territory into a new state, Franklin. But even that action received cold treatment from Washington, and eventually vanished into the air.

Most of the early settlers in Tennessee came from North Carolina. Almost equal numbers came from South Carolina and Virginia. Many of the Tennessee counties were settled by Scotch-Irish immigrants coming into the state via the Shenandoah Valley. Many German families settled in several of the counties west of Chattanooga where still live many of their descendants.

Many Tennessee counties were settled years before they were formed into counties. Some of those counties and the dates of their earliest settlement are as follows: Johnson, 1770; Washington, 1772; Robertson, 1776; Greene, 1778; Sumner, 1779; Hawkins, Hamilton, Davidson, Montgomery, 1780; Hamblen, Jefferson, Cooke, Jackson, 1783; Grainger, Williamson, 1784; Blount, 1786; Smith, 1787; Cheatham, 1790; Dickson, Stewart, 1793; Claiborne, 1794; Hancock, 1795; Campbell, 1796; De Kalb, Wilson, 1797; Houston, Trousdale, 1798; Anderson, Franklin, Humphreys, Moore, Van Buren, 1800; Lincoln, 1806; Morgan, Lewis, Marshall, Maury, 1807; Lawrence, Henderson, 1815; Marion, Meigs, Benton, 1817; McMinn, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Henry, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Weakley, 1819; Carroll, Decatur,



Lauderdale, 1820; Haywood, 1821; Fayette, 1822; Crockett, 1823; Lake, 1825; Polk, 1836.

It should be noted that the counties to be settled first were in the East and the Middle Tennessee districts, the East district rather leading the Middle. The West Tennessee district was the last to be settled.

Tennessee was the sixteenth state to become a part of the Union, 1796. It is also the sixteenth state in population order, the 1950 census standing at 3,291,718.

"The Colonial and State Records of North Carolina," found in many genealogical libraries, contains many records with much history of the early counties of Tennessee prior to 1790. The State Library at Nashville has one of the largest genealogical sections in the South.

Official registration of births and deaths began in Tennessee in 1914. Official registration of marriages and divorces began in 1945. These records may be had from the Division of Vital Statistics, State Dept. of Public Health, Nashville 3, Tenn. In the larger cities of Tennessee birth and death records are available for many years back. Check with the office of the City Health Department in the particular city in which your ancestors lived as you are ready to conduct your search.

The counties maintain marriage license records and records of wills, deeds, taxpayers lists, guardianship and other court proceedings in the respective county court houses. Some of these records have been transcribed and are in the State Library.

The early land grants are recorded in the Land Grant Office of the State Division of Archives, although these records are far from complete. Although limited in number, there are in the State Library some Church or Parish records, as well as cemetery records. There is no full collection of such records in the state.

The most complete collection of war

service records in the state is held by the office of the Adjutant General, Employment Security Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. There may not be many records of the early wars. There are records of Tennesseans who served in the Union Forces during the Civil War but not those serving in the Confederate Army. Available are also records of the National Guard, Tennesseans who served in the Spanish-American War and World War I. The State Library has a considerable card index of Tennesseans who served in the earlier wars and in the Confederate Army, but they are not complete and not official. They merely indicate the sources from which the information may be obtained.

A letter from the Tennessee State Librarian and Archivist, Mr. Dan M. Robinson, in 1942 says, "It is my understanding that all the Tennessee records we have and many we do not have were microfilmed back in the 1930's by the Genealogical Society of Utah, the Joseph F. Smith Memorial Building, 80 North Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. You will probably find there the most complete Tennessee records available in any one place."

Four books which may help you in your Tennessee research are:

AKLEN, JEANNETTE TILLOTSON and ASSISTANTS, *Tennessee Bible Records and Marriage Bonds*. Published by Cullom and Ghtner, Nashville, 1933. 2 Vols.

RAY, WORTH S., *Tennessee Cousins*. A history of Tennessee people. Published by the author, Austin, Texas, 1950.

TEMPLE, O. P., *Notable Men of Tennessee*, 1833-1875, published 1912

WPA. *Bibliography of Research Projects Reports*. Check list of Historical Records Survey Publication, published 1940.

Libraries: Chattanooga, (Hamilton), Chattanooga Public Library, McCallis Ave.; Knoxville, (Knox), Lawson McGhee Public Library, 217 Market St. (Tennessee History and Genealogy); Memphis, (Shelby), Cossitt Public Library, Front & Monroe Sts.; Nashville, (Davidson), Nashville Public Library, 222 8th Ave.

### Tennessee County Histories

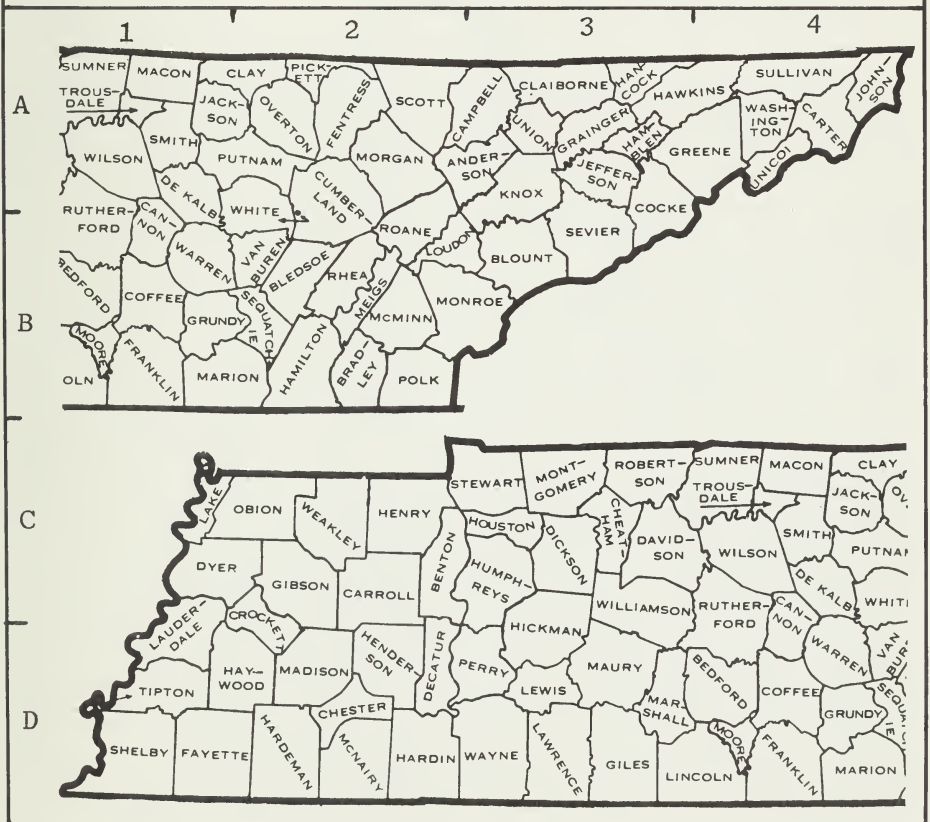
(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Anderson	A2	1801	59	1830-80	Knox	Clinton
Bedford	D4	1807-8	24	1820-80	Rutherford	Shelbyville
Benton	C2	1835	11	1840-80	Henry, Humphreys	Camden

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Bledsoe	B2	1807	9	1830-80	Roane .....	Pikeville
Blount	B3	1795	55	1830-80	Knox .....	Maryville
Bradley	B2	1835	32	1840-80	Indian Lands .....	Cleveland
Campbell	A3	1806	34	1830-80	Anderson, Claiborne .....	Jacksboro
Cannon	B1	1836	9	1840-80	Coffee, Warren, Wilson .....	Woodbury
Carroll	C2	1821	27	1830-80	Western District .....	Huntingdon
Carter	A4	1796	42	1830-80	Formerly Carteret .....	Elizabethton
Cheatham	C3	1856	9	1860-80	Davidson, Dickson, Montgomery .....	Ashland City
Chester	D2	1875	11	1880	Hardeman, Madison, Henderson .....	Henderson
Claiborne	A3	1801	25	1830-80	Grainger, Hawkins .....	Tazewell
Clay	A2	1870	9	1880	Jackson, Overton .....	Celina
Cocke	B3	1797	23	1830-80	Jefferson, Bedford, Warren .....	Newport
Coffee	B1	1836	23	1840-80	Franklin .....	Manchester
Crockett	C2	1845	17		Dyer, Madison, Gibson .....	Alamo
Cumberland	A2	1856	19	1860-80	Bledsoe, Morgan, Roane .....	Crossville
Davidson	C3	1783	322	1820-80	Washington .....	Nashville
Decatur	D2	1845	9	1850-80	Perry .....	Decaturville
DeKalb	A1	1837-8	12	1840-80	Cannon, Warren, White .....	Smithville
Dickson	C3	1803	19	1820-80	Montgomery, Robertson .....	Charlotte
Dyer	C1	1823	33	1830-80	Western District .....	Dyersburg
Fayette	D1	1824	28	1830-80	Shelby, Hardeman .....	Somerville
Franklin	A2	1823	15	1830-80	Morgan, Overton .....	Jamestown
Franklin	B1	1807	25	1820-80	Bedford, Warren .....	Winchester
Gibson	C2	1823	48	1830-80	Western District .....	Trenton
Giles	D3	1809	27	1820-80	Maury .....	Pulaski
Grainger	A3	1796	13	1830-80	Hawkins, Knox .....	Rutledge
Greene	A3	1783	41	1830-80	Washington .....	Greenville
Grundy	B1	1844	13	1850-80	Coffee, Warren .....	Altamont
Hamblen	A3	1870	24	1880	Grainger, Hawkins .....	Morristown
Hamilton	B2	1819	208	1830-80	Rhea .....	Chattanooga
Hancock	A3	1844	9	1850-80	Claiborne, Hawkins .....	Sneedville
Hardeman	D2	1823	23	1830-80	Western District .....	Bolivar
Hardin	D2	1819	17	1820-80	Western District .....	Savannah
Hawkins	A3	1786	30	1830-80	Sullivan .....	Rogersville
Haywood	D1	1823	26	1830-80	Western District .....	Brownsville
Henderson	D2	1821	17	1830-80	Western District .....	Lexington
Henry	C2	1821	24	1830-80	Western District .....	Paris
Hickman	C3	1807	13	1820-80	Dickson .....	Centerville
Houston	C3	1871	5	1880	Dickson, Stewart .....	Erin
Humphreys	C3	1809	11	1820-80	Stewart, Smith .....	Waverly
Jackson	A1	1801	12	1820-80	Smith .....	Gainesboro
Jefferson	A3	1792	20	1830-80	Greene, Hawkins .....	Dandridge
Johnson	A4	1836	12	1840-80	Carter .....	Mountain City
Knox	A3	1792	223	1830-80	Greene, Hawkins .....	Knoxville
Lake	C1	1870	12	1870-80	Obion .....	Tiptonville
Lauderdale	D1	1835	25	1840-80	Dyer, Tipton .....	Ripley
Lawrence	D3	1817	29	1820-80	Hickman, Maury .....	Lawrenceburg
Lewis	D3	1843	6	1850-80	Hickman, Maury, Wayne, Lawrence .....	Hohenwald
Lincoln	D4	1809	26	1820-80	Bedford .....	Fayetteville
Loudon	B2	1871	23	1880	Blount, Monroe, Roane .....	Loudon
McMinn	B2	1819	32	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	Athen
McNairy	D2	1823	20	1830-80	Hardin .....	Selmer
Macon	A1	1842	14	1850-80	Smith, Sumner .....	Lafayette
Madison	D2	1821	60	1830-80	Western District .....	Jackson
Marion	B1	1817	21	1830-80	Indian Lands .....	Jasper
Marshall	D3	1836	18	1840-80	Bedford, Lincoln .....	Lewisburg

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Maury	D3	1807	40	1820-80	Williamson	Columbia
Meigs	B2	1836	6	1840-80	Hamilton, McMinn, Rhea	Decatur
Monroe	B2	1819	25	1830-80	Roane	Madisonville
Montgomery	C3	1796	44	1820-80	Tennessee	Clarksville
Moore	D4	1871	4	1880	Bedford, Franklin	Lynchburg
Morgan	A2	1817	16	1830-80	Roane	Wartburg
Obion	C2	1823	29	1830-80	Western District	Union City
Overton	A2	1806	18	1820-80	Jackson	Livingston
Perry	D3	1818	6	1820-80	Hickman	LinJen
Pickett	A2	1879	5	1880	Fentress, Overton	Byrdstown
Polk	B2	1839	14	1840-80	Bradley, McMinn	Beuton
Putnam	A2	1842	30	1860-80	Smith, White, DeKalb	Cookeville
Rhea	B2	1807	16	1830-80	Roane	Dayton
Roane	B2	1801	32	1830-80	Knox	Kingston
Robertson	C3	1796	27	1820-80	Tennessee	Springfield
Rutherford	C4	1803	41	1810-80	Davidson	Murfreesboro
Scott	A2	1849	17	1850-80	Fentress, Morgan, Anderson	Huntsville
Sequatchie	B2	1857	6	1860-80	Hamilton	Dunlap

### County Map of Tennessee



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Sevier	B3	1794	23	1830-80	Jefferson .....	Sevierville
Shelby	D1	1819	482	1820-80	Hardin .....	Memphis
Smith	A1	1799	14	1820-80	Sumner .....	Carthage
Stewart	C3	1803	9	1820-80	Montgomery .....	Dover
Sullivan	A4	1779	95	1830-80	Washington .....	Blountville
Sumner	C4	1786	34	1820-80	Davidson .....	Gallatin
Tennessee		1788			Co. surrendered name when state became Tennessee 1796	
Tipton	D1	1823	30	1830-80	Western District .....	Covington
Trousdale	C4	1870	5	1880	Macon, Smith, Wilson .....	Hartsville
Unicoi	A4	1875	16	1880	Center, Washington .....	Erwin
Union	A3	1850	9	1860-80	Anderson, Campbell .....	Maynardville
Van Buren	B2	1840	4	1850-80	Bledsoe, Warren, White .....	Spencer
Warren	B1	1807	22	1820-80	White .....	McMinnville
Washington	A4	1777	60	1830-80	Covered present state. Many counties from section .....	Jonesboro
Wayne	D3	1819	14	1820-80	Hickman .....	Waynesboro
Weakley	C2	1823	28	1830-80	Western District .....	Dresden
White	A2	1806	16	1820-80	Smith .....	Sparta
Williamson	C3	1799	24	1820-80	Franklin .....	Franklin
Wilson	C4	1799	26	1820-80	Sumner .....	Lebanon

## Texas

### Capital, Austin

Texas is sprawling over a larger territory than any other state in the Union. It has been under jurisdiction of six separate governments since 1685, those of France, Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy, and the United States.

In 1820 the white settlers of Texas could be counted in four digits. Shortly afterwards, former residents of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee were brought into the section under the leadership of Moses Austin and his son, Stephen. By 1830 more than 20,000 Americans had become tillers of the Texas soil.

The predominating nationalities represented in Texas are Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Austria, Ireland, Greece, France, Norway, Denmark, and Hungary.

Austin has been the capital of Texas since statehood. Other cities which have been the capitals of Texas are San Felip de Austin, Washington-on-the-Brazos, Harrisburg, Galveston, Velasco and Columbia during the Revolution, 1835, 1836; Houston, 1837-1839; Austin, 1839; Houston, Washington - on - the - Brazos, 1842-1845; Austin since 1845.

The State Historical Society in Austin

has many records of value to the genealogist. Among the public libraries with genealogical sections are those in San Antonio, Dallas, Houston, and Fort Worth. There are collections of material in the museum libraries of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, both of which are in the Old Land Office Building, Austin 11, Texas. The Archives section of the Texas State Library, State Capital, Austin 11, Texas, is a relatively large proportion of the library's holdings. The Museum Library of San Jacinto Monument has a collection of earlier and colonial period publications. The Cody Memorial Library, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and the Rosenberg Library in Galveston also cater to researchers.

Other Texas Libraries — Amarillo, (Potter), Amarillo Public Library, City Auditorium; Austin, (Travis), Austin Public Library, 401 W. 9th St.; Texas State Library & Historical Commission, State Capital; The University of Texas, Mirabeau B. Lamar Library, (Texas History); Beaumont, (Jefferson), Tyrrell Public Library, Pearl and Forsythe; Dallas, (Dallas), Dallas Historical Society Library, Hall of Records; Dallas

Public Library, Commerce and Harwood Sts.; El Paso, (El Paso), El Paso Public Library, (Southwest); Fort Worth, (Tarrant), Fort Worth Public Library, Ninth & Throckmorton Sts., (Southwestern History); Galveston, (Galveston), Rosenberg Public Library, 823 Tremont; Houston, (Harris), Harris County Public Library, 1223 Elder St.; Houston Public Library, 500 McKinney Ave.; San Antonio, (Bexar), San Antonio Public Library, 210 W. Market St.; Waco, (McLennan), Baylor University Library, (Texas History); Waco, Public Library.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas State Department of Health, Austin,

Texas, has birth and death records from 1903 to the present, and delayed birth records from about 1850 to 1951, including voluntary registrations made during and since 1929 for births not registered at time of events. The City Clerk of the city, or the County Clerk of the county may have birth or death records prior to 1903.

The County Clerk of each county is custodian of other material of interest to the genealogical researcher.

JOHNSON, SID S. *Texans Who Wore the Gray*. Names and deeds of the men who fought for the South in the war between the states.

## Texas County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Anderson	B2	1846	32	1850-80	Huston	Palestine
Andrews	E2	1876	5	1880	Bexar	Andrews
Angelina	A2	1846	36	1850-80	Nacogdoches	Lufkin
Aransas	B4	1871	4	1880	Refugio	Rockport
Archer	C1	1858	7	1880	Fannin	Archer City
Armstrong	F1	1876	2	1880	Bexar	Claude
Atascosa	C4	1856	20	1860-80	Bexar	Jourdanton
Austin	B3	1835	15	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality	Belleville
Bailey	E1	1876	8	1880	Bexar	Muleshoe
Bandera	C3	1856	4	1860-80	Uvalde	Bandera
Bastrop	B3	1837	20	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality	Bastrop
Baylor	C1	1859	7	1880	Fannin	Seymour
Bee	B4	1857	18	1860-80	Goliad, Refugio	Beeville
Bell	B2	1850	74	1860-80	Bexar	Belton
Bexar	C3	Bef. 1835	500	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality	San Antonio
Blanco	C3	1858	4	1870-80	Gillespie, Comal	Johnson City
Borden	D2	1876	1	1880	Bexar	Gail
Bosque	C2	1854	12	1860-80	McLennan	Meridian
Bowie	A1	1840	62	1850-80	Red River	Boston
Brazoria	A3	1837	47	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality	Angeltown
Brazos	B3	1841	38	1850-80	Washington	Bryan
Brewster	E3	1887	7		Presidio	Alpine
Briscoe	F2	1876	4		Bexar	Silverton
Brooks	F4	1911	9		Starr, Zapata	Falfurrias
Brown	C2	1856	29	1860-80	Caldwell	Brownwood
Burelson	B3	1846	13	1850-80	Milam, Washington	Caldwell
Burnet	C3	1852	10	1860-80	Travis	Burnet
Caldwell	B3	1848	19	1850-80	Gonzales	Lockhart
Calhoun	B4	1846	9	1850-80	Victoria	Port Lavaca
Callahan	C2	1877	9	1880	Milam, Travis	Baird
Cameron	E4	1848	125	1850-80	Nueces	Brownsville
Camp	A1	1874	9		Upshur	Pittsburg
Carson	F1	1876	7		Bexar	Panhandle
Cass	A1	1871	27	1850-80	Formerly Davis	Linden
Castro	F2	1876	5		Wheeler	Dimmitt
Chambers	A3	1858	8	1860-80	Jefferson, Liberty	Anahuac
Cherokee	A2	1846	39	1850-80	Nacogdoches	Rusk
Childress	E2	1876	12		Bexar, Fannin	Childress

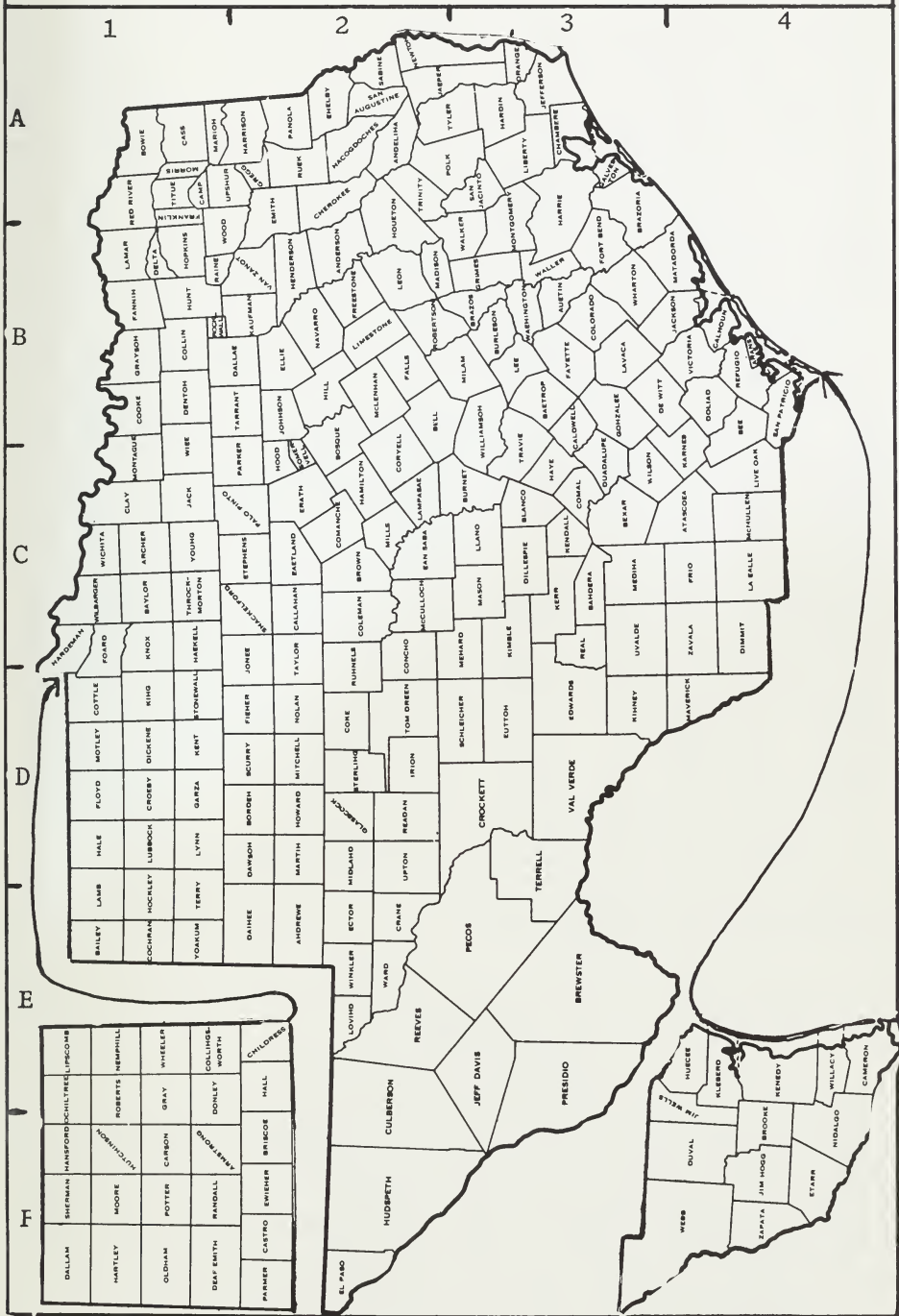
Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Clay	C1	1857	10	1860-80	Cooke .....	Henrietta
Cochran	E1	1876	6		Bexar .....	Morton
Coke	D2	1889	4		Tom Green .....	Robert Lee
Coleman	C2	1858	16	1870-80	Travis .....	Coleman
Collin	B1	1846	42	1850-80	Fannin .....	McKinney
Collingsworth	E1	1876	9		Bexar, Fannin .....	Wellington
Colorado	B3	1835	18	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Columbus
Comal	C3	1846	16	1850-80	Bexar, Gonzales .....	New Braunfels
Comanche	C2	1856	16	1860-80	Bosque, Coryell .....	Comanche
Concho	C2	1858	5		Bexar .....	Paint Rock
Cooke	B1	1848	22	1850-80	Fannin .....	Gainesville
Coryell	C2	1854	16	1860-80	Bell, McLennan .....	Gatesville
Cottle	D1	1876	6		Fannin .....	Paducah
Crane	E2	1887	4		Tom Green .....	Crane
Crockett	D3	1875	4		Bexar .....	Ozona
Crosby	D1	1909	10		Garza .....	Crosbyton
Culberson	E2	1911	2		El Paso .....	Van Horn
Dallam	F1	1876	8		Bexar .....	Dalhart
Dallas	B2	1846	615	1850-80	Nacogdoches .....	Dallas
Dawson	D2	1876	19	1860-80	Bexar .....	Lamesa
Deaf Smith	F1	1876	9		Bexar .....	Hereford
Delta	B1	1870	9		Lamar .....	Cooper
Denton	B1	1846	41	1850-80	Fannin .....	Denton
DeWitt	B3	1846	23	1850-80	Golia, Gonzales .....	Cuero
Dickens	D1	1876	7		Bexar .....	Dickens
Dimmit	C4	1880	11		Bexar, Maveric .....	Carrizo Springs
Donley	E1	1876	6		Bexar .....	Clarendon
Duval	F4	1858	16	1870-80	Live Oak, Starr, Neuces .....	San Diego
Eastland	C2	1858	24	1860-80	Bosque, Corvell, Travis .....	Eastland
Ector	E2	1891	42		Tom Green .....	Odessa
Edwards	D3	1858	3		Bexar .....	Rocksprings
Ellis	B2	1849	46	1850-80	Navarro .....	Waxahachie
El Paso	F2	1850	195	1860-80	Old Santa Fe .....	El Paso
Erath	C2	1856	18	1860-80	Bosque, Coryell .....	Stephenville
Falls	B2	1850	27	1860-80	Limestone, Milam .....	Marlin
Fannin	B1	1837	31	1850-80	Red River .....	Bonham
Fayette	B3	1837	24	1850-80	Bastrop, Colorado .....	La Grange
Fisher	D2	1876	11	1880	Bexar .....	Roby
Floyd	D1	1890	11		Bexar .....	Floydada
Foard	C1	1891	4		Knox, King .....	Crowell
Fort Bend	B3	1837	31	1850-80	Austin .....	Richmond
Franklin	A1	1875	6		Titus .....	Mt. Vernon
Freestone	B2	1851	16	1860-80	Limestone .....	Fairfield
Frio	C4	1858	10	1860-80	Bexar, Uvalde .....	Pearsall
Gaines	E2	1876	9		Bexar .....	Seminole
Galveston	A3	1838	113	1850-80	Brazoria .....	Galveston
Garza	D1	1876	6		Bexar .....	Post
Gillespie	C3	1848	11	1850-80	Bexar .....	Fredricksburg
Glasscock	D2	1893	1		Tom Green .....	Garden City
Goliad	B4	1837	6	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Goliad
Gonzales	B3	1837	21	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Gonzales
Gray	E1	1876	25		Bexar .....	Pampa
Grayson	B1	1846	70	1850-80	Fannin .....	Sherman
Gregg	A2	1873	61		Rusk, Upshur .....	Longview
Grimes	B3	1846	15	1850-80	Montgomery .....	Anderson
Guadalupe	C3	1846	25	1850-80	Bexar, Gonzales .....	Seguin
Hale	D1	1876	28		Bexar .....	Plainview
Hall	E2	1890	11		Bexar .....	Memphis
Hamilton	C2	1858	11	1860-80	Bosque, Comanche .....	Hamilton

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Hansford	F1	1876	4		Bexar .....	Spearman
Hardeman	C1	1858	10		Fannin .....	Quanah
Hardin	A3	1858	20	1860-80	Jefferson, Liberty .....	Kountze
Harris	A3	1837	807	1850-80	Formerly Harrisburg Municipality .....	Houston
Harrison	A2	1839	48	1850-80	Shelby .....	Marshall
Hartley	F1	1876	2		Bexar .....	Channing
Haskell	C1	1858	14		Fannin, Milam .....	Haskell
Hays	C3	1847	18	1850-80	Travis .....	San Marcos
Hemphill	E1	1876	4		Bexar .....	Canadian
Henderson	B2	1846	23	1850-80	Houston .....	Athens
Hidalgo	F4	1852	160	1860-80	Cameron .....	Edinburg
Hill	B2	1853	31	1860-80	Navarro .....	Hillsboro
Hockley	E1	1876	20		Bexar .....	Levelland
Hood	C2	1865	5	1870-80	Johnson .....	Granbury
Hopkins	B1	1846	23	1850-80	Lamar, Nacogdoches ...	Sulphur Springs
Houston	A2	1837	23	1850-80	Nacogdoches .....	Crockett
Howard	D2	1876	27		Bexar .....	Big Spring
Hudspeth	F2	1917	4		El Paso .....	Sierra Blanca
Hunt	B1	1846	43	1850-80	Fannin, Nacogdoches .....	Greenville
Hutchinson	F1	1876	32		Bexar .....	Stinnett
Irion	D2	1889	2		Tom Green .....	Metzton
Jack	C1	1857	8	1860-80	Cooke .....	Jacksboro
Jackson	B4	1836	13	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Edna
Jasper	A2	1835	20	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Jasper
Jeff Davis	E3	1887	2		Presidio .....	Fort Davis
Jefferson	A3	1836	195	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Beaumont
Jim Hogg	F4	1913	5		Brooks, Dubal .....	Hebbronville
Jim Wells	E4	1911	28		Nueces .....	Alice
Johnson	B2	1845	31	1860-80	McLennan, Navarro .....	Cleburne
Jones	C2	1881	22		Bexar, Bosque .....	Anson
Karnes	B4	1921	17	1860-80	Goliad .....	Karnes City
Kaufman	B2	1848	31	1850-80	Henderson .....	Kaufman
Kendall	C3	1862	5	1870-80	Kerr .....	Boerne
Kenedy	E4		.6		.....	Sarita
Kent	D1	1876	2		Bexar .....	Clairemont
Kerr	C3	1856	14	1860-80	Bexar .....	Kerrville
Kimble	C3	1858	5	1870-80	Bexar .....	Junction
King	D1	1876	.8		Fannin .....	Guthrie
Kinney	D3	1874	3	1860-80	Bexar .....	Brackettville
Kleberg	E4	1913	22		Nueces .....	Kingsville
Knox	C1	1858	10		Fannin .....	Benjamin
Lamar	B1	1840	43	1850-80	Red River .....	Paris
Lamb	E1	1876	20		Bexar .....	Olton
Lampasas	C2	1856	10	1860-80	Bell, Travis .....	Lampasas
La Salle	C4	1858	7	1870-80	Bexar, Webb .....	Cotulla
Lavaca	B3	1846	22	1850-80	Colorado, Victoria, Jackson ...	Hallettsville
Lee	B3	1874	10		Bastrop, Colorado .....	Giddings
Leon	B2	1846	12	1850-80	Robertson .....	Centerville
Liberty	A3	1837	27	1850-80	Bexar .....	Liberty
Limestone	B2	1846	25	1850-80	Robertson .....	Groesbeck
Lipscomb	E1	1875	4		Bexar .....	Lipscomb
Live Oak	C4	1856	9	1860-80	Nueces .....	George West
Llano	C3	1856	5	1860-80	Bexar .....	Llano
Loving	E2	1887	.2		Tom Green .....	Mentone
Lubbock	D1	1876	101		Bexar .....	Lubbock
Lynn	D1	1876	11		Bexar .....	Tahoka
McCulloch	C2	1856	12	1870-80	Bexar .....	Brady
McLennan	B2	1850	130	1860-80	Milam, Robertson, Navarro .....	Waco
McMullen	C4	1858	1	1870-80	Bexar, Live Oak .....	Tilden

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Madison	B2	1853	8	1860-80	Leon .....	Madisonville
Marion	A1	1860	10	1860-80	Cass .....	Jefferson
Martin	D2	1876	6		Bexar .....	Stanton
Mason	C3	1858	5	1860-80	Bexar .....	Mason
Matagorda	B4	1837	22	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Bay City
Maverick	D4	1871	12	1860-80	Kennedy .....	Eagle Pass
Medina	C3	1848	17	1850-80	Bexar .....	Hondo
Menard	C3	1858	4	1870-80	Bexar .....	Menard
Midland	D2	1885	26		Tom Green .....	Midland
Milam	C3	1835	24	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Cameron
Mills	C2	1887	6		Brown, Hamilton .....	Goldthwaite
Mitchell	D2	1876	14		Bexar .....	Colorado City
Montague	C1	1857	17	1860-80	Cooke .....	Montague
Montgomery	B3	1837	25	1850-80	Washington .....	Conroe
Moore	F1	1876	13		Bexar .....	Dumas
Morris	A1	1875	9		Titus .....	Daingerfield
Motley	D1	1876	4		Bexar .....	Matador
Nacogdoches	A2	1837	30	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Nacogdoches
Navarro	B2	1846	40	1850-80	Robertson .....	Corsicana
Newton	A2	1846	11	1850-80	Jasper .....	Newton
Nolan	D2	1876	20		Bexar .....	Sweetwater
Nueces	E4	1846	165	1850-80	San Patricio .....	Corpus Christi
Ochiltree	E1	1876	6		Bexar .....	Perryton
Oldham	F1	1876	2		Bexar .....	Vega
Orange	A3	1852	41	1860-80	Jefferson .....	Orange
Palo Pinto	C2	1856	17	1860-80	Navarro .....	Palo Pinto
Panola	A2	1846	19	1850-80	Harrison, Shelby .....	Carthage
Parker	C2	1855	22	1860-80	Bosque, Navarro .....	Weatherford
Parmer	F2	1876	6		Bexar .....	Farwell
Pecos	E3	1871	10		Presidio .....	Fort Stockton
Polk	A3	1846	16	1850-80	Liberty .....	Livingston
Potter	F1	1876	73		Bexar .....	Amarillo
Presidio	E3	1850	7	1860-70	Bexar .....	Marfa
Rains	B1	1870	4		Hopkins, Hunt .....	Emory
Randall	F1	1876	14		Bexar .....	Canyon
Reagan	D2	1903	3		Tom Green .....	Big Lake
Real	C3	1913	2		Bandera, Kerr .....	Leakey
Red River	A1	1835	22	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Clarksville
Reeves	E2	1883	12		Pecos .....	Pecos
Refugio	B4	1836	10	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Refugio
Roberts	E1	1837	1		Bexar .....	Miami
Robertson	B2	1876	20	1850-80	Bexar .....	Franklin
Rockwall	B1	1873	6		Kaufman .....	Rockwall
Runnells	C2	1911	17		Coleman .....	Ballinger
Rusk	A2	1843	42	1850-80	Nacogdoches .....	Henderson
Sabine	A2	1836	9	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Hemphill
San Augustine	A2	1835	9	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality ..	San Augustine
San Jacinto	A3	1870	7		Liberty .....	Coldspring
San Patricio	B4	1835	36	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Sinton
San Saba	C2	1856	9	1860-80	Bexar .....	San Saba
Schleicher	D3	1887	3		Crockett .....	Eldorado
Scurry	D2	1876	23		Bexar .....	Snyder
Shackelford	C2	1856	5	1860-80	Bosque .....	Albany
Shelby	A2	1836	23	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Center
Sherman	F1	1876	2		Bexar .....	Stratford
Smith	A2	1846	75	1850-80	Nacogdoches .....	Tyler
Somervell	C2	1875	3		Hood .....	Glen Rose
Starr	F4	1848	14	1850-80	Nueces .....	Rio Grande City



# County Map of Texas



Stephens	C2	1876	11	1870-80	Bosque .....	Breckenridge
Sterling	D2	1891	1		Tom Green .....	Sterling City
Stonewall	D1	1876	4		Fannin .....	Aspermont
Sutton	D3	1870	4		Wood .....	Sonora
Swisher	F2	1876	8		Bexar .....	Tulia
Tarrant	B2	1849	361	1850-80	Navarro .....	Fort Worth
Taylor	C2	1858	63		Bexar .....	Abilene
Terrell	D3	1905	3		Pecos .....	Sanderson
Terry	E1	1876	13		Bexar .....	Brownfield
Throckmorton	C1	1858	4	1860-80	Bosque .....	Throckmorton
Titus	A1	1846	17	1850-80	Red River .....	Mt. Pleasant
Tom Green	D2	1875	59		Bexar .....	San Angelo
Travis	B3	1840	161	1850-80	Bastrop .....	Austin
Trinity	A2	1850	10	1860-80	Houston .....	Groveton
Tyler	A3	1846	11	1850-80	Liberty .....	Woodville
Upshur	A2	1846	21	1850-80	Harrison, Nacogdoches .....	Gilmer
Upton	D2	1887	5		Tom Green .....	Rankin
Uvalde	C3	1850	16	1860-80	Bexar .....	Uvalde
Val Verde	D3	1885	17		Crockett, Kinney .....	Del Rio
Van Zandt	B2	1848	23	1850-80	Henderson .....	Canton
Victoria	B4	1837	31	1850-80	Old Mexican Municipality .....	Victoria
Walker	B3	1846	20	1850-80	.....	Huntsville
Waller	B3	1873	12		Austin .....	Hempstead
Ward	E2	1887	13		Tom Green .....	Monahans
Washington	B3	1837	21	1850-80	Texas Municipality .....	Brenham
Webb	F4	1848	56	1850-80	Bexar .....	Laredo
Wharton	B3	1846	36	1850-80	Colorado, Jackson .....	Wharton
Wheeler	E1	1876	10		Bexar .....	Wheeler
Wichita	C1	1858	98		Fannin .....	Wichita Falls
Wilbarger	C1	1858	21		Bexar .....	Vernon
Willacy	E4	1911	21		Hidalgo .....	Raymondville
Williamson	B3	1848	39	1850-80	Milam .....	Georgetown
Wilson	C3	1850	15	1870-80	Bexar .....	Floresville
Winkler	E2	1887	10		Tom Green .....	Kermit
Wise	C1		16	1860-80	Cooke .....	Decatur
Wood	B2	1850	21	1860-80	Van Zandt .....	Quitman
Yoakum	E1	1876	4		Bexar .....	Plains
Young	C1	1856	17	1860-80	Bosque .....	Graham
Zapata	F4	1858	4	1860-80	Starr, Webb .....	Zapata
Zavalla	C4	1858	11	1860-80	Uvalde, Maverick .....	Crystal City

1. Tarrant U. S. Census Schedule for 1860 is missing.

2. Throckmorton U. S. Census Schedule for 1870 missing

Census schedules available for the following discontinued counties: Buchanan, 1860; Davis, 1870; Encinal, 1860, 1870.

## Utah

### Capital, Salt Lake City

As the Puritans, the Pilgrims, the Quakers, the Huguenots, and many other religious devotees came to the American shore for the opportunity to worship Almighty God according to their conscience, so the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or the so-called "Mormons," came to the then arid forbidding valleys of Utah. When they came the land was barren and desolate, nothing but the bluish gray of the sagebrush and greasewood covered the land. Not a sign of human life, except here and there, scattered along the shores of a small lake or the banks of a tiny mountain stream, a few Indian wigwams. Not even the hoofprints of the horses that carried

Father Escalante and Father Dominguez on a hurried journey through part of the state seventy-one years earlier were anywhere to be found.

It was on July 24, 1847, that the colonization of the Great Salt Lake Basin began with the arrival on the site of the present Salt Lake City of the first Pioneer group 148 . . . 143 men, three women, and two boys. New groups arrived several times each month. In three years, 1850, there were 11,380; in 1860, 40,273; in 1870, 86,786; in 1880, 143,963; in 1890, 210,779; in 1900, 276,749; in 1910, 373,351; in 1920, 449,396; in 1930, 507,847; in 1940, 550,310; in 1950, 688,862.

Most of the early settlers of Utah came from New England, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Canada, and since then from almost every state in the Union. Most of the Europeans who have come in order of their numerical strength, are English, Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Swiss, Hollanders, Welsh, and Scotch, with a sprinkling of Piedmont Italians, and a few Czechs. Many Austrians, Greeks, Mexicans and Italians, not affected by church affiliation, have come to work in the mining and smelting operations of the state. Only about two per cent of the population are Negroes.

The Division of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Capital Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, has records of births since 1890 and deaths since 1848. Marriage records are at the offices of the County Clerks.

The principal sources of genealogical information are the LDS Church records which have been carefully kept and preserved since 1830. Besides that, records have been gathered for years from all over the world and brought to Salt Lake City by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The growth of this society has been astounding. An increase of over 5,000 volumes has been noted in the past three years, bringing the total to over 55,000. During that same period they have acquired microfilms of unpublished records equaling 329,000 volumes of 300 pages each, almost doubling their microfilm acquisitions. They now have a total of 110,454 - 100 ft. rolls of microfilms from foreign countries and 33,934 rolls of American films with a staggering total of 215,868,100 pages of unpublished gene-

alogical material. Their microfilm photographers have been working in 22 states and the District of Columbia in the U.S. In Europe their activities have taken them to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, France, Italy and other countries. They also have many records from Mexico and Canada. In some of these areas they have completed the filming of all the birth, death and marriage records available to the public, while in others they are continuing the work of gathering and filming records of 100 years ago and older. You will also find in their film files the U.S. Census Records of 1830, 1840, 1850 and 1860 generally complete for all states, and part of the 1870 census.

Their archives department receives about 1,000 family group sheets every day from patrons all over the world. These are filed in alphabetic order and are accessible to researchers. They are compiled from information gleaned from many sources about family groups (father, mother and children), some of them being truly ancient and others still living. Employees of the society check each sheet and consider them absolutely accurate prior to acceptance. Between 2½ and 3 million family group sheets and 40,000 pedigree sheets are available for patron's use in this department.

According to Archibald F. Bennett, who for years has been executive secretary of the society, they will do research for anyone so desiring. However, they have had such great demands for this work in certain localities they are far behind in their orders—for instance, Swedish research is two years in arrears because competent help is not available. The charge for these services is \$1.50 per hour at this writing. Inquiries should be addressed to THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 80 North Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

About 95 miles north of Salt Lake City is located the beautiful Cache Valley with its principal city, Logan. A block east of its business section is the Cache County Library. One of the important departments of that Library is the genealogical section, not large, but choice. It is good enough to elicit from a stranger who has visited most of the important libraries on a leisurely auto trip across the nation the remark, "This

is the best Genealogical Library I have seen between the Mississippi and the Pacific, with the exception, of course, of your large library in Salt Lake City."

At the close of 1956 the genealogical shelves of the Cache County Library held about 8,000 volumes of genealogical records from almost every state in the Union and many from Great Britain. The library is financed by tax money equally divided between Cache County and Logan City, about \$4,500.00 coming from each of the two taxing units. In past years, the Board of Directors, an equal number serving at the pleasure of the county and the city commission, has allotted from \$400 to \$450 each year for the purchase of books to the genealogical department. Merchants of Logan have also donated toward the book fund. One year they gave more than \$7,000.00. The book selections are made by the voluntary department assistants. Many organizations, civic and religious, as well as private citizens donate several hundred dollars each year toward the book fund. When deaths have occurred in families interested in genealogy, they have requested that instead of sending flowers money be donated to the library for the purchase of genealogical books.

Unique is the system of assistance provided for the researchers. Since most of those coming to the library to search the records are amateurs, some sixty persons have been called as assistant librarians to aid and advise researchers. They work in pairs. Generally they spend from four to seven hours each day they are on duty. Some of them

give one day's service each week, a few two days. Their work is entirely gratuitous. No monetary compensation whatsoever is given to any one assisting in the genealogical department. Most of these aides have given this service for at least one year. Several have been there from seven to ten years. Some of these aides have become more or less expert, especially those who have taken special studies in research activities.

The patrons are permitted to select from the shelves the books they desire to study at the long desks in the department. No books are permitted to be taken from the library. A stranger coming into the genealogical department, if she is at all acquainted with research procedure, is immediately at home among the books.

Any community with an enthusiastic genealogists can do for his or her library what has been done here. Several years ago the late Walter M. Everton, the founder of the GENALOGICAL HELPER and the HANDY BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS, opened the genealogical section of the Cache County Library. He brought with him to the library one genealogical book he had purchased some time previously. He appealed for books from those interested, money from those who had no books. He solicited the merchants of Logan for donations and collected about \$7,000.00, all of which was spent for books. It is mainly through his efforts and the cooperation of the Board of Directors of the library that there are now about 8,000 genealogical books on the shelves of the department.

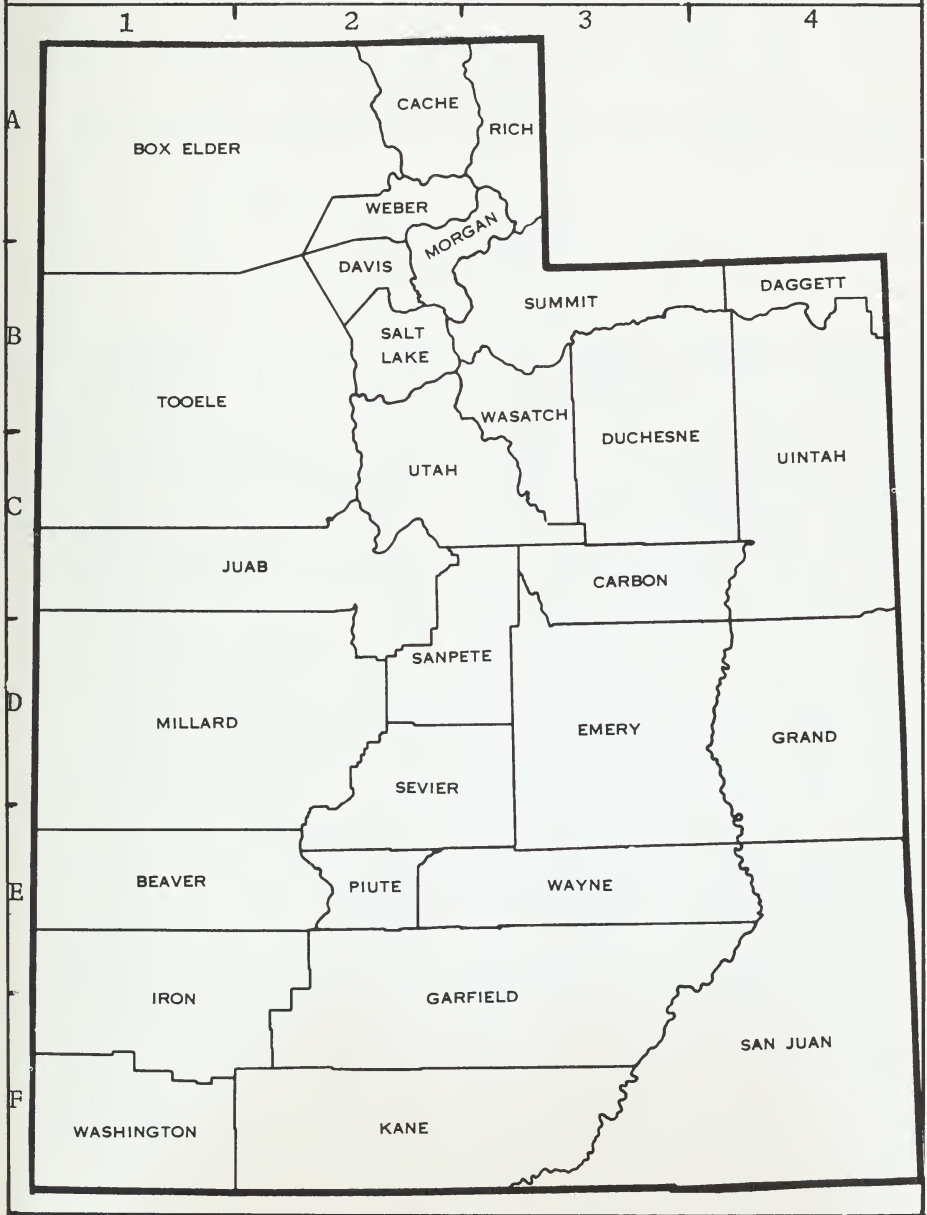
## Utah County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Beaver	E1	1856	5	1860-80	Iron, Millard .....	Beaver
Box Elder	A1	1856	20	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Brigham
Cache	A2	1856	34	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Logan
Carbon	C3	1894	25		Sanpete .....	Price
Daggett	B4	1917	.3		Uinta .....	Manila
Davis	B2	1850	31	1850-80	Salt Lake .....	Farmington
Duchesne	C3	1914	8		Wasatch .....	Duchesne
Emery	D3	1880	6		Sanpete, Sevier .....	Castle Dale
Garfield	F3	1864	4		Iron, Sevier, Kane .....	Panguitch
Grand	D4	1892	2		Emery, Uintah .....	Moab
Iron	F1	1852	10	1850-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Parowan
Juab	C1	1849	6	1860-80	Original county .....	Nephi
Kane	F2	1864	2	1870-80	Washington, Unorganized Terr. ....	Kanab
Millard	D1	1852	9	1860-80	Juab .....	Fillmore

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Morgan	B2	1862	3	1870-80	Davis, Summit .....	Morgan
Piute	E2	1866	2	1870-80	Sevier .....	Junction
Rich	A3	1864	2	1870-80	Formerly Richland .....	Rardolph

## County Map of Utah



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Salt Lake	B2	1849	275	1850-80	Orig. Co. (Great S. L.)	Salt Lake City
San Juan	F4	1880	5		Kane	Monticello
Sanpete	D3	1849	14	1850-80	Original county	Manti
Sevier	D2	1864	12	1870-80	Sanpete	Richfield
Summit	B3	1854	7	1860-80	Salt Lake	Coalville
Tooele	B1	1849	15	1850-80	Original county	Tooele
Uintah	C4	1880	10		Wasatch	Vernal
Utah	C2	1849	82	1850-80	Original county	Provo
Wasatch	B3	1862	6	1870-80	Summit	Heber
Washington	F1	1852	10	1860-80	Unorganized Territory	St. George
Wayne	E3	1864	2	1880	Piute	Loa
Weber	A2	1849	83	1850-80	Original County	Ogden

Available Census information from discontinued Utah counties: Carson, 1860, 1870; Cedar, 1860; Humboldt, 1860, 1870 (See Nevada, vol. 1); Rio Virgin, 1870; Saint Marys, 1860.

## Vermont

### Capital, Montpelier

Vermont was late in getting settled as compared with other states in New England. One reason was the hostility of the French and Indians in the Quebec district north of Vermont. As soon as the French released all claims on the sections within the American colonies, security was established and settlers felt free to go into the distant and lonely Vermont sections. As early as 1724 English people living along the New England coastline became interested in Vermont.

Massachusetts and Connecticut played the biggest role in the settling of Vermont, although people moved from several of the other states to settle the communities established in Vermont from 1714 on, but mostly between 1740 and 1800. As mentioned, Connecticut and Massachusetts furnished settlers for almost every early community in Vermont, but settlers also came from Canada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Jersey.

French Canadians came into the northern counties as late as the 1900s. They were preceded by several years by the Irish. Into the Markham Mountain region in southwestern Windsor county and the Equinox Mountain section of northern Bennington County came many farmers from Finland. Welsh came to work in the slate quarries in the mid-west section of Rutland County. Scotch and Italian stone cutters came to the

quarries southeast of Montpelier. Russians, Poles, Czechs, Austrians, and Swedes came to the granite quarries of Rutland County. About half of the foreign born population of Vermont came from Canada.

The fourteenth state in the Union, Vermont was admitted in 1791. The state had a population in 1950 of 377,747. In 1790 there were 85,425 inhabitants.

Birth, marriage, and death records from approximately 1760 until the present time are on file in the office of the Secretary of State, Division of Vital Records, State House, Montpelier, Vermont. Each month this office receives a group of vital records from the town and the county officers. These records are generally about six months in arrears. It may be well to try the City or Town Clerk if the Secretary of State does not have the record.

Wills are recorded in the twenty probate districts of the state, with each county having one or more probate district. For information write the Registrar, Probate Court, County Seat. Deeds are recorded in 246 Town and fourteen County Clerks offices. Land grants are on file in the offices of the Town Clerk. Census records are available at the State Library in Montpelier. Tax payers lists are with the Town Clerks. War service records are on file in the office of the Adjutant General in Montpelier. Ceme-

tery records are with the church records of the sextons.

CARLETON, HIRAM, *Genealogical & Family History of the State of Vermont*, 2 vols., Lewis Publishing Co., New York, Chicago, 1903.

CLARK, BYRON N., *A List of Pensioners of the War of 1812*, pub. 1904.

DODGE, PRENTISS CUTLER, *Encyclopedia, Vermont Biography*, pub., 1912.

*First Census of the United States*, 1790, Vermont, Government Printing Office, 1907.

GOODRICH, JOHN E., *Vermont Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War*, Published by authority of the Legislature, The Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt., 1904.

*Heads of Families, Second Census of the United States*, 1800, *State of Vermont*, Published by Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt., 1938.

WPA, *Bibliography of Research Projects Reports, Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications*, 1940.

Vermont Libraries: Burlington (Chittenden), University of Vermont and State (Agricultural) College Libraries, Billings Library, (Vermont), (Civil War); Montpelier, (Washington), Vermont Free Public Library Commission, State Library Bldg.; Vermont Historical Society Library, State House, (History, Vermontiana).

#### **Vermont Towns Organized Before 1800**

**ADDISON**, organized 1785. Addison, 1783; Bridport, 1786; Cornwall, 1774; Ferrisburgh, 1769; Leicester, 1774; Lincoln, 1790; Middlebury, 1766; Monkton, 1774; New Haven, 1769; Orwell, 1775; Panton, 1764; Ripton, 1781; Salisbury, 1774; Shoreham, 1766; Starksborough, 1788; Vergennes, 1764; Waltham, S. bef. Rev.; Weybridge, 1775; Whiting, 1773.

**BENNINGTON**, organized 1779. Arlington, 1763; Bennington, 1761; Dorset, 1768; Glastenbury, 1661; Landgrove, 1761; Manchester, 1764; Peru abt. 1773; Pownal, 1762; Rupert, 1767; Sandgate, 1771; Shaftsbury, 1763; Sunderland, 1766; Winhall, 1761.

**CALEDONIA**, Organized 1796. Barnet, 1770; Burke, 1790; Cabot, 1785; Danville, 1785; Groton, 1787; Hardwick, 1790; Kirby, 1799; Lyndon, 1788; Peacham, 1775; Ryegate, 1774; Sheffield, 1792; St. Johnsbury, 1786; Sutton, 1791; Walden, 1789; Waterford, 1797; Wheelock, 1785.

**CHITTENDEN**, Organized 1787. Bolton, 1763; Burlington, 1773; Charlotte, 1776; Colchester, 1772; Essex, 1783; Hinesburg, 1774; Huntington, 1786; Jericho, 1774; Milton, 1783; Richmond, 1775;

Shelburne, 1768; St. George, 1784; Underhill, 1786; Willistown, 1774.

**ESSEX**, Organized 1797. Bloomfield, 1762; Brunswick, 1780; Canaan, 1791; Concord, 1783; Guildhall, 1764; Lunenburg, 1770; Maidstone, 1772; Victory, 1781.

**FRANKLIN**, Organized 1796. Bakersfield, 1799; Berkshire, 1780; Enosburgh, 1797; Fairfax, 1783; Fairfield, 1788; Fletcher, 1781; Franklin, 1789; Georgia, 1784-5; Highgate, 1763; Montgomery, 1780; Richford, 1797; Sheldon, 1790; Swanton, 1787; St. Albans, 1775.

**GRAND ISLE**, Organized 1802. Alburgh, 1782; Grand Isle, 1783; Isle la Motte, 1785; North Hero 1783; South Hero, 1779.

**LAMOILLE**, Organized 1835. Cambridge, 1783; Elmore, 1790; Hyde Park, 1787; Johnson, 1784; Morristown, 1790; Sterling, 1799; Stowe, 1793; Waterville, 1789; Wolcott, 1781.

**ORANGE**, Organized 1781. Bradford, S. 1765; Braintree, S. 1783; Brookfield, S. 1771; Chelsea, S. 1784; Corinth, O. 1777; Fairlee, S. 1766; Newbury, S. 1763; Orange, O. 1793; Randolph, O. 1781; Stratford, S. 1768; Thetford, S. 1764; Topsham, S. 1781; Turnbridge, S. 1776; Vershire, O. 1780; Washington, O. 1785; W. Fairlee, 1761; Williamtown, 1784.

**ORLEANS**, Organized 1797. Barton, 1789; Craftsbury, 1788; Derby, 1795; Glover, 1797; Greensborough, 1789; Holland, 1800; Jay, S. bef. Rev.; Salem, 1798; Westfield, 1790.

**RUTLAND**, Organized 1781. Benson, 1783; Brandon, 1772; Castleton, 1767; Chittenden aft. Rev.; Clarendon, 1768; Danby, 1765; Fairhaven, 1779; Hubbardton, 1775; Ira, 1779; Mendon, 1781; Middletown, 1774; Mt. Holly, 1787; Mt. Tabor, 1761; Pawlet, 1761; Pittsford, 1767; Poultney, 1777; Rutland, 1769; Sherburn, 1785; Shrewsbury, 1763; Sudbury, bef. Rev.; Tinsmith, 1770; Wallingsford, 1773; Wells, 1768; West Haven, 1770.

**WASHINGTON**, Organized 1810. Barre, 1780; Berlin 1785; Calais, 1787; Duxbury, 1786; Payston, 1798; Marshfield, 1782; Middlesex, 1787; Montpelier, 1786; Moretown, 1790; Northfield, 1785; Plainsfield, 1794; Roxbury, 1789; Waitsfield, 1789; Warren, 1797; Waterbury, 1784; Worcester, 1797.

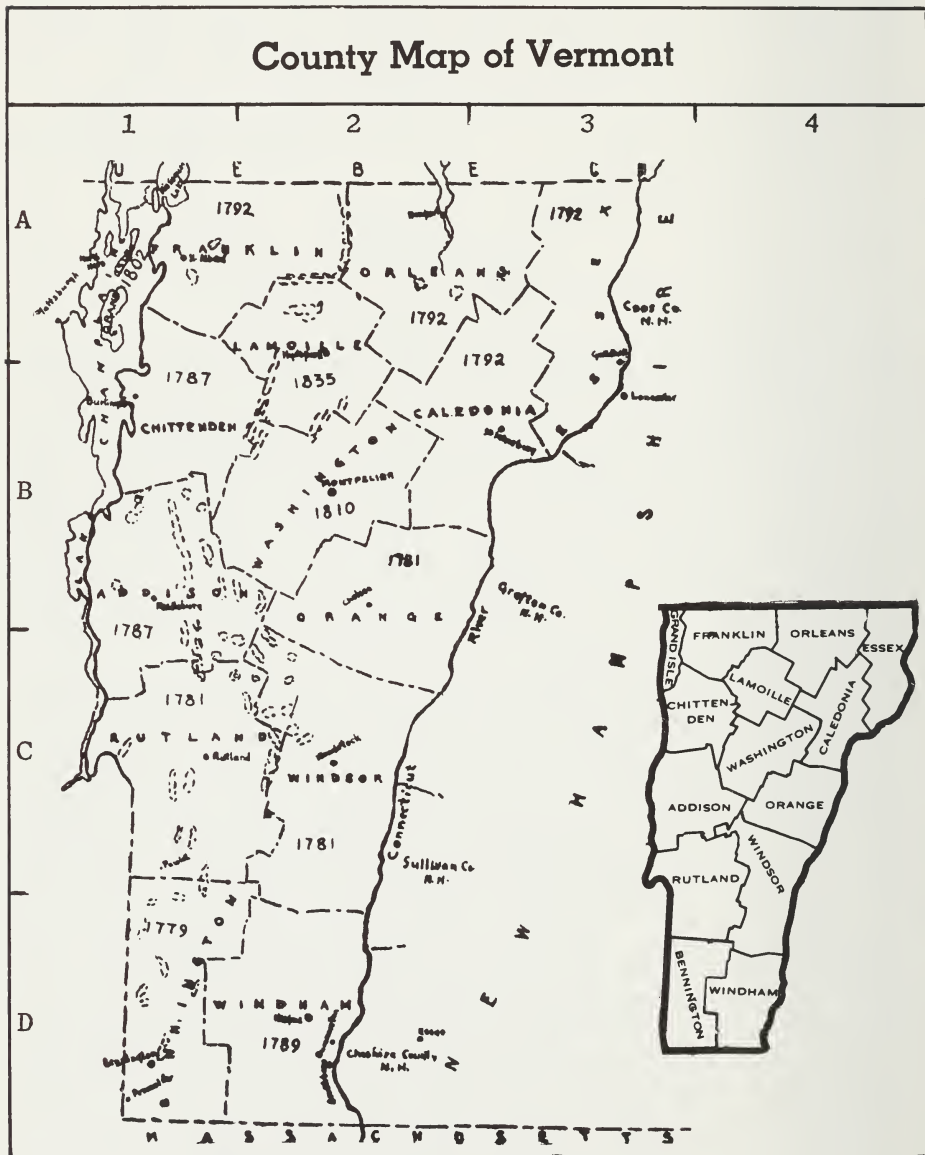
**WINDHAM**, 1781. Athens, 1780; Brattleboro, 1724; Brookline, 1777; Dover, 1780; Grafton, 1768; Guilford, 1761; Halifax, 1761; Jamacia, 1780; Londonderry,

1773; Marlborough, 1763; Newfane, 1766; Putney, 1744; Rockingham, 1753; Townsend, 1761; Woodborough, 1780; Westminster, 1741; Whitington, 1771; Wilmington S. bef. Rev.; Windham, 1773.

**WINDSOR**, Organized before Statehood. Andover, 1776; Baltimore, 1794; Barnard, 1774; Bethel, 1779; Bridge-

water, 1779; Cavendish, 1769; Chester, 1764; Hartford, 1763; Hartland, 1763; Ludlow, 1714; Norwich, 1762; Plymouth, 1777; Pomfret, 1770; Reading, 1772; Roy-alton, 1771; Sharon, 1764; Springfield, 1761; Stockbridge, 1784; Weathersfield, 1761; Weston, 1790; Windsor, 1764; Woodstock, 1768.

## County Map of Vermont





## Vermont County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Addison	B1	1785	19	1790-80	Rutland .....	Middlebury
Bennington	D1	1779	24	1790-80	Original county .....	Manchester Bennington
Caledonia	B3	1792	24	1800-80	Newly Organized Territory ..	St. Johnsbury
Chittenden	B1	1787	63	1790-80	Original county .....	Burlington
Essex	A3	1792	6	1800-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Guildhall
Franklin	A1	1792	30	1800-80	Chittenden .....	St. Albans
Grand Isle	A1	1802	3	1810-80	Franklin .....	North Hero
Lamoille	A2	1835	11	1840-80	Chittenden .....	Hyde Park
Orange	B2	1781	17	1790-80	Original county .....	Chelsea
Orleans	A2	1792	21	1800-80	Original county .....	Newport
Rutland	C1	1781	46	1790-80	Original county .....	Rutland
Washington	B2	1810	43	1820-80	Addison, Orange .....	Montpelier
Windham	D2	1779	29	1790-80	Bennington .....	Newfane
Windsor	C2	1781	44	1790-80	Original county .....	Woodstock

## Virginia

Capital, Richmond

The colonization of the American continent in modern times began with the arrival of three boatloads of English immigrants in May, 1607 on the north-east shore of James River in the present Virginia.

One of the leaders was Captain John Smith, a daring adventurous fellow with an inquisitive mind who had been in many tight situations on the outskirts of civilization. With a score of companions, he sailed into several of the many bays and river openings along the zigzagging east coast, and thus became acquainted with the lay of the land.

Having done nothing to provide food for the winter, more than half of the colony succumbed from illness and lack of nourishing food.

The summer of 1608 brought them new supplies from England and 120 more immigrants.

In the fall of 1608 the colony of 130 or 140 persons was augmented by the arrival of seventy more immigrants in the third expedition to Virginia.

At the beginning of the winter of 1609 the colony consisted of 490 persons. When the spring of 1610 arrived there were only 60 persons left in the colony.

Determined to return to England, the

group embarked. The ship was coming out of the mouth of the James River when Virginia bound ships under the command of Lord Delaware came in sight. Against their own judgment, the disgruntled colonists were persuaded to return to their abandoned homes.

Early in 1610 more food and additional colonists arrived from England.

Virginia became a royal colony in 1624. From then until 1776, when it announced its independence, it was in almost constant trouble with the Crown or its representatives. Mainly, the colonists objected to the arbitrary action of the colony officials and their ruthless demands.

Every month in the year, with the exception of the winter months, saw boatloads of new immigrants arriving. More and more settlements were established, some as far north as the Potomac River. By 1700 there were more than 80,000 persons living in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Twenty thousand more had come by 1717. During the next 37 years, the population increased by almost two hundred per cent, reaching 284,000 by 1754.

Even before that time the settlers had scattered over the coastal plain, the Piedmont plateau, and had crossed over the Blue Ridge highlands and set-

ltd in the Valley of Virginia, with the Appalachian Plateau at their back. There they had settled along the rivers, hundreds of miles from the coast line.

As early as 1730 there had been a heavy immigration from Pennsylvania into Virginia of Scotch-Irish, Welsh, and Germans, most of whom settled in the upper valleys. Naturally, therefore, it was in that section where flourished the Welsh Baptist Church, the English Quakers, and the Scotch Presbyterians. Methodist churches were established about 1800.

Virginia was well settled by 1775. By 1800 it had upwards of 90 counties and a population of nearly a million.

Nine other states had preceded Virginia into the Union when she entered in June 1788. In the first three U. S. Census reports, 1790, 1800, 1810, Virginia registered the highest population in the nation. In 1820 she was second to New York. In 1830 she was surpassed by New York and Pennsylvania.

Foreign born residents predominate in the following order in Virginia: Russians, English, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Polish, Czechs, Irish, Austrians and Hungarians.

Until 1686 the Episcopal Church was the state church in Virginia. All children, regardless of religious affiliation, were required to be baptized by the ministers of that church. Dates of their baptism, together with their names, dates of birth, and names of their parents were recorded in the parish registers. The same information was taken of all marriages and burials. All of these church records are preserved, some are printed. They are available in the Virginia State Library in Richmond.

The Quit Rent list is used as a Census Report or Schedule. In 1704 all Virginia landowners, except those in Lancaster, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Richmond and Stafford counties, had to pay to the king a Quit Rent of one shilling for each fifty acres bought.

Since the 1790 U. S. Census records were destroyed in a fire, Fothergill and Naugle in "Taxpayers of Virginia" have tried to augment similar lists gathered from other counties by the government.

Excellent service is extended researchers at the Virginia State Library in Richmond, Va. Loan volumes are limited to those books of which they have duplicates. Photostats of original record

books may be obtained at a reasonable price. The library has Parish Registers and Vestry Books from 1618 to 1860. Not that all of those records are from that period, but somewhere within that span of time. The exact records available are published in Bennett's "Methods of Tacing Pedigrees," Lesson 13, page 5. (This is a mimeographed booklet, stapled at top, and printed on sheets 8½x14.)

The State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Richmond, Va., has birth and death records from 1853 to 1896, and after 1912. Marriage records are available from 1853 to the present. Some marriage bonds are in the State Library, Richmond, Va., others are in the office of the Clerk of the Court or city in which the marriage took place. Several of the so-called independent cities have their own records of birth and deaths. Inquire at the City Board of Health office.

The Virginia Land Office, State Capital, Richmond, Va., has land patents or grants since 1620. Numerous volumes exist. The entries in these patent books are indexed in one volume, but each book is indexed independently of the others.

Virginia's independant cities are Alexandria, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, Colonial Heights, Danville, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Harrisonburg, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Staunton, Suffolk, Waynesboro, Williamsburg and Winchester.

Virginia libraries — Charlottesville, (Albemarle), University of Virginia, Alderman Library, (Virginiana); Danville, (Pittsylvania), Danville Public Library, 975 Main St.; Fredricksburg, (Spotsylvania), Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, E. Lee Trinkle Library, (Virginiana, American History); Lexington, (Rockbridge), Virginia Military Institute, Preston Library, (Confederate History); Norfolk, (Norfolk), Norfolk Public Library, 345 W. Freemason St., (local history); Richmond, (Henrico), Richmond Public Library, 101 E. Franklin St.; Union Theological Seminary Library, 3401 Brook Rd., (Presbyterian History); Virginia Historical Society, 707 E. Franklin St. (mss. Virginia and Colonial Americans, Confederate state histories); Virginia State Library, Capital St., (Virginia and South-

ern history, Virginia newspapers and public records); Roanoke, (Roanoke), Roanoke Public Library, 722 S. Jefferson St.; Williamsburg, (James City), College of William and Mary Library, (Virginiana, Early Americana).

Some of the more important books on Virginia:

BURGESS, LOUIS A., *Virginia Soldiers of 1776*. 3 Vol., pub. 1927 Richmond Press. Richmond, Va.

DU BELLET, LOUISE PECQUET, *Some Prominent Virginia Families*. 4 Vol. pub 1907 Lynchburg.

GWATHMEY, JOHN H., *Historical Register of Virginia in the Revolution,—Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783*. Pub. 1938, Dietz Press, Richmond, Va.

HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN, *Virginia Genealogies*, Reprint 1931, The Rare Book Shop, Washington, D. C.

NUGENT, NELL MARION, *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Abstracts of Land Patents and Grants 1623-1800, 5 Vol. pub. 1934, Deitz Printing Co., Richmond, Va.

SWEM, E. G., *Virginia Historical Index*, 2 Vol. pub. 1934, Stone Printing and Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Va.

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Published by the Virginia Historical Society, 707 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

*William and Mary Quarterly*, (a magazine of early American history, institutions and culture) Published by College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

### Virginia County Histories

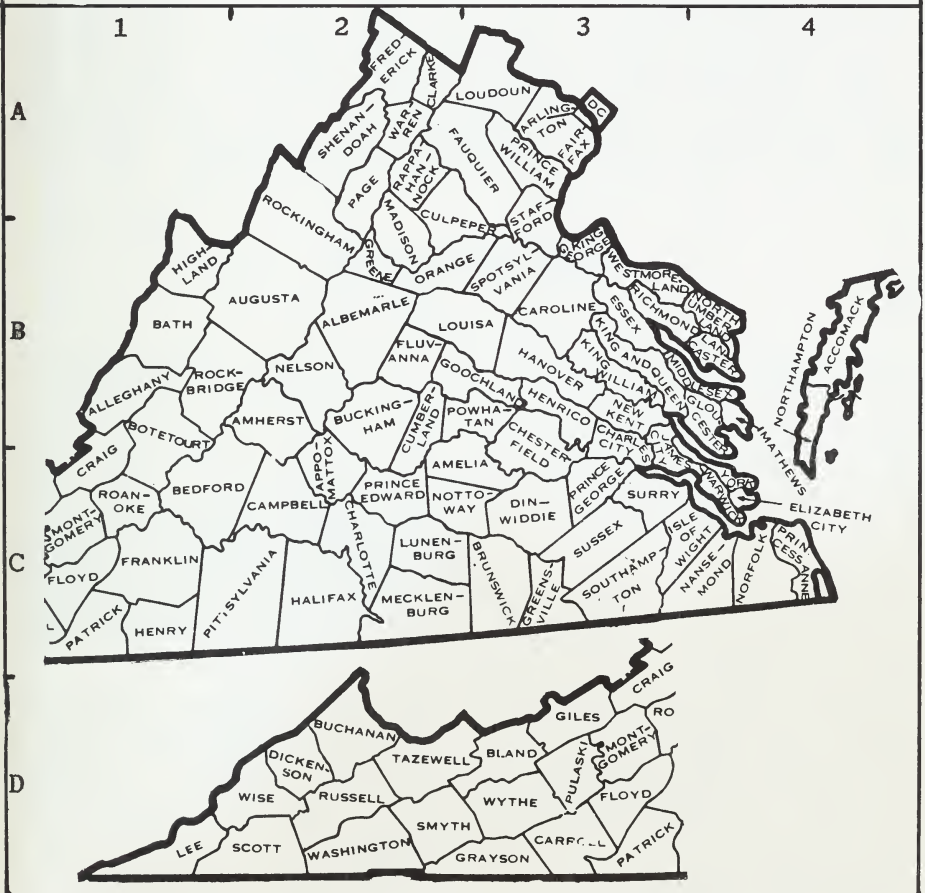
(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Accomac	B4	1661-2	34	1810-80	Northampton	Accomac
Albemarle	B2	1744	53	1810-80	Goochland, Louisa	Charlottesville
Alexandria		1801		1850-80	Fairfax, became part of Dist. of Columbia	
Alleghany	B1	1822	29	1830-80	Bath, Botetourt, Monroe	Covington
Amelia	C2	1734	8	1810-80	Brunswick, Prince George	Amelia
Amherst	B2	1761	20	1810-80	Albemarle	Amherst
Appomattox	C2	1845	9	1850-80	Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Prince Edward	Appomattox
Arlington	A3	1801	197	1810-80	Fairfax	Arlington
Augusta	B2	1738-45	66	1810-80	Orange	Staunton
Bath	B1	1790-1	6	1810-80	Augusta, Botetourt, Greenbrier	Warm Springs
Bedford	C1	1753-4	30	1810-80	Albemarle, Lunenburg	Bedford
Bland	D3	1861	6	1870-80	Giles, Tazewell, Wythe	Bland
Botetourt	B1	1769-70	16	1810-80	Augusta, Rockbridge	Fincastle
Brunswick	C3	1720-32	20	1810-80	Prince George Isle of Wight, Surry	Lawrenceville
Buchanan	D2	1858	36	1860-80	Russell, Tazewell	Grundy
Buckingham	B2	1761	12	1810-80	Albemarle, Appomattox	Buckingham
Campbell	C2	1781-2	77	1810-80	Bedford	Rustburg
Caroline	B3	1727-8	12	1810-80	Essex, King and Queen, King William	Bowling Green
Carroll	D3	1842	27	1850-80	Grayson, Patrick	Hillsville
Charles City	B3	1634	5	1810-80	Original Shire	Charles City
Charlotte	C2	1764-5	14	1810-80	Lunenburg	Charlotte Court House
Chesterfield	B3	1749	46	1810-80	Henrico	Chesterfield
Clarke	A2	1836	7	1840-80	Fredrick, Warren	Berryville
Craig	C1	1851	3	1860-80	Botetourt, Giles, Roanoe, Monroe, Alleghany, Montgomery	Newcastle
Culpeper	B2	1748-9	13	1810-80	Orange	Culpeper
Cumberland	B2	1748-9	7	1810-80	Goochland	Cumberland
Dickenson	D2	1880	23		Buchanan, Russell, Wise	Clintwood
Dinwiddie	C3	1752	54	1810-80	Prince George	Dinwiddie
Elizabeth City	C4	1634	61	1810-80	Orig. Shire	Hampton
Essex	B3	1692	7	1810-80	Old Rappahannock	Tappahannock

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Fairfax	A3	1742	106	1810-80	Prince William, Loudoun	Fairfax
Fauquier	A3	1759	21	1810-80	Prince William	Warrenton
Floyd	D3	1831	11	1840-80	Montgomery, Franklin	Floyd
Fluvanna	B2	1777	7	1810-80	Albemarle	Palmyra
Franklin	C1	1785-6	25	1810-80	Bedford, Henry, Patrick	Rockymount
Frederick	A2	1738-4331		1810-80	Orange, Augusta	Winchester
Giles	D3	1806	19	1810-80	Montgomery, Monroe, Tazewell, Craig, Mercer, Wythe	Pearisburg
Gloucester	B4	1651	10	1810-80	York	Gloucester
Goochland	B2	1727-8	9	1810-80	Henrico	Goochland
Grayson	D3	1792-3	21	1820-80	Wythe, Patrick	Independence
Greene	B2	1838	5	1840-80	Orange	Stanardsville
Greensville	C3	1780-1	16	1810-80	Brunswick, Sussex	Emporia
Halifax	C2	1752	41	1820-80	Lunenburg	Halifax
Hanover	B3	1720-1	22	1810-80	New Kent	Hanover
Henrico	B3	1634	288	1810-80	Original Shire	Richmond
Henry	C1	1776-7	48	1820-80	Pittsylvania, Patrick	Martinsville
Highland	B1	1847	4	1850-80	Bath, Pendleton	Monterey
Isle of Wight	C3	1634	15	1810-80	Original Shire	Isle of Wight
James City	C3	1634	13	1820-80	Original Shire	Williamsburg
King and Queen	B3	1691	6	1810-80	New Kent	King & Queen C. H.
King George	B3	1720-1	7	1810-80	Richmond, Westmoreland	King George
King William	B3	1701-2	8	1820-80	King and Queen	King William
Lancaster	B4	1651	9	1810-80	Northumberland, York	Lancaster
Lee	D1	1792-3	36	1810-80	Russell, Scott	Jonesville
Loudoun	A3	1757	21	1810-80	Fairfax	Leesburg
Louisa	B2	1742	13	1820-80	Hanover	Louisa
Lunenburg	C2	1746	14	1810-80	Brunswick	Lunenburg
Madison	B2	1792-3	8	1810-80	Culpeper	Madison
Mathews	B4	1790-1	7	1810-80	Gloucester	Mathews
Mecklenburg	C2	1764-5	33	1820-80	Lunenburg	Boydton
Middlesex	B4	1673-4	7	1820-80	Lancaster	Saluda
Montgomery	D3	1776-7	39	1810-80	Fincastle, Botetourt, Pulaski	Christiansburg
Nansemond	C4	1637	38	1820-80	New Norfolk (called Upper Norfolk to 1642)	Suffolk
Nelson	B2	1807-8	14	1810-80	Amherst	Lovingston
New Kent	B3	1654	4	1810-80	York (Pt. James City)	New Kent
Norfolk	C4	1691	404	1810-80	Lower Norfolk	Portsmouth
Northampton	B4	1634	17	1820-80	Original Shire	Eastville
Northumberland	B4	1648	10	1810-80	York	Heathsville
Nottoway	C2	1788-9	15	1810-80	Amelia	Nottoway
Orange	B2	1734	13	1820-80	Spotsylvania	Orange
Page	A2	1831	15	1840-80	Rockingham, Shenandoah	Luray
Patrick	D3	1790-1	16	1820-80	Henry	Stuart
Pittsylvania	C1	1766-7	101	1820-80	Halifax	Chatham
Powhatan	B3	1777	6	1810-80	Cumberland, Chesterfield	Powhatan
Prince Edward	C2	1753-4	15	1810-80	Amelia	Farmville
Prince George	C3	1702-3	30	1810-80	Charles City	Prince George
Prince William	A3	1730-1	23	1810-80	King George, Stafford	Manassas
Princess Anne	C4	1691	42	1810-80	Lower Norfolk	Princess Anne
Pulaski	D3	1839	28	1840-80	Montgomery, Wythe	Pulaski
Rappahannock	A2	1833	6	1840-80	Culpeper	Washington

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Richmond	B3	1692	6	1810-80	Rappahannock (old)	Warsaw
Roanoke	C1	1838	133	1840-80	Botetourt, Montgomery	Salem
Rockbridge	B1	1778	29	1810-80	Augusta, Botetourt	Lexington
Rockingham	A2	1778	46	1810-80	Augusta	Harrisonburg
Russell	D2	1787	27	1820-80	Washington	Lebanon
Scott	D2	1814	28	1820-80	Lee, Russell, Washington	Gate City
Shenandoah	A2	1772	21	1810-80	Frederick (Dunmore 'til 1778)	Woodstock
Smyth	D2	1852	30	1840-80	Washington, Wythe	Marion
Southampton	C3	1749	27	1810-80	Isle of Wight, Nansemond	Courtland
Spotsylvania	B3	1720-1	24	1810-80	Essex, King and Queen, King William	Spotsylvania
Stafford	A3	1664	12	1810-80	Westmoreland	Stafford
Surry	C3	1652	6	1810-80	James City	Surry
Sussex	C3	1753-4	13	1810-80	Surry	Sussex
Tazewell	D2	1799-00	48	1820-80	Russell, Wythe	Tazewell
Warren	A2	1836	15	1840-80	Frederick, Shenandoah	Front Royal

## County Map of Virginia



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Warrosquoyacke		1634			Original Shire .....	
Warwick	C4	1634	82	1810-80	Original Shire .....	Denbigh
Washington	D2	1776-7	53	1810-80	Fincastle, Montgomery .....	Abingdon
Westmoreland	B3	1653	10	1810-80	Northumberland .....	Montross
Wise	D2	1856	56	1860-80	Lee, Russell, Scott .....	Wise
Wythe	D3	1789-90	23	1810-80	Montgomery (Pt. Grayson) ....	Wytheville
York	C4	1634	12	1810-80	Original Shire .....	Yorktown

### Missing U. S. Census Schedules for Virginia Counties

1. Records of counties for 1790 and 1800.
2. 1810 records missing: Alexandria, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, James City, King Williams, Louisa, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Northampton, Orange, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Russell, and Tazewell.
3. For Alexandria records of 1800, 1820, 1830, and 1840, see Washington, D. C.

### Census Records Available from Discontinued Virginia Counties

Barbour, 1850, 1860; Berkeley, 1810-1860; Boone, 1850, 1860; Braxton, 1840-1860; Brooke, 1810-1860; Cabell, 1820-1860; Calhoun, 1860; Clay, 1860; Doddridge, 1850, 1860; Fayette, 1840-1860; Gilmer, 1850, 1860; Greenbrier, 1820-1860; Hampshire, 1820-1860; Hancock, 1850, 1860; Hardy, 1820-1860; Harrison, 1810-1860; Jackson, 1840-1860; Jefferson, 1810-1860; Kanawha, 1810-1860; Lewis, 1820-1860; Logan, 1830-1860; McDowell, 1860; Marion, 1850, 1860; Marshall, 1840-1860; Mason, 1810-1860; Mercer, 1840-1860; Monongalia, 1810-1860; Monroe, 1810-1860; Morgan, 1830-1860; Nicholas, 1820-1860; Ohio, 1810-1860; Pendleton, 1810-1860; Pleasants, 1860; Pocahontas, 1830-1860; Preston, 1820-1860; Putnam, 1850, 1860; Raleigh, 1850, 1860; Randolph, 1810-1860; Ritchie, 1850, 1860; Roane, 1860; Taylor, 1850, 1860; Tucker, 1860; Tyler, 1820-1860; Upshur, 1860; Wayne, 1850, 1860; Webster, 1860; Wetzel, 1850, 1860; Wirt, 1850, 1860; Wood, 1810-1860; Wyoming, 1850, 1860.

# Washington

## Capital, Olympia

Washington became a Territory in 1853, after having been part of Oregon Territory since 1848. Included in that territorial domain was all of the present Idaho. It was reduced to its present dimensions in 1889 when Washington became the forty-second state to enter the Union.

During the years of its greatest growth, Washington received thousands of former residents of Wisconsin, Minnesota and other western states. Many Canadian farmers flocked there to secure good land at a low price. Most of the newcomers at that time were Canadians, Swedes, Norwegians, English, Germans, Finns, Italians, Russians, Danes, and Scotch. The Scandinavian immigrants felt especially at home since the country and the climate reminded them of the place they had previously inhabited.

Since 1907 the Statistics Section of

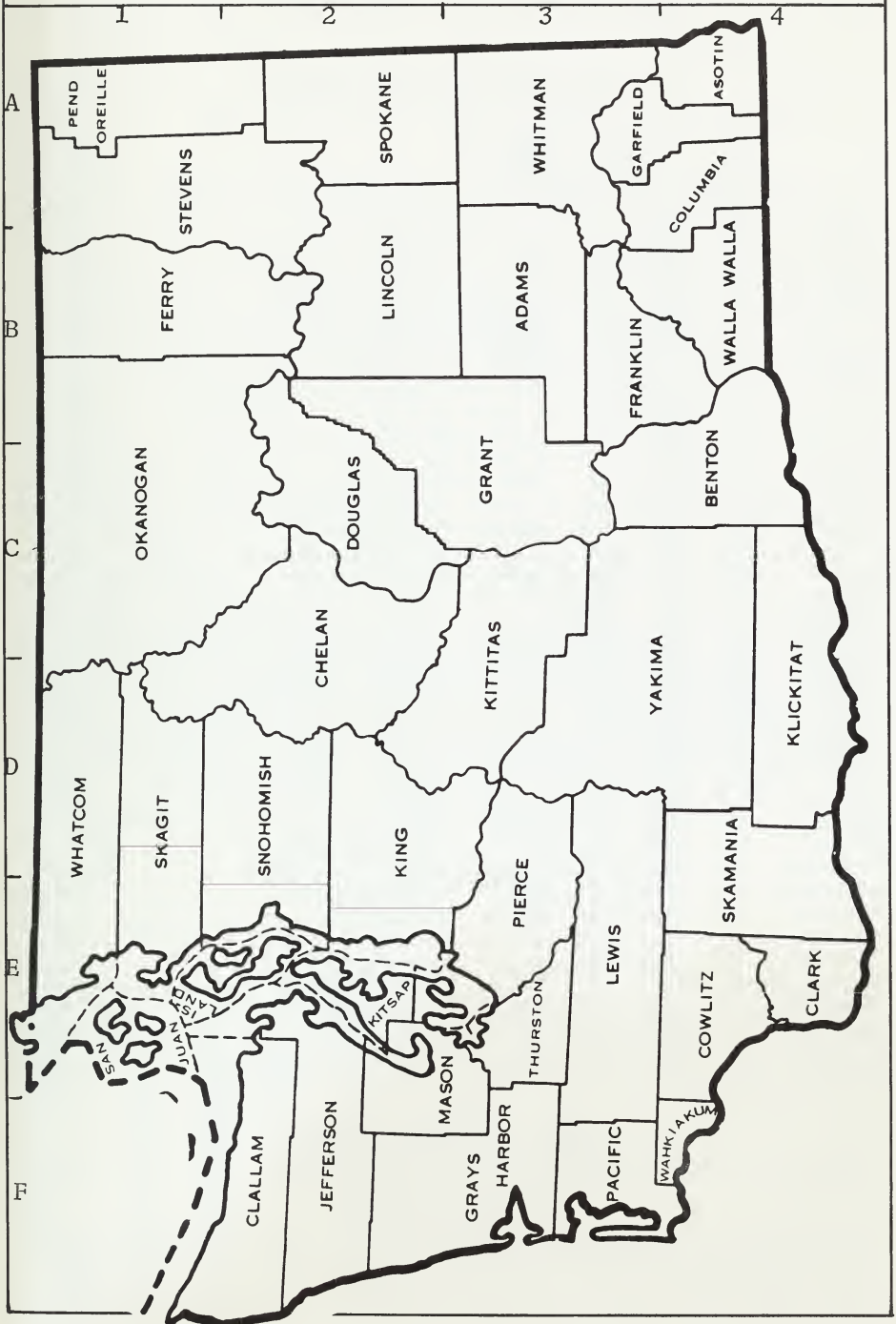
the State Department of Health, 1412 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash., has had control of all birth and death records within the state. Records prior to that time are on file in the offices of the County Auditor of the respective counties. In the cities of Seattle, Spokane, Bellingham and Tacoma, they may be obtained at the city health departments.

Records of marriages are at the offices of the respective County Auditors. All land records are also filed in those offices.

The County Clerks have charge of the records of wills and all probate matters.

A partial list of Washington libraries: Bellingham, (Whatcom), Bellingham Public Library, 1414 Commercial St.; Olympia, (Thurston), Regional Public Library, 7th & Franklin Sts.; Washington State Library, Temple of Justice, (genealogy, Washington newspapers); Se-

# County Map of Washington



attle, (King), King County Library, 906-908 Fourth Ave.; Seattle Public Library, 4th Ave. & Madison St., (Northwest); University of Washington Library, (Pacific Northwest); Spokane, (Spokane), Spokane Public Library, S. 10 Cedar St., (Pacific Northwest); Spokane County Library, 1604 W. Riverside; Tacoma, (Pierce), Tacoma Public Library, 1120 S. Tacoma Ave.; Washington State Historical Society.

### Washington County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	B3	1883	7		Whitman	Ritzville
Asotin	A4	1883	11		Garfield	Asotin
Benton	C4	1855	51	1880	Original county	Prosser
Chelan	D2	1899	39		Kittitas, Okanogan	Wenatchee
Clallam	F2	1854	26	1860-80	Original county	Port Angeles
Clark	E4	1854	85	1860-80	Original county	Vancouver
Columbia	A4	1855	5	1860-80	Original county	Dayton
Cowlitz	E4	1854	53	1860-80	Original county	Kelso
Douglas	C2	1883	11		Lincoln	Waterville
Ferry	B1	1899	4		Stevens	Republic
Franklin	B3	1883	14		Whitman	Pasco
Garfield	A3	1881	3		Columbia	Pomeroy
Grant	C3	1883	24		Adams, Lincoln	Ephrata
Gray's Harbor	F3	1885	54		Original county	Montesano
Island	E1	1854	11	1860-80	Original county	Coupeville
Jefferson	F2	1854	12	1860-80	Original county	Port Townsend
King	D2	1855	733	1860-80	Original county	Seattle
Kitsap	E2	1871	76	1860-80	Jefferson	Port Orchard
Kittitas	C3	1883	22		Yakima	Ellensburg
Klickitat	D4	1858	12	1860-80	Original county	Goldendale
Lewis	E3	1855	44	1860-80	Original county	Chehalis
Lnicoln	B2	1883	11		Spokane	Davenport
Mason	E2	1864	15	1870-80	Sawannah	Shelton
Okanogan	C1	1883	29		Stevens	Okanogan
Pacific	F3	1854	17	1860-80	Original county	South Bend
Pend Oreille	A1	1891	7		Stevens	Newport
Pierce	E3	1853	276	1860-80	Original county	Tacoma
San Juan	E1	1873	3	1870-80	Whatcom	Friday Harbor
Skagit	D1	1883	43		Whatcom	Mt. Vernon
Skamania	E4	1854	5	1860-80	Original county	Stevenson
Snohomish	D2	1853	112	1870-80	Original county	Everett
Spokane	A2	1883	222	1860-80	Stevens	Spokane
Stevens	A1	1854	19	1870-80	Original county	Colville
Thurston	E3	1853	45	1860-80	Original county	Olympia
Wahkiakum	F4	1855	4	1860-80	Original county	Cathlamet
Walla Walla	B4	1854	40	1860-80	Original county	Walla Walla
Whatcom	D1	1857	67	1860-80	Island	Bellingham
Whitman	A3	1871	32	1880	Stevens	Colfax
Yakima	D3	1865	136	1870-80	Indian and Unorg. Terr.	Yakima

## West Virginia

Capital, Charleston

West Virginia came into existence as a direct result of the Civil War. That section had always been part of Virginia, even though the two sections never had much in common. One of the main reasons for this, no doubt, is the rugged Allegheny mountain range separating the two sections, which made traveling be-



tween them rather difficult. When Virginia cast its lot with the Confederacy, the settlers west of the Alleghenies began to murmur. The complaint eventually became so loud and demanding that a separate government for the western section was organized in 1861. Two years later West Virginia was admitted into the Union as the twenty-fifth state.

The physical features of the section make West Virginia more accessible from Pennsylvania than from Virginia. At least, it was so in the early days. In those days the Indian trails served as roads and much of the travel was in the direction from Pennsylvania to West Virginia. Germans, Welsh, and Irish came as early as 1670. English in 1671, various nationalities in 1715 and 1725. Some of the early settlers merely crossed over from Maryland and made their homes in the present Berkeley and Jefferson counties.,

Among different nationalities who have come to West Virginia to man various factories are Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, English, Germans, Greeks, Russians, and Czechs.

Most of the counties in West Virginia were settled years before they were organized. Here are figures showing the years the respective counties were settled: **Brooke 1744; Pendleton, 1747; Randolph, 1753; Monroe, 1760; Monongalia, 1767; Greenbrier and Ohio, 1769; Harrison, Marion, and Preston, 1772; Kanawha, 1773; Mason and Tucker**

1774; Cabell and Mercer, 1775; Hancock, 1776; Marshall, 1777; Barbour and Wetzel, 1780; Jackson and Wirt, 1796; Wood, 1797; Boone, 1798; Lincoln, 1799; Putnam and Roan, 1800.

The Division of Vital Statistics, State Health Department, State House, Charleston, W. V., have the records of births and deaths from 1917 to the present, marriages since 1921. Earlier marriages are recorded in the offices of the respective County Clerks.

The Virginia tax lists, published to replace the fire destroyed 1790 Federal Census, give a record of the taxpayers in the West Virginia counties of those days. A number of West Virginia counties have published the 1850 Census, containing the names, ages and dates of birth of all family members.

The County Clerk has charge of all court and land records.

Books on West Virginia history and genealogy:

HALE, J. P., *Trans-Allegheny Pioneers*, Pub. 1886.

MYERS, S., *History of West Virginia*, 2 Vols. Pub. 1915.

*Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia*, published by West Virginia Society, 1941.

West Virginia Libraries: Charleston, (Kanawha), Kanawha County Library, Lee & Dickinson Sts.; West Virginia Dept. of Archives & History Library; Huntington, (Cabell), Huntington Public Library, 900 Fifth Ave.; Morgantown, (Monongalia), West Virginia University Library, (West Virginia).

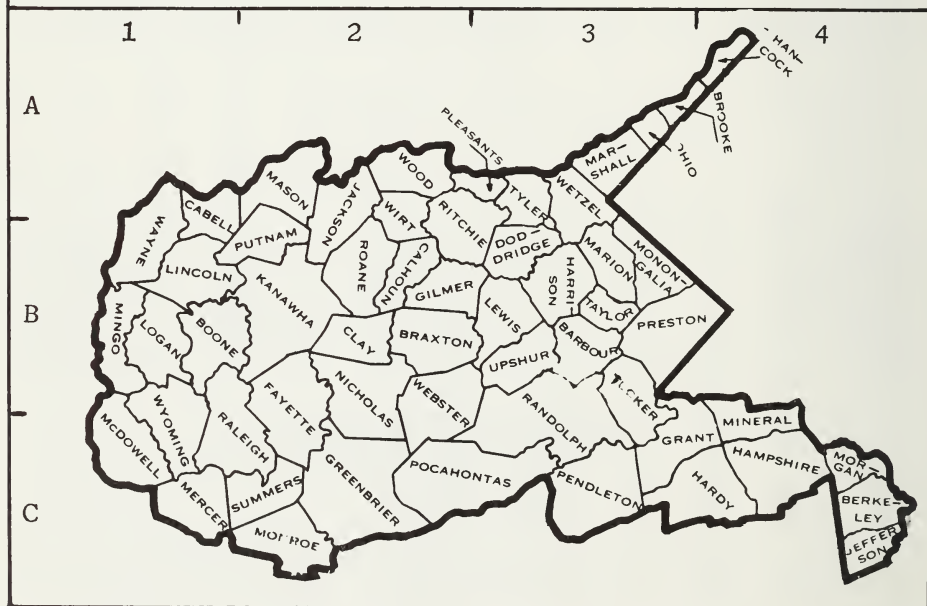
### West Virginia County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand. 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Barbour	B3	1843	20	1850-80	Harrison, Lewis, Randolph	Philippi
Berkeley	C4	1772	30	1790-80	Frederick	Martinsburg
Boone	B1	1847	33	1850-80	Kanawha, Cabell, Logan	Madison
Braxton	B2	1836	18	1840-80	Kanawha, Lewis, Nicholas	Sutton
Brooke	A3	1796	27	1800-80	Ohio	Wellsburg
Cabell	A1	1809	108	1810-80	Kanawha	Huntington
Calhoun	B2	1856	10	1860-80	Gilmer	Grantsville
Clay	B2	1858	15	1860-80	Braxton, Nicholas	Clay
Doddridge	B3	1845	9	1850-80	Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie	W. Union
Fayette	B2	1831	82	1840-80	Kanawha, Greenbrier, Logan	Fayetteville
Gilmer	B2	1845	10	1850-80	Lewis, Kanawha	Glennville
Grant	C3	1866	9	1870-80	Hardy	Petersburg
Greenbrier	C2	1778	29	1790-80	Montgomery	Lewisburg
Hampshire	C4	1753	13	1790-80	Frederick	Romney
Hancock	A4	1748	34	1850-80	Brooke	New Cumberland
Hardy	B4	1785	10	1790-80	Hampshire	Moorefield

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Harrison	B3	1784	85	1790-80	Monongalia	Clarksburg
Jackson	A2	1831	15	1840-80	Kanawha, Mason, Wood	Ripley
Jefferson	B4	1801	17	1810-80	Berkeley	Charles Town
Kanawha	B2	1789	240	1790-80	Greenbrier, Montgomery	Charleston
Lewis	B3	1816	21	1820-80	Harrison	Weston
Lincoln	B1	1867	22	1870-80	Boone, Cabell, Kanawha	Hamlin
Logan	B1	1824	77	1830-80	Kanawha, Cabell, Giles	Logan
McDowell	C1	1858	99	1860-80	Tazewell	Welch
Marion	B3	1842	72	1850-80	Harrison, Monongalia	Fairmont
Marshall	A3	1836	37	1840-80	Ohio	Moundsville
Mason	A2	1804	24	1810-80	Kanawha	Point Pleasant
Mercer	C1	1837	75	1840-80	Giles, Tazewell	Princeton
Mineral	C4	1866	22	1870-80	Hampshire	Keyser
Mingo	B1	1895	47		Logan	Williamson
Monongalia	B3	1776	61	1790-80	Dist. of W. Augusta	Morgantown
Monroe	C2	1779	13	1790-80	Greenbrier	Union
Morgan	C4	1820	8	1820-80	Berkeley, Hampshire	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	B2	1818	28	1820-80	Greenbrier, Kanawha	Summersville
Ohio	A3	1777	72	1790-80	Dist. of W. Augusta	Wheeling
Pendleton	C3	1787	9	1790-80	Augusta, Hardy	Franklin
Pleasants	A3	1851	6	1860-80	Ritchie, Tyler, Wood	St. Marys
Pocahontas	C2	1821	12	1830-80	Pendleton, Randolph	Marlinton
Preston	B3	1818	31	1820-80	Monongalia	Kingwood
Putnam	B2	1848	21	1850-80	Kanawha, Mason, Cabell	Winfield
Raleigh	C1	1850	96	1860-80	Fayette	Beckley
Randolph	B3	1787	31	1790-80	Harrison	Elkins
Ritchie	B2	1843	13	1850-80	Harrison, Lewis	Harrisville
Roane	B2	1856	18	1860-80	Kanawha, Jackson, Gilmer	Spencer

### County Map of West Virginia



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	
Summers	C2	1871	19	1880	Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer ..... Hinton
Taylor	B3	1844	18	1850-80	Barbour, Harrison, Marion ..... Grafton
Tucker	B3	1856	11	1860-80	Randolph ..... Parsons
Tyler	A3	1814	11	1820-80	Ohio ..... Middlebourne
Upshur	B3	1851	19	1860-80	Randolph, Barbour, Lewis .... Buckhannon
Wayne	B1	1842	39	1850-80	Cabell ..... Wayne
Webster	B2	1860	18	1870-80	Braxton, Nicholas ..... Webster Springs
Wetzel	A3	1846	20	1850-80	Tyler ..... New Martinsville
Wirt	B2	1848	5	1850-80	Wood, Jackson ..... Elizabeth
Wood	A2	1798	67	1800-80	Harrison ..... Parkersburg
Wyoming	C1	1850	38	1860-80	Logan ..... Pineville

# Wisconsin

## Capital, Madison

Settlers established themselves in the Wisconsin area as early as 1832. In 1840, according to the first U. S. Census taken, there were 130,945. The real influx of people came about 1848 when tens of thousands of people, mainly from the northern European countries came into the territory. The 1850 Census registered 305,391, and the 1860 Census 775,881.

By far the largest number of these immigrants were Germans.

About 1840 nearly all of the counties facing Lake Michigan had received thousands of settlers. The Rock River Valley in Rock County also had many settlers at that time and earlier.

Wisconsin became a Territory in its own name in 1836. Previously it had been part of several Territories, including Indiana from 1800 to 1809; Illinois, 1809, to 1818; Michigan, 1818 to 1836. In 1848 it became the thirtieth state in the Union.

The leading nationalities represented in Wisconsin, in their numerical order are German (nearly three to one), Polish, Norwegian, Russian, Austrian, Swedish, Czech, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, English, Finnish, Greek, Irish and French.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Madison 2, Wisconsin, has birth and death records from 1860 to date.

Marriage Bans — address church where

recorded.

Wills, deeds, land grants, tax payers lists—all these records are available in the various county court houses. Address inquiries to the County Clerk.,

War Service Records—Adjutant General's Office, State Capital, Madison.

Cemetery Records—A few have been transferred to the various county clerks, but the practice is not at all general. Contact the local sexton.

Guardianship and Orphan Court Proceedings are held by the issuing court and by the Public Welfare Department, State Capital.

The Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin includes some 750,000 volumes, nearly one fifth of which deals with genealogy and local history. Books and pamphlets dealing with every state in the union and collective and individual American genealogies are included. Many church histories and records supplement those volumes generally classified as genealogical.

Wisconsin Libraries: Eau Claire, (Eau Claire), Eau Claire Public Library, 217 S. Farwell, (Wisconsin, local history): Kenosha, (Kenosha), Gilbert M. Simmons Public Library, 711 59th Pl.; La Crosse, (La Crosse), La Crosse County Public Library.

## Wisconsin County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Adams	D3	1856	8	1850-80	Portage .....	Friendship
Asland	A2	1856	19	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Ashland
Barron	B1	1868	35	1870-80	Dallas, Polk .....	Barron

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Bayfield	A2	1866	14	1870-80	Ashland .....	Washburn
Brown	C4	1818	98	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Green Bay
Buffalo	C1	1853	15	1860-80	Trempeleau .....	Alma
Burnett	B1	1856	10	1860-80	Polk .....	Grantsburg
Calumet	D4	1836	19	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Chilton
Chippewa	C2	1845	43	1850-80	Crawford .....	Chippewa Falls
Clark	C2	1853	32	1860-80	Marathon .....	Neillsville
Columbia	D3	1846	34	1850-80	Portage .....	Portage
Crawford	E2	1818	18	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Prairie du Chien
Dane	E3	1838	169	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Madison
Dodge	D3	1836	58	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Juneau
Door	C4	1851	21	1860-80	Brown .....	Sturgeon Bay
Douglas	A1	1856	47	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Superior
Dunn	C1	1856	27	1860-80	Chippewa .....	Menomonie
Eau Claire	C2	1856	54	1860-80	Clark .....	Eau Claire
Florence	B3	1882	4		Marinette, Oconto .....	Florence
Fond du Lac	D3	1836	68	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Fond du Lac
Forest	B3	1885	9		Langlade, Oconto .....	Crandon
Grant	E2	1836	41	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Lancaster
Green	E2	1836	24	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Monroe
Green Lake	D3	1859	15	1860-80	Marquette District .....	Green Lake
Iowa	E2	1829	20	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Dodgeville
Iron	A2	1893	9		Ashland, Oneida .....	Hurley
Jackson	C2	1853	16	1860-80	LaCrosse .....	Black River Falls
Jefferson	E3	1853	43	1840-80	Dodge, Waukesha .....	Jefferson
Juneau	D2	1856	19	1860-80	Adams .....	Mauston
Kenosha	D4	1850	75	1850-80	Racine .....	Kenosha
Kewaunee	C4	1852	17	1860-80	Manitowoc .....	Kewaunee
La Crosse	D2	1851	68	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	La Crosse
Lafayette	E2	1846	18	1850-80	Iowa .....	Darlington
Langlade	B3	1880	22		Oconto .....	Antigo
Lincoln	B3	1866	22	1870-80	Marathon .....	Merrill
Manitowoc	D4	1836	67	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Manitowoc
Marathon	C3	1851	80	1850-80	Portage .....	Wausau
Marinette	B4	1879	36		Oconto .....	Marinette
Marquette	D3	1818	9	1840-80	Marquette District .....	Montello
Milwaukee	D4	1834	871	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Milwaukee
Monroe	D2	1856	31	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Sparta
Oconto	C4	1851	26	1860-80	Unorganized Territory .....	Oconto
Oneida	B3	1885	21		Lincoln .....	Rhineland
Outagamie	C3	1851	82	1860-80	Brown .....	Appleton
Ozaukee	E4	1853	23	1860-80	Milwaukee .....	Port Washington
Pepin	C1	1851	7	1860-80	Chippewa .....	Durand
Pierce	C1	1853	21	1860-80	St. Croix .....	Ellsworth
Polk	B1	1853	25	1860-80	St. Croix .....	Balsam Lake
Portage	C3	1836	35	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Stevens Point
Price	B2	1878	16		Chippewa, Lincoln .....	Phillips
Racine	D4	1836	110	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Racine
Richland	D2	1842	19	1850-80	Iowa .....	Richland Center
Rock	E2	1836	43	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Janesville
Rusk	B2	1902	17		Chippewa .....	Ladysmith
St. Croix	C1	1838	26	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Hudson
Sauk	D2	1838	38	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Baraboo
Sawyer	B2	1883	10		Ashland, Chippewa .....	Hayward
Shawano	C3	1856	35	1860-80	Oconto .....	Shawano

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Sheboygan	D4	1836	81	1840-80	Territorial county	Sheboygan
Taylor	B2	1875	18		Clark, Lincoln	Medford
Trempealeau	C2	1851	24	1860-80	Chippewa	Whitehall
Vernon	D2	1863	28	1870-80	Richland, Crawford	Viroqua
Vilas	B3	1898	9		Oneida	Eagle River
Walworth	E2	1836	42	1840-80	Territorial county	Elkhorn
Washburn	B1	1883	12		Burnett	Shell Lake
Washington	E4	1836	34	1840-80	Territorial county	West Bend

## County Map of Wisconsin



Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Waukesha	E4	1840	86	1850-80	Milwaukee .....	Waukesha
Waupaca	C3	1851	35	1860-80	.....	Waupaca
Waushara	D3	1851	14	1860-80	Marquette .....	Wautoma
Winnebago	D3	1838	91	1840-80	Territorial county .....	Oshkosh
Wood	C2	1856	51	1860-80	Portage .....	Wisconsin Rapids

Census Notes — Bad Axe, 1860 schedule available; Brown, 1820 and 1830, see Michigan; Crawford, 1820 and 1830 see Michigan; Dallas (discontinued) 1860 available; Iowa 1830 see Michigan.

# Wyoming

## Capital, Cheyenne

Only one state has a smaller population than Wyoming, and only seven have a larger area.

When it was organized as a Territory in 1868 it had only six or seven thousand white inhabitants. The middle west and the southern states provided most of the settlers who came into the state to take advantage of the opportunity to get into the cattle business. Hundreds of thousands of cattle roamed the western hills unherded. The eastern section had good agricultural soil.

In 1940 the foreign born population of Wyoming ranked in this order in numbers: England, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, France and Hungary.

Wyoming became a state, the forty-fourth, in 1890.

In 1869 Wyoming became the first section of the United States to grant its women the right to vote in all elections.

The Wyoming State Library in Cheyenne has a genealogical section.

Birth and death records from 1909 to the present, and marriage records from May 1, 1941 are at the office of the Division of Vital Statistics, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The County Clerk of each county is custodian of the birth and death records from the beginning of the county until 1909, the marriage records from the beginning of the county until May 1, 1941, the wills, probate matters, and all land records.

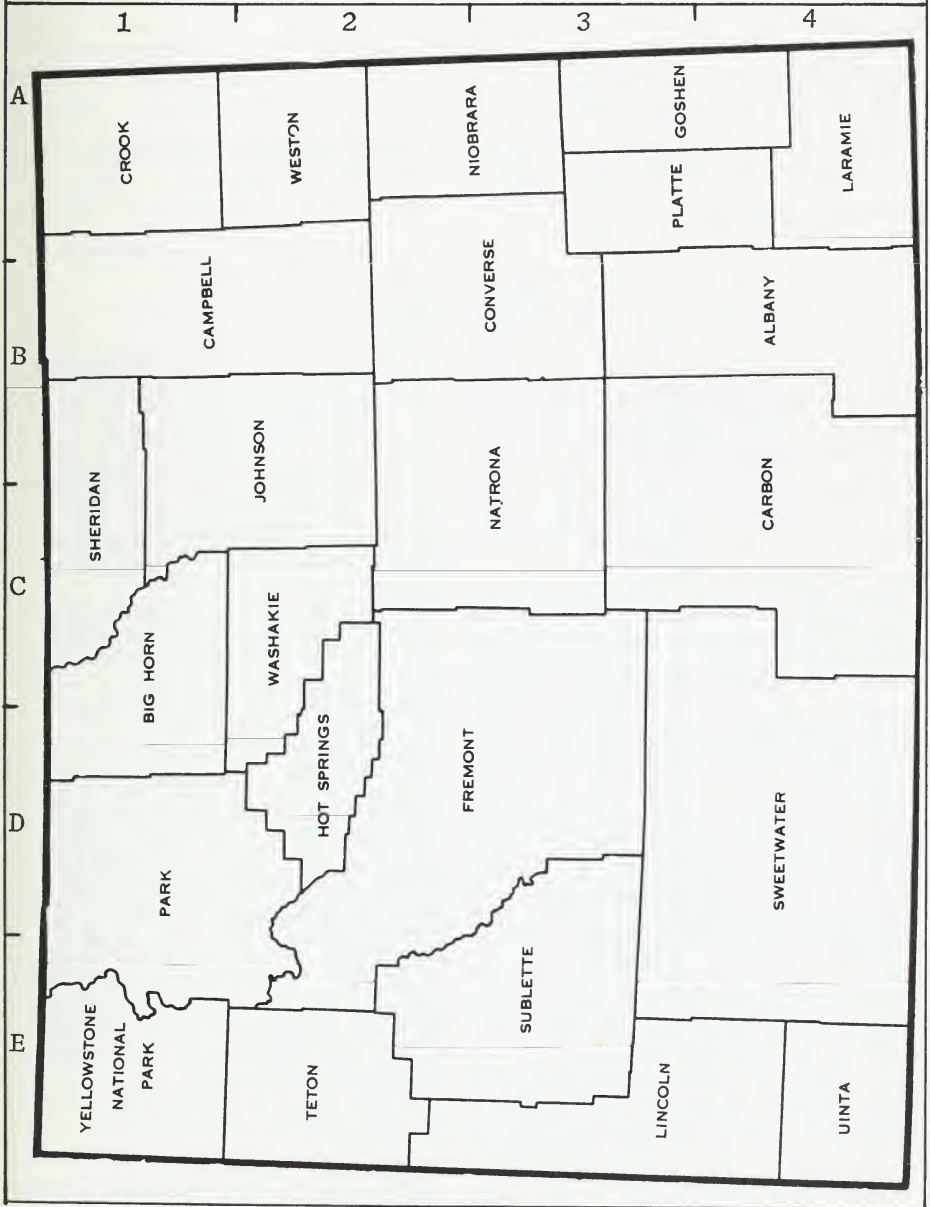
## Wyoming County Histories

(Population figures to nearest thousand, 1950 Census)

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Albany	B4	1868	19	1870-80	Original county .....	Laramie
Big Horn	C1	1890	13		Fremont, John, Sheridan .....	Basin
Campbell	B1	1911	5		Johnson, Converse .....	Gillette
Carbon	C4	1868	16	1870-80	Original county .....	Rawlins
Converse	B3	1888	6		Laramie, Albany .....	Douglas
Crook	A1	1878	5	1880	Formerly Pease Co. ....	Sundance
Fremont	D2	1885	20		Sweetwater .....	Lander
Goshen	A3	1911	13		Platte, Laramie .....	Torrington
Hot Springs	D2	1911	5		Fremont .....	Thermopolis
Johnson	B2	1875	5		Pease .....	Buffalo
Laramie	A4	1868	48	1870-80	Original county .....	Cheyenne
Lincoln	E3	1911	9		Uinta .....	Kemmerer
Natrona	C3	1888	31		Carbon .....	Casper
Niobrara	A3	1911	5		Converse .....	Lusk
Park	D1	1909	15		Albany, Big Horn .....	Cody
Platte	A3	1911	8		Johnson .....	Wheatland
Sheridan	C1	1888	20		Johnson .....	Sheridan
Sublette	E3	1921	2		Fremont .....	Pinedale

Name	Map Index	Date Formed	Pop. By M	Census Reports Available	Parent County	County Seat
Sweetwater	D4	1868	22	1870-80	Original county	Green River
Teton	E2	1921	3		Lincoln	Jackson
Uinta	E4	1868	7	1870-80	Original county	Evanston
Washakie	C2	1911	7		Big Horn, Fremont, Crook	Worland
Weston	A2	1911	7		Crook	Newcastle

## County Map of Wyoming



# Belgium

## Provinces of Belgium

Province	Map Index	Capital
Antwerpen (Antwerp)	D3	Antwerpen (Antwerp)
Brabant	E3	*Bruxelles (Brussels)
Hainaut	E2	Mons (Bergen)
Liège	E4	Liège (Luik)
Limbourg (Limburg)	D3	Hasselt
Luxembourg	F4	Aarlon (Arlon)
Namur	F3	Namur (Namen)
Oost Vlaanderen (East Flanders)	E2	Gent (Gand or Ghent)
West Vlaanderen (West Flanders)	E1	Brugge (Bruges)

The history of Belgium dates from 1831 when the South Netherlands parted from Holland and became an independent kingdom.

**See Map Page 196**

# Canada

By virtue of discovery and settlement France claimed possession of Canada as early as 1532. By 1642 Acadia, Quebec, and Montreal had been founded. Following the French and Indian Wars extending over a seventy-year period, the Treaty of Paris transferred Canada to British rule in 1763.

After Canada came under British control, many of the early American colonists, unwilling to sever their British citizenship rights, migrated to Canada where they established their homes. The French, who had come there earlier, remained in Canada, later became Canadian citizens, but retained their French language.

Canada is divided into ten provinces, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan; and two territories, Yukon, created in 1898, and Northwest Territories, which Canada secured in 1870 from Britain and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Ottawa, located in the province of Ontario on the south side of the Ottawa River, is the Dominion Capital.

A wealth of genealogical and historical records is on file at the Public Archives in Ottawa, including a museum, a Library with books and manuscripts dating back to the earliest days. Most of the church records are in the prov-

inces. Researchers should communicate with the Archivists, the Dominion and the Provincial, to ascertain where information may be obtained. Data regarding immigration and naturalization papers may be secured from the Department of Mines and Resources, Citizenship Registration Branch, Ottawa, Canada.

To have the census of Canada searched, write to the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, Census returns since 1871 are not open to the public. The officers in charge give the following explanation:

"Information available from the census returns are: the family name, the age, the country of birth, the religion, the trade or profession, the kind of house and the property. The census of 1831 and 1842 give the name of the head of the family only. That of 1851, 1861, and 1871 give the names of the father, mother, and the children of each family. Each census is taken by the province, divided into counties, which are subdivided into townships. In order to obtain information from any census return, the township of the place of residence must be given."

If you do not know the township, ask the Archives for the name of a genealogist.

### Alberta (D-3)

Edmonton is the provincial capital,



with a population of 113,116. Other leading cities are Calgary, 100,044; Lethbridge, 16,522; Medicine Hat, 12,859.

Taken from the Northwest Territories in 1905, Alberta was made a province. The northern half still remains a wilderness. The province is divided into the following counties, Acadia Athabasca, Battle River, Bow River, Calgary East, Calgary West, Camrose, Edmon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Mac Leod, Medicine Hat, Peace River, Red Deer, Vegerville, and Westaski.

Vital statistics may be secured by inquiring from the Deputy Registrar General, Department of Public Health, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Wills are on file at the Court House, Edmonton, Alta, Canada. Deeds are at the Land Titles Office in the same city.

**British Columbia (E-3)** is the westernmost province in Canada.

Its counties are Cariboo, Comox-Alberni, East Kootenay, Frazer Valley, Nanalmo, Skeena, Vancouver, North West Kootenay, and Yale.

The capital of the province is Victoria, on the south-east tip of Vancouver Island. Victoria has a population of 50,744. Other leading cities in the province are Vancouver, 340,272, and New Westminster, 28,390.

British Columbia is the third largest province both in area and in population. More than 1,165,000 people live in the province. It was organized in 1858. The predominating nationalities in the province are British (almost three-fourths of entire population); Scandinavian, German, French, Russian, Italian, and Dutch.

For vital statistics since 1874, and incomplete records since 1836, write Division of Vital Statistics, Parliament Bldgs., Victoria, B. C. For wills since 1858 contact Registrar of Supreme Court, Victoria, B.C. For Land records and deeds since 1861 write Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

**Manitoba (C-3)** is the sixth province in area and in population.

Two-thirds of the people of Manitoba are Protestants, belonging to the United Canadian, the Episcopalian, the Lutheran, the Presbyterian, and the Mennonite Church. The other third is Catholic.

Winnipeg is the provincial capital, and about the only large city in the province. It has a population of 350,924, which is very little less than one half of the entire population of the province. The population is mainly English, Scottish, German, Swiss, Polish, and Ukrainian. The province was created in 1870

when it was cut out of the Northwestern Territories.

The Manitoba counties are Boniface, Brandon, Dauphin, Lisgar, MacDonald, Marquett, Neepawa, Nelson, which constitutes the northern two-thirds of the provincial area, Portage La Prairie, Provencher, Souris, Springfield, and Winnipeg.

The office of the Registrar General, Vital Statistics Division, Department of Health and Public Welfare, 331 Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada has vital statistics from 1874, a few scattered perhaps earlier. For wills write the Surrogate Court in the respective district. Some are available from 1891. Land transfers and deeds must also be checked in the district offices of the Registrar of Land Titles.

**New Brunswick (A-5)** is the eighth largest province in land area and in population. There are a little more than half a million people in the province.

In the days of the American Revolutionary War, English Loyalists moved from the colonies into New Brunswick. Others came over from Yorkshire, England. More recently French Canadians moved south into New Brunswick.

The largest cities are St. John, 51,741, on the south coast; Moncton, in the south - central part of Westmoreland county, 22,763; Fredericton, the provincial capital, in York county, on the St. John River, 10,062.

There are fifteen counties in the province; Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Madawaska, Northumberland, Queens, Restigouche, St. John, Sunbury, Victoria, Westmoreland and York.

From 1888 until 1920 all birth, marriage, and death records have been maintained by the County Registrars, since then at the office of the Registrar General, Department of Health and Social Service, Fredericton, N. B. Fredericton is the provincial capital. Records of wills are with the Registrar of Probates of each county. All land titles and real estate transfers are at the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the respective counties.

**Newfoundland (A-2)** by popular vote, became a province of Canada in 1949.

St. John's the capital, with a population of 52,000, is the only large city in the province. About sixteen other cities have a population between one and six thousand, all others less than a thousand.

The island has been populated since 1750. The English and the French

people predominate. The Roman Catholic church is the largest numerically, closely followed by the Episcopalian. The United Canadian Church claims about twenty-five per cent of the population. Other Protestant denominations have smaller memberships.

The vital statistics since 1892 are under the care of the Vital Statistics Division of the Department of Health, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. The Registrar of the Supreme Court, St. John's, Newfoundland, is the custodian of wills. The Registry of Deeds and Companies, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, is in charge of all land title records.

**Nova Scotia** (A-3) is the next to the smallest in area of the Canadian provinces and the seventh in population. It has more than 640,000 people. Its southern tip is about 250 miles north-northeast from Boston. It changed from French to British rule about 1750.

A little more than half of the population is English and Scottish. There are still some French, also German, Swiss, Dutch and Irish.

Halifax is the capital. It has a population of about 85,000, with Sydney coming next with about 31,000.

Its eighteen counties are: Annapolis, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, Richmond, Shelburne, Victoria, and Yarmouth.

Vital statistics since 1864 are available at the office of the Deputy Registrar General, Department of Public Health, Halifax, N. S., Canada. The Registrar of Probates, in each probate district has the records of the wills. The Registry of Deeds in each probate district is custodian of deeds and land entries.

**Ontario** (C-4) is the second largest province in land area and the first in population. It has more than four and a half million people living within its boundaries.

Its counties and county seats are as follows: Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie; Brant, Brantford; Bruce, Walkerton; Carleton, Ottawa; Cochrane, Cochrane; Dufferin, Orangeville; Dundas, Morrisburg; Durham, Elgin, St. Thomas; Essex, Windsor; Frontenac, Kingston; Glengarry, Grenville; Gray, Owen Sound; Haldimand, Cayuga; Haliburton, Minden; Halton, Milton West; Hastings, Belleville; Huron, Goderich; Kenora, Kenora; Kent, Chatham; Lambton, Sarnia; Lanark, Perth; Leeds, Brockville; Lennox and Addington, Napanee;

Lincoln, St. Catharines; Manitoulin, Gore Bay; Middlesex, London; Muskoka, Bracebridge; Nipissing, North Bay; Norfolk, Simcoe; Northumberland, Cobourg; Ontario, Whitby; Oxford, Woodstock; Parry Sound, Parry Sound; Peel, Brampton; Perth, Stratford; Peterborough, Peterborough; Prescott, L'Orignal; Prince Edward, Picton; Rainy River, Ft. Francis; Renfrew, Pembroke; Russell; Simcoe, Barrie; Stormont, Cornwall; Sudbury, Sudbury; Thunder Bay, Port Arthur; Timiskaming, Hailebury; Victoria, Lindsay; Waterloo, Kitchener; Welland, Welland; Wellington, Guelph; Wentworth, Hamilton; York, Toronto.

Among the cities of Ontario are Toronto, the capital of the province, 670,945; Hamilton, 207,544; Ottawa, the Dominion capital, 198,773; Windsor, 119,550; London, 94,984.

Birth, marriage, and death records since 1869 may be obtained from the Registrar General, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Copies of wills may be secured from the county or district Registrar of the Surrogate Court. Information on deeds and land titles may be had from the county office of the Registrar of Deeds.

**Prince Edward Island**, (A-3) one of the most productive islands and provinces in Canada, is situated between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Northumberland Strait. French colonies were established as early as 1713. The island was made a British colony in 1758. Soon after, colonists from Scotland came to the island. English and Irish settlers followed. There are about 15,000 descendants of the early Acadians.

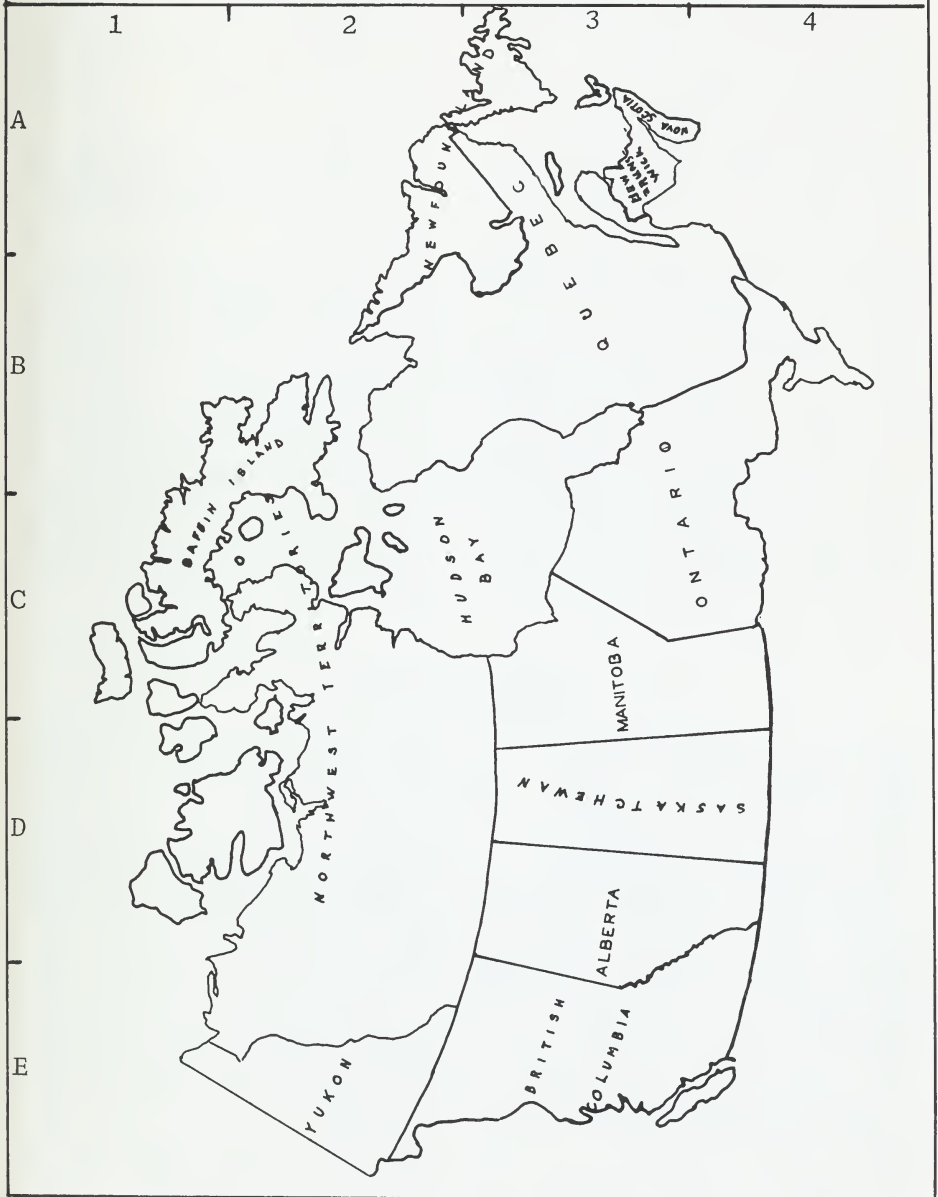
The island is divided into three districts or counties. The eastern section or county is Kings, with Georgetown as the county seat; the central section or county is Queens, with Charlottetown, the provincial capital also serving as county seat; the West section or county Prince, with Summerside as the county seat. Charlottetown is the largest city on the island with a population of 15,689; Summerside is the next largest with 6,522, and Souris, 1,176.

Vital Statistics records since 1906 are available at the office of the Director of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Welfare, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada. Wills are registered at the office of the Judge of Probate in the same city. Deeds are recorded with the Registrar of Deeds for King and Queen counties, Charlotteville, P. E. I., Canada, and the Registrar of Deeds for Prince

County, Summerside, P. E. I., Canada.

the early sixteen hundreds, and their descendants are now in the majority area and the second largest in population, in the province. More than three-fourths has more than four million inhabitants. of the population are French and French settlers came to Quebec in Catholic.

### Provinces of Canada



The province has 76 counties, but none of the records in which the genealogical researcher is interested are in any of the county offices.

The most prominent cities are Montreal (Greater) 1,370,044; Quebec, 161,439; Trois-Rivieres (Three Rivers), 45,708

Vital statistics for Quebec Catholics began about 1622; for Protestants about 1887. The Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, Quebec, Que., Canada, has statistics from 1907. The twenty District Notaries have charge of wills and land transfer records.

**Saskatchewan's (D-3)** capital is Regina, located in the south-eastern section of the province. It is fifth among the Canadian provinces in area and population, and has more than 800,000 people living mostly in the southern half of the province.

Its largest cities are Regina, 69,928; Saskatoon, 52,732; Moose Jaw, 24,336. Regina is about 700 miles northwest of Minneapolis via Winnipeg.

The Director of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Public Health, Provincial Health Bldg., Regina, Sask., Canada, has charge of the vital statistics of the province. A few records go back to 1888, but most of them from 1905. A record of all grants made in wills is filed with the Registrar of Surrogate Courts, Court House, Regina, Sask., Canada. The wills are filed in the office of the clerk of the Surrogate Court of the respective counties. Land Titles are

filed in the Regina Land Titles Office, but applicant must describe land and give the proper Registration District.

The twenty-one counties of Saskatchewan are Assiniboia, Humboldt, Kindersley, Last Mountain, Long Lake, MacKenzie, Maple Creek, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Qu Appelle, Regina, Rosetown, Saskatoon, South Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn,, Willow Bunch, and Yorkton.

Among books dealing with the history and genealogy of Canada are the following:

GRANT, W. L., M. A., *History of Canada*, Authorized by the Minister of Education for Ontario, The Ryerson press, Toronto, 1922.

MC LAUGHLIN, SARA B., *Canadian Educator*, The Iroquois Press, Toronto, 1920. Gives much on the geography and history of Canada, also many biographies of prominent men.

ROSE, GEO. MACLEAN, *A Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography*, Rose Publishing Co., Toronto, 1888. A collection of persons distinguished in professional and political life; leaders in commerce and industry of Canada and successful pioneers.

Libraries and genealogical societies include: Hamilton Public Library, Hamilton, Ont.; Public Library and Art Museum, Elsie Perrin Williams Mem. Bldg., London, Ont.; Institute Genealogique Drouin, 4148 St. Denis Street, Montreal, Quebec; Vancouver Dist. LDS Gen. Society, 350 East 55th Ave., Vancouver 15, B. C.

## Denmark

Denmark's (Danmark) principal islands and peninsula: 1. Jutland (Jylland); 2. Fyn Island; 3. Zealand (Sjælland); 4. Falster and Lolland (Laaland) Islands; 5. Bornholm Island.

Jutland (Jylland) Peninsula has the following amt (counties); Aabenraa, Aalborg, Aarhus, Haderslev, Hjørring, Randers, Ribe, Ringkøbing (Ringkjøbing), Sønderborg (Skanderborg), Thisted, Tønder, Vejle, and Viborg.

Fyn Island has two amter—Odense Amt (County) and Svendborg Amt.

Zealand (Sjælland) Island is divided as follows: Copenhagen (København), Fredriksborg, Holbæk, Prästo and Sorø amter.

The islands of Lolland (Laaland) and

Falster constitute the amt of Maribo. Bornholm Island with Rønne as the administrative center is Bornholm Amt. The Fæerøe (Faerøeren) Islands with Thorshavn as its administrative center (750 miles west of Norway and 400 miles north of Scotland) have at times been considered as the Fæerøe Amt.

The amter of Denmark in most cases are named after the cities which are their administrative centers. In fact all follow this pattern except Fredriksborg, which has Hillerød as its administrative center, and Bornholm and Faeroe (mentioned above).

All census records, military levying rolls, civil and government records are gathered into one great central archive

at Copenhagen. This is the "Rigsarkivet" or Royal Archive. All church records prior to 1890 are gathered into the three permanent provincial archives located at Copenhagen, Odense, Viborg and the one temporary provincial archive at Aabenraa. These archives are the most important for genealogical research in Denmark. Of the two kinds of archives the provincial archive is the more important to researchers for it is here that the vital statistics are kept for practically everything prior to 1890.

There are other archives and libraries that furnish valuable information for the genealogist. The Royal Library will probably stand first in this respect. Here will be found all printed records in Denmark and also a few manuscript records. This will, of course, save a researcher a great deal of time, if he should find his records already printed then all he needs to do is check-up on the connections. Other archives worthy of mention are the military archive at Copenhagen, the city and county archives and libraries, the Danish-American Archives at Aalborg which may be of great worth to Danish-Americans in establishing their connections with Denmark; also there are the industrial archives, university archives, etc.

In all of these archives thus mentioned all records that are obtainable for the public are from 1890 and back. None are obtainable after that date except by special permission or rights but for those records that are there is no charge for the use of them in the reading-rooms of the archives.

**CHURCH RECORDS.** In Denmark most people belong to the same church, the state or Lutheran church. It used to be required of all to belong to this church and to support it by means of a civil tax, but that is a thing of the past now, as far as it being a requirement of every person regardless of desire or personal creed. However, this church still remains the registrar of certain vital statistics. Thus, regardless of what church you may belong to, all births must be registered with the priest of the state church of that particular parish in which you may be residing. All other vital statistics such as marriages, deaths, etc., are either registered here or with the local civil authorities. For this reason the state church records become the most valuable re-

cord for the genealogist in Denmark. The number of Danes not belonging to the state church prior to 1890 is practically negligible, thus making this record most valuable for marriages and deaths as well.

The first church record preserved was made by a priest, Jost Poulsen, in Nakskov for the years 1572-90. Another one was kept by a priest of the same place from 1618-1629. The oldest uninterrupted church record in Denmark is that of Holmen's Church in Copenhagen which began in 1617. Several churches began keeping parish records in 1641, and in 1645 all parishes were asked by the government to keep records of all births, marriages, deaths, etc. It was understood at this time that it became the duty of the parish priest to keep such a record and that this record belonged to the parish and not to the priest. Further enforcement was enacted in 1683 and 1685, such that before the end of the seventeenth century, it was definite and practiced by practically all of the priests.

The **birth records** generally consists of two separate lists: the male and the female. The information obtainable is the same for both, and consists of: the name of the child, date of birth, date of christening, name of the parents and their occupation, names of the godmother and the sponsors and possibly some remarks.

The **confirmation record** is also divided into male and female lists. Confirmation generally takes place between fourteen and fifteen years of age. The information obtainable from these records is: name of child, name of parents, date of confirmation, usually the date of either birth or christening, and character testimonials from the school.

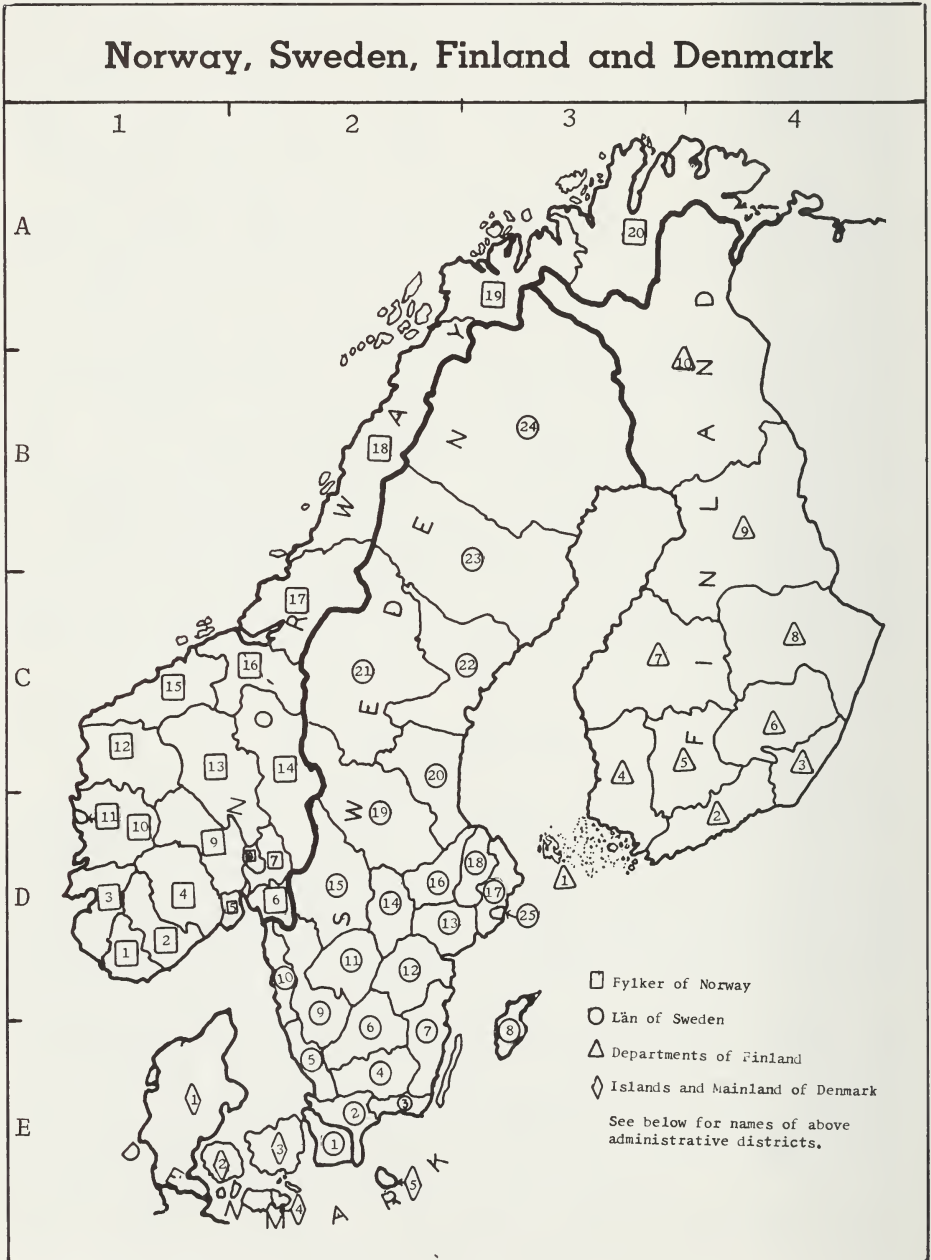
The **marriage record** or list gives the name of the bridegroom and the bride; generally their age or birthdate and the parish they came from, if native of another parish (marriage is performed in the parish which the bride come from), sometimes the names of the fathers are given, the names of the sponsors who are generally fathers or near relatives (male) are always given, date of marriage and possible remarks and banns.

The **removal record** or record of incoming and outgoing members from the parish, is a result of the system of character testimonial employed at one time in Denmark.

The death record shows the name of the person deceased, possibly the name of the husband or wife or in the case of a child the name of the father or even both the parents, date of death, date of burial, position or occupation

of the deceased, or if a child the position or occupation of the father or mother. The age also is given.

**PROBATE RECORDS.** Probate records have been in existence since the early part of the sixteenth century in



Denmark. In 1874 the old system was done away with entirely. Most of the earliest records have been lost or burnt, however, records from 1574 to 1637 are at the archive. These are mostly for cities since this system began much earlier there. After this period there are many more in existence, and as the end of the seventeenth century is approached are found throughout the entire land.

#### The Royal Archive

The most important records found at this archive are the census records and the military levying rolls. Other records such as tax lists, customs records, commercial records, postal records, pension records and other governmental records are also available.

**CENSUS RECORDS.** The first complete census record which has not been destroyed is that taken in 1787. Since that date census records have been taken during the following years: 1801, 1834, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1901 and thereafter periodically. Of these all up to and including 1890 census are available to the public for their perusal and study at the reading room at the Royal Archive.

These censuses are listed according to parishes, "herreds," and "Amter." The last two mentioned divisions are comparable to county and state within the United States.

**MILITARY LEVYING ROLLS.** Beginning with 1789 all males born outside of the cities in Denmark were entered upon levying rolls so that they could be used for military training when they reached a certain age. It was required of each male individual to ever have his whereabouts known. Thus if he moved he had to report at his new place of residence, where he came from and the one in charge of the records for the place of his original residence was notified in order that his name could be followed through these records at any time.

**EXTRA TAX LISTS.** Whenever some extraordinary situation arose in the country wherein more money was needed than that which could be supplied by the government by ordinary means,

an extra tax was required of the people. In most cases it just hit the land-owners and other men with rather large capitals or assets. But there were times when it was required from each family. In such cases a list was made out of all the heads of families which were to be taxed,

#### Royal Library

Genealogical research is greatly aided through the sources found in the Royal Library. Here will be found all the printed records, history, biography, etc. in Denmark. Various types of directories and short biographical sketches of important or more or less outstanding men of Denmark are found here. Very valuable family histories are also located here which many times can save a researcher a great deal of time when his pedigree connects up with one of these.

#### Military Archives

The military archives at Copenhagen will be of great help to any one searching names on a military line. Accurate records are kept of all officers and sub-officers in the nation's fighting force. Data generally given is mostly that concerning the person's military career.

#### "Raadstuearkiver"—City Archives

The city archive has several valuable records, but that which is of greatest value to the genealogist is the record of marriage permits issued.

#### Other Records

Other records of value are wills, deeds, divorces, civil marriages, death registrations at "Tinghuset," etc. All records pertaining to wills, deeds and divorces in recent years are located at the head office of the Judicial District (Domekontoret) or at least information concerning their whereabouts could be given here. Civil marriages will be with the community government records as well as with the civil confirmations. Deaths are registered at "Tinghuset," so information concerning deaths can also be located here as well as from the church records.

See Scandinavia

(Much of above extracted from an article on Danish research by Henry E. Christensen.)

## England

### Write Letters First

You can write letters to find relatives who have genealogy, advertise in news-

papers, write to old residents, to postmasters, to city and county officials, to dealers in genealogical books, to names

from directories, just the same in England as in America. If you expect to send a number of letters, write to some postmaster and send a money order for some 2½d. (2½ penny) stamps. You can then send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your letter to help get a reply. Or for 13 cents you can buy from your postmaster a coupon which can be exchanged in England or any other country for a stamp to pay postage on the answer to your letter.

#### Searching Parish Registers

Parish registers, which are the records of the Church of England, are valuable sources of genealogical information. They do not contain the records of Methodists, Quakers, etc. If your ancestors belonged to those religions the records of their churches must be searched for the desired information.

A few parish registers go back as far as 1538, but most of them commence at a later date. Between 1538 and 1 July 1837 they are the principle sources of records of births, deaths and marriages of every class of people in England. **Burke's Key to the Ancient Parish Registers of England and Wales** by Arthur M. Burke, London 1908, lists alphabetically the names of the parishes in England and Wales, giving also the name of the county and the dates of registration. It is not unusual to find gaps in the records—periods when no registrations were made or when they have been lost. Check each register to see if it covers completely the period you are interested in.

If you know the birthplace of your ancestor you can often find his parents and the date of his birth and marriage by searching the parish registers. The record of births or christenings gives only the given name of the mother but by searching the marriage record her surname can often be found. The burial record also gives information that is valuable. There are many thousands of parish registers, only a few of which have been printed.

If it is necessary to have the original record searched you must engage an English genealogist to do it. It used to be that the Rector or the Vicar in the particular English church where the search is to be made would do it, but not any more. The practice was ended on April 7, 1952.

Parishes may be divided into townships. A small parish may not have

a township. A town may have several churches. To be a city in England there must be a cathedral.

#### The Census of England and Wales

For nearly a hundred and fifty years the census has been taken each ten years. The only ones available for genealogical research are those of 1841 and 1851.

Prior to that time census enumerators listed only the number of people living at a given address. The census of 1841 tells names of family members, the ages of the nearest five years but does not tell the exact place of birth. The census of 1851 gives the names of each member of the family, their relationship to the head of the family, the occupation of each, the age and the parish where born. It is necessary that the approximate address be known before a search can begin.

Information from the 1861 census and later enumerations are not open to the public or their agents. They contain practically the same information as the 1851 census. Upon written application the Register General may make a search for a particular family but it is necessary to give him the precise address, the surname of the person or persons residing there and also a signed statement that the information from the census will not be used for litigation.

The following is the address of the office in charge of the census, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London, England. They may suggest a professional genealogist if you enclose an international reply coupon which you may buy for 13 cents at your post office.

#### England Vital Statistics

Previous to 1837 the task of keeping a record of vital statistics of England and Wales was left almost entirely to the churches. Beginning on the first day of July, 1837, the government has kept a record of births, deaths and marriages. These records have been gathered in one office and indexed so that anyone born in England or Wales, knowing the date of his birth, can for a small fee obtain a birth certificate, etc. To obtain information from this record write to the Register of Births, Marriages and Death, Somerset House, London, England. The fee for such service is five shillings one penny, (a shilling is about 15c). Thus if we know the full name of a person and his exact age



but do not know his parents or birthplace, the birth certificate will give this information.

If the date is near 1851, you can refer to the census and find the birthplace of the parents and thus open the way for searching the parish register. If you do not know the exact name and date of birth it will be hard to get information from the record.

#### Wills In England

Wills are the backbone of genealogical research in England. The information they give is the most reliable, and you can often make up several family group sheets from one will. So far as telling who belongs to which family they are far better than the parish register. After you have examined a will it is well to search a parish register to fill in the dates and complete the record.

#### Non-Parichial or Nonconformist Registers

In England and Wales each church kept its own records. Those who did not belong to the Episcopal Church (Church of England) did not have their names mentioned in the parish registers. The registers of the Nonconformists or Dissenters which include the Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians and some smaller groups were all, as far as possible, gathered up and deposited in Somerset House, London. Most of these records began about 1650 and continued to about 1850. To have these records searched, address: The Registrar General, General Register Office, Somerset House, London, England. When a search is to be made a description of the register must be given, also the name and the location of the chapel. For example, Register of births, from the Baptist Chapel in Deerham, Norfolk, England. Also give about the date. The fee for searching when the application is made by mail is usually 2 shillings 6 pence for each volume. If your ancestor lived in Deerham and you wish to try the other churches you can send and have the Baptist record searched. If that fails you may try the Quakers, etc. There will be a separate charge for each search.

Your research in England will be eased considerably by a study of the following books. Some may be purchased, others you

may find in your public or genealogical library.

BERRY, WM., *County Genealogies Pedigrees of Berkshire*, Pub. 1837, Gilbert and Piper, Poternaster Row, London.

COX, J. CHARLES, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, 4 Vol., Pub. 1875 by Bemrose and Sons, 10, Paternoster Bld. Gives the early history of the ancient churches and chapelries of Derbyshire County.

MARSHAL, DR. G. W., *Marshall's Genealogist's Guide*, 1903, gives a list of publications which have, at various times printed material on English families. The families are arranged alphabetically and the publications are coded with the page, volume, etc. listed, enabling a person to quickly discover if genealogical or historical material on that line has appeared in print. This book along with *A Genealogical Guide*, which is a continuation of this same idea for the period 1903 to 1953 (see Whitmore, J. B., below), are two of the most important books for English researchers.

PALMER, W. M. *Monumental Inscriptions and Coats of Arms from Cambridge*, Pub. by Bowes and Bowes, Cambridge, 1932.

SMITH, FRANK AND GARDNER, DAVID E., *Genealogical Research in England and Wales, Vol. 1.*, Pub 1956, Bookcraft Publishers, Salt Lake City, Utah. This book can be purchased through most genealogical supply houses, including The Everton Publishers, price \$3.00. The authors have been engaged in professional genealogical work for many years. Both were born in England and handled and searched countless parish and archive records in almost every county in England before coming to America to continue their genealogical careers. Their combined effort has brought forth a book that should be in the hands of every person seeking to do research in England and Wales.

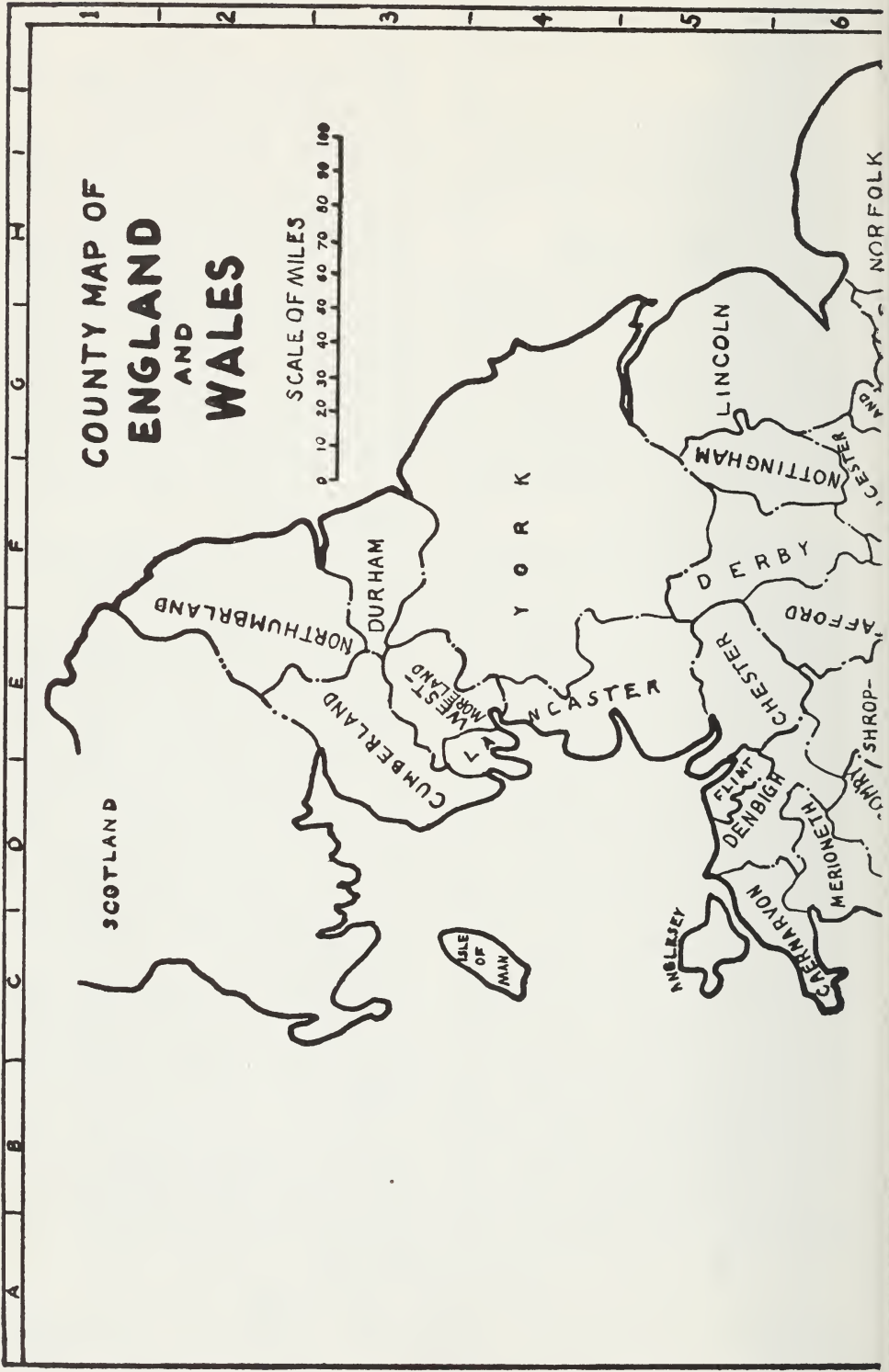
THOMPSON, T. R., *A Catalogue of British Family Histories*, 1928, second edition 1935.

WHITMORE, T. R., *A Genealogical Guide*, Pub. 1953, John Whitehead & Son Ltd., Leeds. An index to British pedigrees in continuation of Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide*, (1903).

WORTHY, CHAS, ESQ., *Devonshire Wills*, Pub. Benrose & Sons Ltd., London, 1896. A collection of annotated testamentary abstracts, together with the family history and genealogy of many of the most ancient gentle houses of the west of England.

#### Counties of England

Name	Abbreviation	Map Index	County Town
Bedfordshire	Beds.	C7	Bedford
Berkshire	Berks.	F8	Reading





Name	Abbreviation	Map Index	County Town
Buckinghamshire	Bucks.	G7	Buckingham
Cambridgeshire	Cambs.	H7	Cambridge
Cheshire (Chester Co.)	Ches.	E5	Chester
Cornwall	Cornwall	B10	Bodmin
Cumberland	Cumb.	D3	Carlisle
Derbyshire	Derby	F5	Derby
Devonshire	Devon	C9	Plymouth
Dorsetshire	Dorset	E9	Dorchester
Durham	Dur.	F3	Durham
Essex	Essex	H8	Clemsford
Gloucestershire	Glos. (Gloucs.)	E8	Gloucester
Hampshire	Hants.	F9	Winchester
Herefordshire	Herefs.	E7	Hereford
Hertfordshire	Herts.	G8	Hertford
Huntingdonshire	Hunts.	G6	Huntingdon
Kent	Kent	H8	Maidstone
Lancashire (Lancaster Co.)	Lancs.	E4	Lancaster
Leicestershire	Leics.	F6	Leicester
Lincolnshire	Lincs.	G5	Lincoln
London	London	G8	London
Middlesex	Mx.	G8	London
Monmouthshire	Mont.	D8	Monmouth
Norfolk	Norfolk	H6	Norwich
Northamptonshire	Northants.	G7	Northampton
Northumberland	Northumb.	E2	Newcastle
Nottinghamshire	Notts.	F6	Nottingham
Oxfordshire	Oxon.	F7	Oxford
Rutlandshire	Rut.	G6	Oakham
Shropshire	Salop. (Shrops.)	G6	Shrewsbury
Somersetshire	Somerset	D9	Bristol
Staffordshire	Staffs.	E6	Stafford
Suffolk	Suffolk	H7	Ipswich
Surrey	Surrey	G8	Guilford
Sussex	Sussex	H9	Lewes
Warwickshire	War. (Warws.)	E7	Warwick
Westmorelandshire	Westmd.	E3	Appleby
Wiltshire	Wilts.	F8	Salisbury
Worcestershire	Wores.	E7	Worcester
Yorkshire	York	F4	York

## *Finland*

### Administrative Departments of Finland (Suomi).

Department	Map Index	Administrative Center
1 Ahvenanmaa (Åland)	D3	Mariehamn (Maarianhamina)
2 Uusimaa	D4	*Helsinki (Helsingfors)
3 Kymi	C4	Kotka
4 Turu-Pori	C3	Turu (Åbo)
5 Häme	C3	Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus)
6 Mikkeli	C4	Mikkeli (Sankt Michel)
7 Vaasa	C3	Vaasa (Vasa)
8 Kuopio	C4	Kuopio
9 Oulu	B4	Oulu (Uleåborg)
10 Lappi	A4	Kemi

Turu is the oldest Finnish City. It was founded by Swedes in 1157 and was the capital of Finland from 1809 to 1819. Helsinki, the present capital of Finland, was founded by Swedes in 1550.

See Map Page 182

# France

The genealogical situation in France is quite different from the conditions in England. We have the noble families in France as in England but unlike England there was no law to prevent any wealthy family from claiming nobility.

The feudal families, the Quasi-feudal, the noblemen created by the King, and the public office holder of old — all claiming nobility — have many descendants. Today it is said that 70,000 Frenchmen assume to be noblemen and not more than 8,000 or 9,000 have any real title to that quality.

The coat of arms, which is so helpful in tracing pedigrees in England, was also greatly overdone in France. The registration of coats of arms was taxed at 20 livres per person. The collector of taxes compelled many persons not connected with the nobility to pay the tax and assume a coat of arms. Over 60,000 coats of arms are recorded.

The earliest parish registers of births, marriages and burials were written about 400 years ago. These registers were kept by the parish priest who, beginning in about 1700 deposited copies of his registers with the Clerk of the Court. At the time of the revolution (1789) the task of recording births, marriages and deaths was transferred to the Mairie (Town Hall) where the parish priests were compelled by law to deposit all the registers in his possession. The new registers (since 1789) are known as Registres de l'Etat Civil. It is therefore to the Town Hall that one should apply to consult the records of births, marriages and deaths either prior to or subsequent to the year 1789. The registers are kept in the Registry Office of the Town Hall or in the Archives or in the Town Hall Library. Occasionally the Departmental Archivist has insisted on the transfer of the old parish registers to his Muniment rooms when they have not been carefully preserved in the Town Hall. There is usually an index provided for each volume. Only rarely is a register found that dates back to 1600. War, fires, floods, and the carelessness of parish priests are all responsible for the loss of many parish registers, in Paris the original registers and the duplicates up to 1860 were destroyed by fire. Copies of a few of these registers had been made and these are still preserved. Registers of the

Protestants are, relatively speaking, rare. They are found in the Town Hall along with the other registers.

The Registers of "Insinuations" in which all notarial documents that were subject to a tax had to be recorded is another good source of information.

Besides these, the National Library and the National Archives together with the various departmental archives supply inexhaustible sources of information.

In these public archives are preserved thousands of manuscript volumes extending back into the middle ages where the researcher might spend many months and still continue to find new things.

The above information was gleaned from a six page article in the Genealogists' Magazine, published in London, September, 1946.

Regarding printed genealogies the author has this comment: "Finally we have the printed sources, the genealogical works of the judges of arms and kings genealogists, the monks of St. Maur such as Pere Anselme and a number of professional and amateur genealogists who are more or less reliable, not to say more or less honest or trustworthy . . . Unfortunately the only guide to the printed works on heraldry and genealogy is the Bibliotheque heraldique de la France by Joannis Guigard, published in Paris in 1861. For later works one has to wade through the printed or hand written indexes of the National Library, which from my own experiences is a tedious and not very satisfactory process."

He makes no mention at all of the books which form the great bulk of genealogical literature in England and America. Neither does he mention genealogical libraries which play such an important part in genealogical research in both England and America.

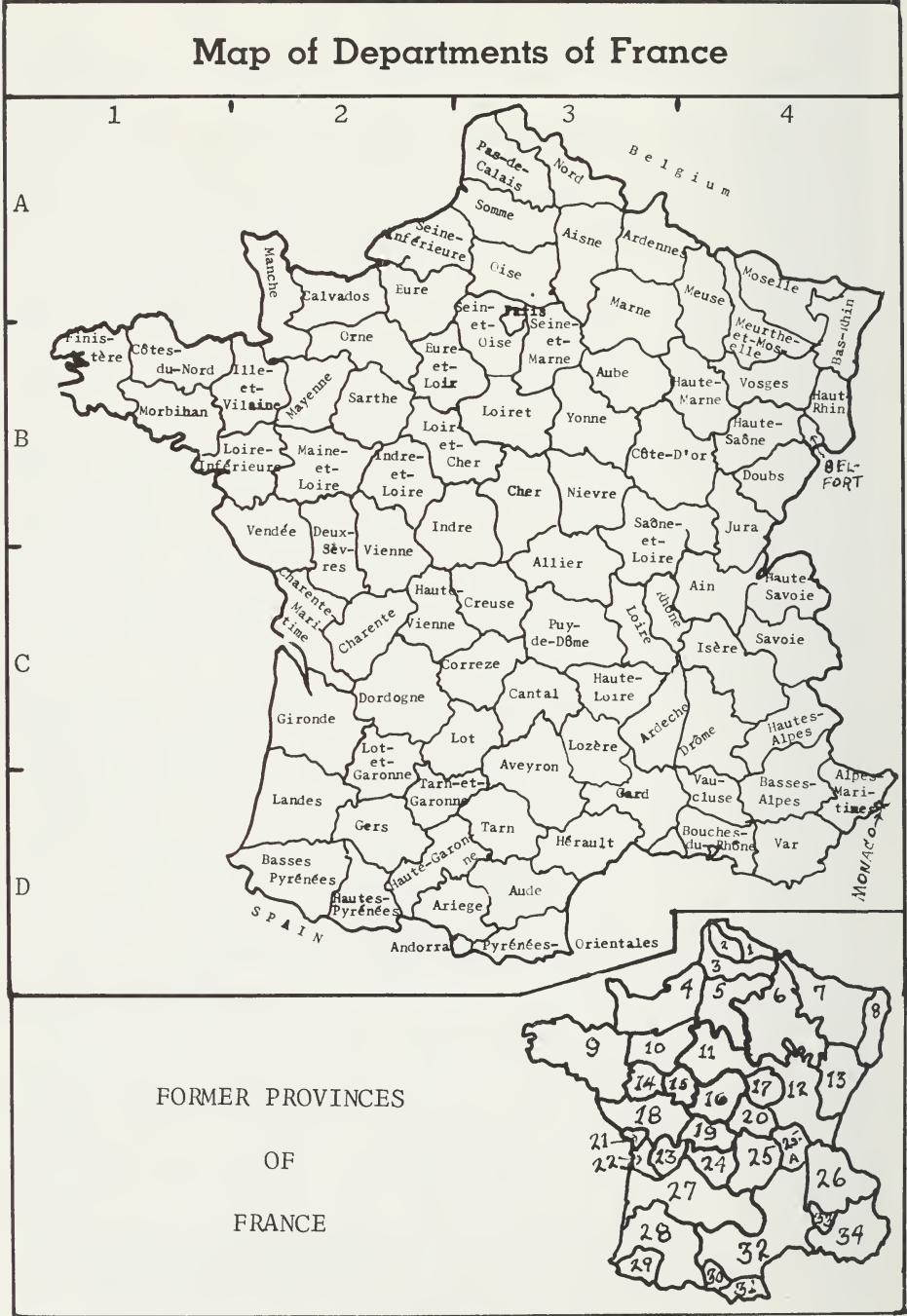
In the closing paragraphs he tells us that the Departmental Archivists are most helpful as also as a rule are the secretaries of the town halls in the important towns all over France where the old parish registers and the modern vital statistics are kept. At the National Library and the National Archives one must rely entirely on the manuscript and printed indexes. A letter of introduction from the Embassy is required of those who would examine these indexes.

Incidentally he gives the name of a

firm of genealogists in Paris. Pelletier et Pecquet, 18 Rue de Cherche-Midi, Paris 6, France.

**Departments of France**  
Departments are listed alphabetical with the map index in parenthesis and

### Map of Departments of France



the department capital following.

Ain (C4) Bourg; Aisne (A3) Laon; Allier (C3) Moulins; Alpes-Maritimes (D4) Nice; Andorra (Autonomous Republic) (D3) Andorra la Vell; Ardeche (C3) Privas; Ardennes (A3) Mezières; Ariège (D2) Foix; Aube (B3) Troyes; Aude (D3) Carcassonne; Aveyron (C3) Rodez.

Bas-Rhin (B4) Strasbourg; Basses-Alpes (D4) Digne; Basses-Pyrénées (D2) Pau; Belfort (B4) Belfort; Bouches-du-Rhône (D4) Marseille; Calvados (A2) Caen; Cantal (C3) Aurillac; Charente (C2) Angoulême; Charente-Maritime (C2) La Rochelle; Cher (B3) Bourges; Corrèze (C3) Tulle; Corse (an island SE of Var) Ajaccio; Côte-D'or (B3) Dijon; Côtes-du-Nord (B1) St. Briec; Creuse (C3) Guéret.

Deux-Sèvres (B2) Niort; Dordogne (C2) Périgueux; Doubs (B4) Besancon; Drome (C4) Valence; Eure (A2) Evreux; Eure-et-Loir (B2) Chartres; Finistère (B1) Quimper; Gard (D3) Nimes; Gers (D2) Auch; Gironde (C2) Bordeaux; Haute-Garonne (D2) Toulouse; Haute-Loire (C3) Le Puy; Haute-Marne (B4) Chaumont; Haute-Savoie (C4) Annecy; Haute-Saône (B4) Vesoul; Hautes-Alpes (C4) Gap; Hautes-Pyrénées (D2) Tarbes; Haute-Vienne (C2) Limoges; Haut-Rhin (B4) Colmar; Herault (D3) Montpellier.

Ile-et-Vilaine (B2) Rennes; Indre (B2) Châteauroux; Indre-et-Loire (B2) Tours; Isère (C4) Grenoble; Jura (B4) Lons-le-Saunier; Landes (D2) Mont-de-Marsan; Loire (C3) St. Etienne; Loire-Inférieure (B2) Nantes; Loiret (B3) Or-

léans; Loir-et-Cher (B2) Blois; Lot (C3) Cahors; Lot-et-Garonne (C2) Agen; Lozère (C3) Mende.

Maine-et-Loire (B2) Angers; Manche (A2) St. Lô; Marne (A3) Chalons-sur-Marne; Mayenne (B2) Laval; Meurthe-et-Moselle (B4) Nancy; Meuse (A4) Bar-le-Duc; Monaco (Principality) (D4) Monaco; Morbihan (B1) Vannes; Moselle (A4) Metz; Nièvre (B3) Nevers; Nord (A3) Lille; Oise (A3) Beauvais; Orne (B2) Alcon; Paris (B3) —; Pas-de-Calais (A3) Arras; Puy-de-Dôme (C3) Clermont-Ferrand; Pyrénées-Orientales (D3) Perpignan.

Rhône (C3) Lyon; Saône-et-Loire (B3) Mâcon; Sarthe (B2) Le Mans; Savoie (C4) Chambéry; Seine-et-Marne (B3) Melun; Sein-et-Oise (B3) Versailles; Sein-Inferieure (A2) Rouen; Somme (A3) Amiens; Tarn (D3) Albi; Tarn-et-Garonne (D2) Montauban; Var (D4) Draguignan; Vaucluse (D4) Avignon; Vendée (B2) La Roche-sur-Yon; Vienne (C2) Poitiers; Vosges (B4) Epinal; Yonne (B3) Auxerre.

#### Former Provinces of France

1, Flanders; 2, Artois; 3, Picardy; 4, Normandy; 5, Ile de France; 6, Champagne; 7, Lorraine; 8, Alsace; 9, Brittany; 10, Maine; 11, Oréanais; 12, Burgundy; 13, Franche-Comté; 14, Anjou; 15, Touraine; 16, Berry; 17, Nivernais; 18, Poitou; 19, Marche; 20, Bourbonnais; 21, Aunis; 22, Saintonge; 23, Angoumois; 24, Limousin; 25, Auvergne; 25A, Lyonnais; 26, Dauphin; 27, Guyenne; 28, Gascony; 29, Béarn; 30, Foix; 31, Roussillon; 32, Languedoc; 33, Comtat; 34, Provence.

## Germany

The German people during the past several centuries have been a record keeping people. Some church records have information since early in the sixteenth century. Birth, Marriage, and death records are generally available since the nineteenth century. Census records have also been kept for many years, as have parish and Protestant church records. In some provinces the real estate records

are among the most valuable. Burgher rolls, tax lists, and police registers assist in giving accurate identification. The German police method of keeping track of every individual arriving in any city or locality, is important in tracing individuals or families from one city to another.

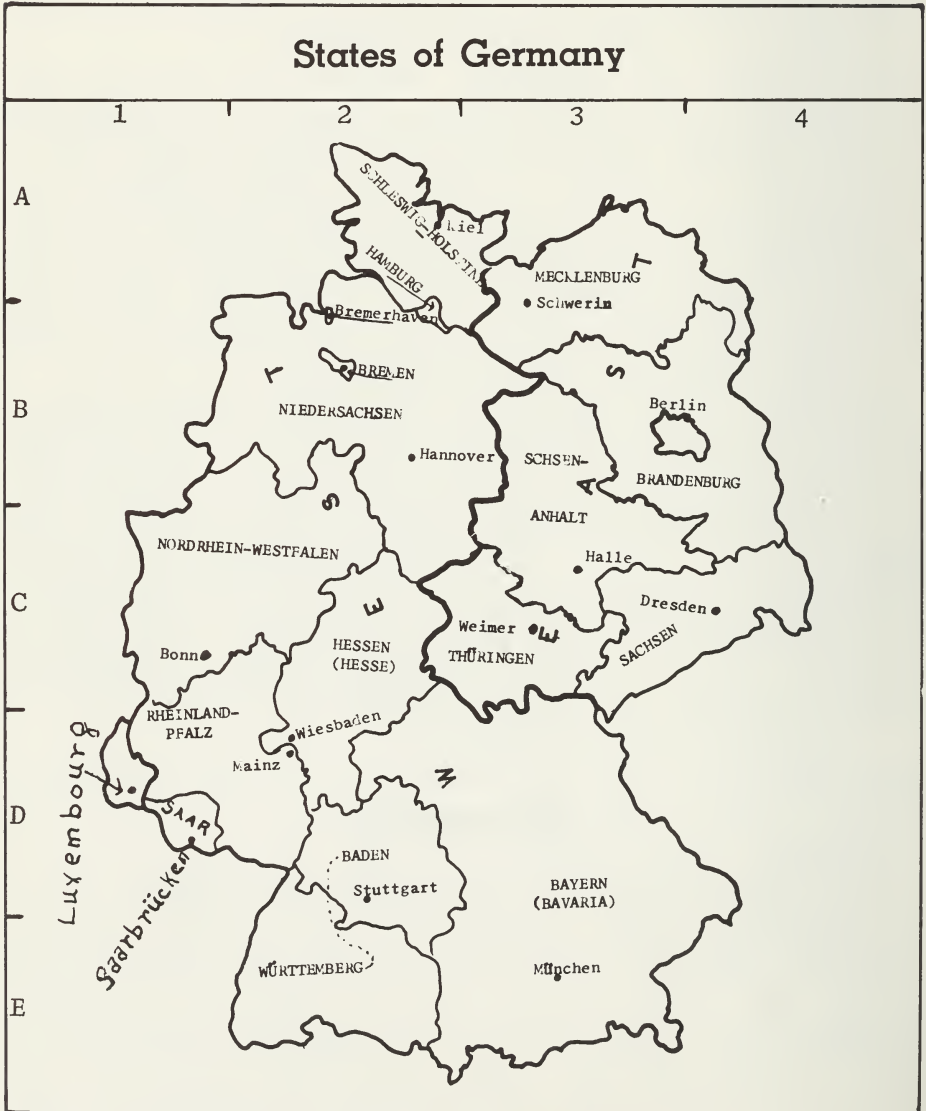
To most Americans interested in German genealogy it is necessary to employ

researchers in Germany. They can be located in many German cities. Care should be taken to secure reliable help. researchers who subscribe to the highest genealogical practices and ideals.

A great deal of information and many records from Germany are now on file in the library of the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Those not acquainted with the research situations in Germany may find it advantageous to correspond with that of-

Some controversy and confusion arises when one attempts to name, locate and established the capitals of the state and zones of Germany. The accompanying map has the boundries and capitols similar to those found in **Hammond's Ambassador World Atlas**, published by C. S. Hammond & Co. Maplewood, N. J., Third Printing 1956. We quote from The New

MILITARY OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY





**Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia**, Unicorn Publishers, Inc., N. Y., 36 Vols. 1951, and **The Columbia-Viking Desk Encyclopedia**, Published by The Viking Press, N. Y., 2 Vols., 1953.

This from Funk and Wagnalls: **France:** The French zone comprises parts of the former states of Prussia, Baden, Hessen, and Württemberg, and all of the Saarland. For administrative purposes, the zone has been divided into four states, namely Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and the Saar. The capitals of these states are respectively Coblenz, Frieburg, Tübingen, and Saarbrücken . . . **United Kingdom:** The British zone consists of the former state of Hamburg, portions of the former state of Prussia, and the former states of Brunswick, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Lippe. For administrative purposes the zone has been divided into four states, namely Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Hamburg. The capitals of these states are respectively Kiel, Hanover, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg . . . **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:** The Soviet zone consists of the former states of Saxony, Thüringia, Mecklenburg and Anhalt, and portions of the former state of Prussia, including the provinces of Silesia and Pomerania. For Administrative purposes, the zone has been divided into five states, namely Brandenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thüringia, and Mecklenburg. The capitals of these states are respectively, Potsdam, Dresden, Halle, Weimer, and Schwerin . . . **United States:** The American zone comprises the former states of Bavaria and Bremen and parts of the former states of Prussia, Baden, Württemberg, and Hessen. For administrative purposes, the zone has been divided into four states, namely Bavaria,

which consists of the former state of Bavaria, a part of the former Prussian province, the Palatinate, and the town and district of Lindau; Württemberg-Baden; Hessen; and Bremen. The capitals of these states are respectively Munich, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, and Bremen.

This from Columbia-Viking: in 1949 two separate republics came into existence; (1) Federal Republic of (West) Germany, temporary capital, Bonn, under U. S., British, and French occupation, consisting of the states of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, Hesse, and Bremen (U. S. zone); North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hamburg (British Zone); Rhineland-Palatinate, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and Baden (French zone); and W. Berlin. (2) (East) German Democratic Republic, capital E. Berlin, under Russian occupation, consisting of the states of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Thüringia, Saxony, and Saxony-Anhalt.

It should be remembered regarding Germany and most of the other European countries that the spelling of many of the place names in their native language is different than the English spelling. For instance in Germany Pflaz means the Palatinate; Bayern is Bavaria; München is Munich; Nordrhein is North Rhine; Sachsen is Saxony; Koblenz is Coblenz, etc.

#### THE THIRD REICH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The sixteen administrative divisions of the Third Reich in 1937 were Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hesse, Lippe, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saarland, Saxony, Schaumburg-Lippe, Thüringia, and Württemberg. Lübeck, which had held the status of a city-state, was merged with Prussia in March, 1937.

## Ireland

### Genealogical Research In Ireland

Only a very few Irish records have been published. Most of the original records were gathered in Dublin. In 1882 a big fire destroyed them. Others were destroyed in the recent civil war in 1922. The Society of Genealogists in London recently wrote us as follows: "Since the destruction of the Four Courts in Dublin, (the equivalent of the Public

Record Office in London) in 1922, Irish records have been so sparse that connected research is out of the question, (except in the case of well known families figuring in the standard reference books.)"

A general index for the vital statistics for all of Ireland is at the Custom House, Dublin, Ireland. There are birth, marriage and death records from

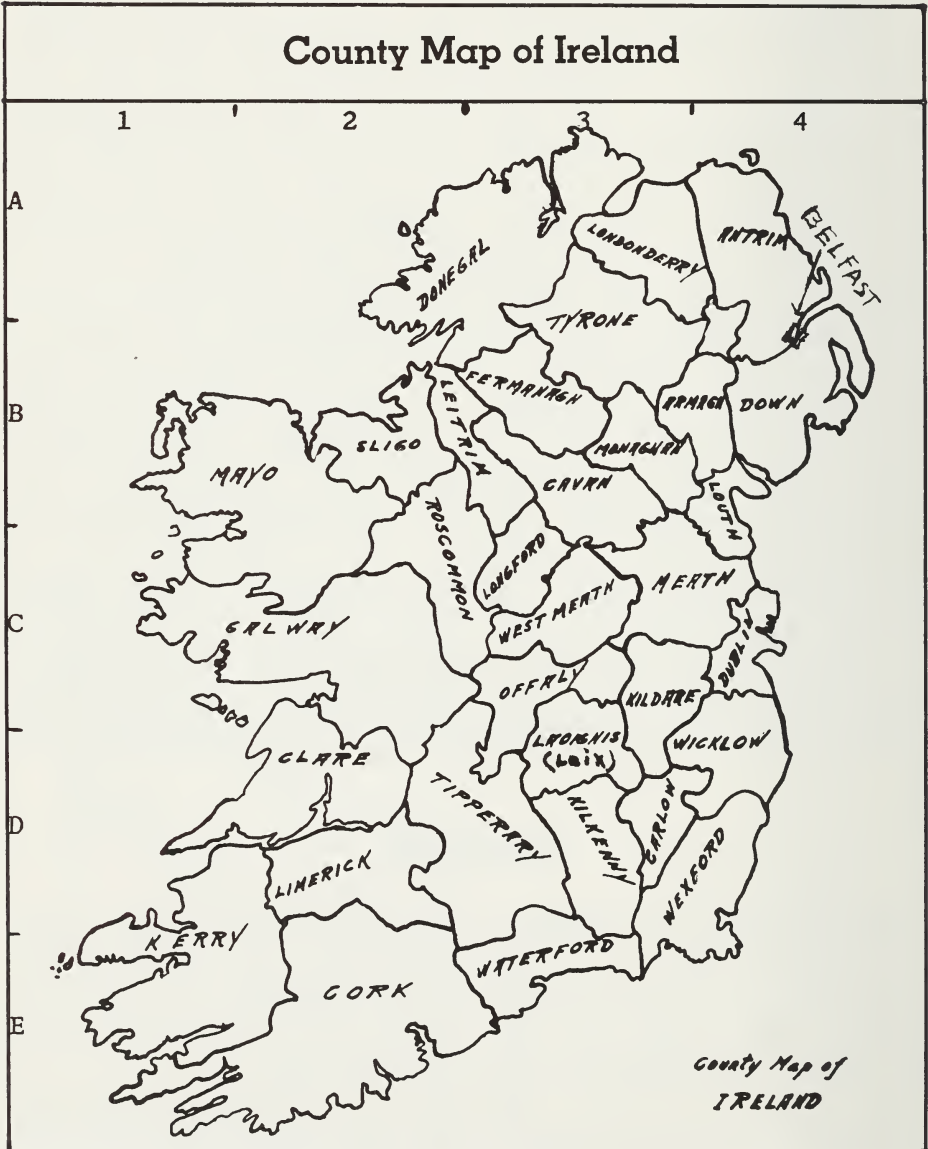
1864. Protestant marriage records available only since 1845. Northern Ireland has kept its registers separately since 1922.

Since 1708 land records and deeds have been filed at the Land Registry, Henrietta Street, Dublin. Two indexes have been made for these records—one under the surname of the property owner, the other under the township or

property name. These records are being microfilmed.

Indexed records of wills filed in the Prerogative Court of Armagh for all Ireland by testators owning land in more than one diocese are available. They are also microfilmed. Wills relating to property in one diocese only were proved in the diocesan court. Each court file is indexed separately.

### County Map of Ireland



### Ireland Provinces & Counties

Ireland is divided into four provinces which in turn are divided into 32 counties and four county boroughs. Each county borough is a separate administrative district and each one is also the county town of one of the counties.

Ulster Province is divided between N. Ireland (counties Antrim, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry) and republic (counties Monaghan, Cavan, and Donegal). Other three provinces are in republic—Leinster has counties Louth, Meath, Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford, Longford; Munster Province has Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare; Connaught Province has Leitrim, Roscommon, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo.

**Counties and County Boroughs of Ireland** (Counties are listed alphabetical with the map index in parenthesis and the county town following.)

Antrim (A4) Belfast; Armagh (B4) Armagh; Belfast (County Borough) (A4)

Belfast; Carlow (D3) Carlow; Cavan (B3) Caven; Clare (D2) Ennis; Cork (E2) Cork; Cork (County Borough) (E2) Cork; Donegal (Ancient Name Tryconnel also O'Donnell's Country) (A2) Lifford; Down (B4) Downpatrick; Dublin (C4) Dublin; Dublin (County Borough) (C4) Dublin; Fermanagh (B3) Enniskillen; Galway (C1) Galway; Kerry (E1) Tralee; Kildare (C3) Naas; Kilkenny (D3) Kilkenny; Laoighis (Leix) (Formerly Queen's) (D3) Portlaoighise; Leitrim (B3) Carwick-on-Shannon; Leix (see Laoighis); Limerick (D2) Limerick; Limerick (Luimneach) (County Borough) (D2) Limerick; Londonderry (A3) Londonderry; Longford (C3) Longford; Louth (B4) Dundalk; Mayo (B1) Castlebar; Meath (C4) Trim; Monaghan (B3) Monaghan; Offaly (C3) Tullamore; Roscommon (C2) Roscommon; Sligo (B2) Sligo; Tipperary (D3) Clonmel; Tyrone (B3) Omagh; Waterford (E3) Waterford; West Meath (C3) Mullingar; Wexford (D4) Wexford; Wicklow (D4) Wicklow.

## Italy

### ITALY

During 1947 and 1948 the records from Piedmont, Italy, were microfilmed for the Genealogical Society of Utah under the personal direction of Archi-

bald F. Bennett, its executive secretary. The records from sixteen parishes were photographed, including the years 1690 to 1940. One film contains as many as 11,896 pages. There are several films available.

## Netherlands

### Capital — The Hague ('s Gravenhage)

The early history of Holland has been one of troubles and wars, in all of which the determination of the people to rule themselves has been paramount. In religious affairs they have always leaned heavily toward Protestantism. The nation gives financial support to several religious organizations.

Since 1811 vital records have been kept, giving detail information about each individual.

Since 1850 the Bevolkingsregister (population register) has kept information as to the movements of each individual.

Many Hollanders have come to the United States and are now living in various parts of the nation. Michigan and Illinois have many of these industrious people within their borders. Since 1861 more than four thousand Hollanders have made their homes in Utah.

The vital statistics of all of the provinces are being microfilmed under the direction of the Genealogical Society of Utah. South Holland and Groningen records have been filmed and work is progressing in other provinces.

Several trained Holland researchers are connected with the Genealogical Society of Utah.

# Province Map of Netherlands and Belgium



Netherlands is divided into eleven provinces. Each province controls its own archive.

Name	Map Index	Capital
Drenthe	B4	Assen
Friesland	A3	Leeuwarden
Gelderland	C3	Arnhem
Groningen	A4	Groningen
Limburg	D4	Maastricht
Noord (North) Brabant	D3	Hertogenbosch
Noord (North) Holland	B2	Haarlem
Overijssel (Overyssel)	B4	Zwolle
Utrecht	C3	Utrecht
Zeeland	D2	Middleburg
Zuid (South) Holland	C2	*'s Gravenhage (The Hague)

## Norway

Administrative Districts (Counties) of Norway (Norge) are called Fylkers as follows:

Fylker	Map Index	Administrative Center
1 Vestager	D1	Kristiansand
2 Aust-Agder	D1	Arendal
3 Rogaland	D1	Stavanger
4 Telemark	D1	Skien
5 Vestfold	D2	Tönsberg
6 Östfold	D2	Moss
7 Akershus	D2	*Oslo
8 Oslo	D2	*Oslo
9 Buskerud	D1	Drammen
10 Hordaland	D1	Bergen
11 Bergen	D1	Bergen
12 Sogn og Fjordane	C1	Hermansverk
13 Opland	C1	Lilliehammer
14 Hedmark	C1	Hamar
15 More og Romsdal	C1	Molde
16 Sör-Tröndelag	C2	Trondheim
17 Nord-Tröndelag	C2	Steinkjer
18 Nordland	B2	Bodö
19 Troms	A3	Tromsö
20 Finnmark	A3	Vadsö

See Map Page 182

## Scandinavia

Included in this designation should be ers have descended from the three Scandinavian peoples, but mainly from the Swedish, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. Years ago Finland was part Danish.

of Sweden and many Swedish families moved there. They have been perpetuated since then in Finland, and the present generations look upon Finland as their original country. There are also Finns and Russians living in Finland, but their names and languages are entirely different. The present Iceland-

At different times over the centuries, Norway has been part of either Denmark or Sweden. It wasn't until 1905 that it became a kingdom of its own, when a Danish prince was invited to become King of Norway.

The three languages are enough alike that they can be understood by people

of all three countries, although the dialects in different sections of each one of the three countries vary so much that they are not understood in every section of the country. The dialects of the country sections are nothing like the city dialects, and cities vary in different sections of the country.

Until about 1880 the most common method of giving surnames was for the children to take the father's first name or given name and add to it "ssen", or "sen", or "sson". For instance, if the father's first name was Ronald, his children's surname would be Ronaldssen or Ronaldsson; if Erick, Erickssen or Ericksson; if Johan, Johanssen or Jchansson; if Niels or Nils, Nielssen or Nilsson. if Ingvar, Ingvarssen or Ingvarsson, etc.

The patronymic method of naming persons is not so difficult to comprehend as some seem to believe. For instance, if the father's name is Hans Sorensen

and son's name is Ola or Jens, or Svend, or Carl, the full name of the son would be Ola Hansen, or Jens Hansen, or Svend Hansen, or Carl Hansen.

The same is true in Swedish families, with the exception that there the name ending is "sson" instead of "sen" as in the Norwegian and the Danish. However, among Scandinavians in America this name ending is not adhered to as strictly as it was years ago. Among Swedish families the "sson" may have become "son," but never "sen". Many Norwegian or Danish name endings, are "son" instead of "sen". In Iceland the name endings are like that in Sweden, "sson," as Gisslasson, Thordarsson, Sveinsson, Valgardsson, etc.

Books:

NELSON, O. N., PH.D., *History of the Scandinavians in the United States* 2 Vols. O. N. Nelson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 1904.

HOKANSON, NELS, *Swedish Immigrants in Lincoln's Time*, Harper & Bros., New York.

## Scotland

### Research In Scotland

Unlike the conditions in England, the parish registers in Scotland have all been gathered in one building in Edinburgh. Besides the parish registers, there is a wealth of other records in Edinburgh which may be searched. Very few of the Scottish records have been printed. It is usually best to hire a genealogist to do the searching.

Before engaging help perhaps you should inquire from the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, what microfilm records from that country are available and if assistance can be obtained to search them.

### The Census of Scotland

The census of Scotland was taken the same years and contained the same information as the census of England. In Scotland the census returns of 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 may be searched. Written application must be made for permission to search the census. For application blanks write to the Registrar General, New Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland. The fee for a particular search, that is a search for one person or household at one census and at one certain address, is ten shillings. If the address is good enough this search will be made by the office force without extra charge.

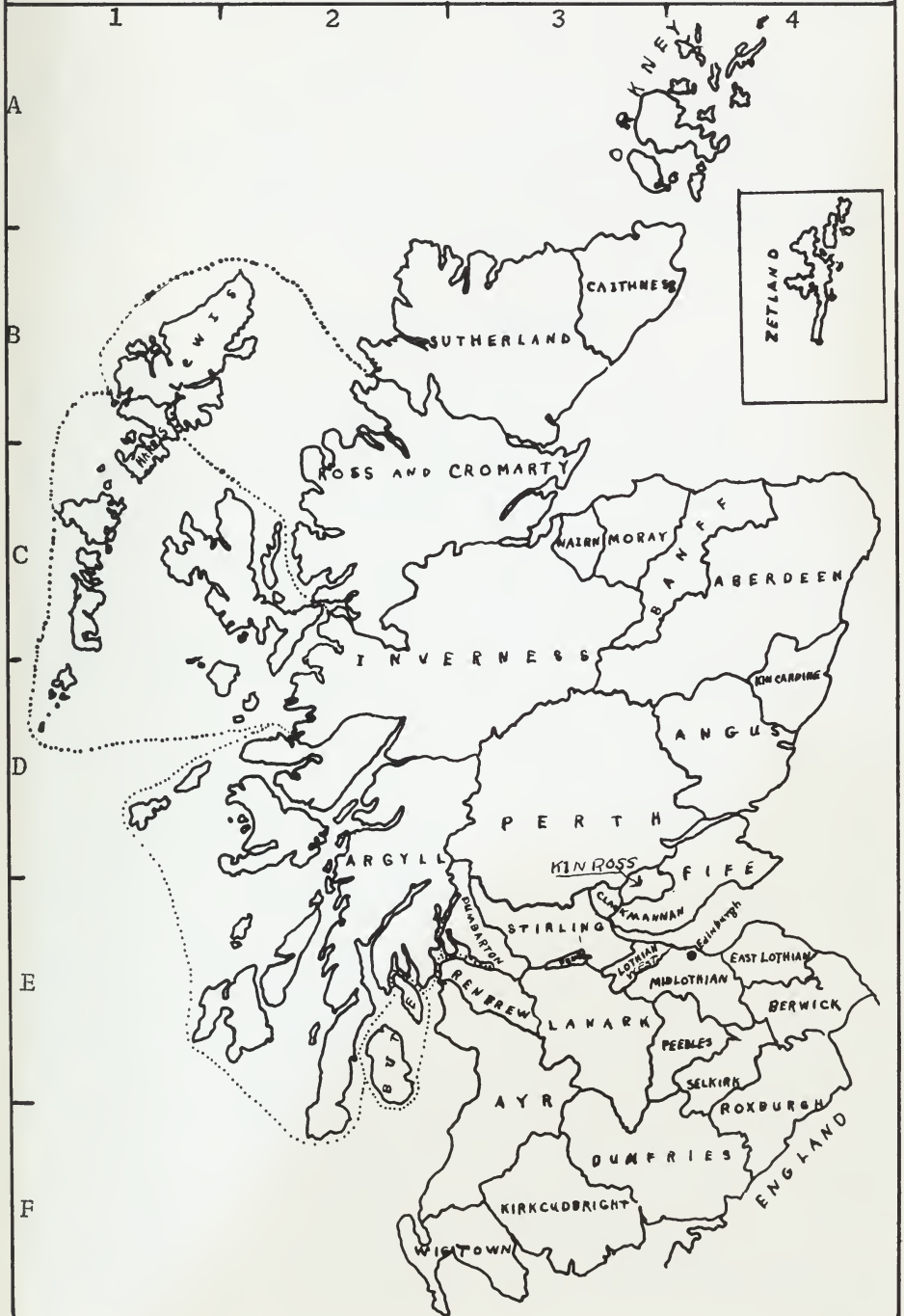
Permission for a general search, that is a search that is not limited to one person or to one census will be granted only to responsible officials or local authorities engaged in making search for public purposes, and to other specially approved applicants. A general search must not exceed six hours and must be completed within two days. The cost is One Pound (about \$3.00) which covers the cost of the extract. Each additional extract costs two shillings six pence. The office force does not do the searching in a general search. When you write for your application blank ask for the name of a searcher.

The earliest vital registers of Scotland have a starting date of 1538 but most of them did not start until much later, the majority having their inception between 1640 and 1700.

When writing for information it is very important that the birth date be given also the locality and occupation of the deceased. The law requiring registration of births, deaths and marriages was passed in 1855.

The Old Registration House in Edinburgh has among others the following records: Wills and Deeds, 1514 to present; Land and Housing records (real estate transfers), 1550 to present; Lyon Court

# County Map of Scotland



Records (King-of-Arms); Guild registrations (tradesmen); Poll Tax (registration of males of over 16 for military service); Registration of University graduates of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's and Aberdeene.

#### COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND

Counties are listed alphabetically with the map index in parenthesis and the county seat following.

Aberdeen (C4) Aberdeen; Angus (or Forfar) (D4) Forfar; Argyll (D2) Inveraray; Ayr (F3) Ayr; Banff (C4) Banff; Berwick (E4) Duns; Bute (E2) Rothesay; Caithness (B3) Wick; Clackmannan (E3) Clackmannan; Dumbarton

(E2) Dumbarton; Dumfries (F3) Dumfries; East Lothain (E4) Haddington; Fife (D4) Cupar; Iverness (C3) Iverness; Kincardine (D4) Stonehaven; Kinross (E3) Kinross; Kirkcudbright (F3) Kirkcudbright; Lanark (E3) Lanark; Midlothain (E4) \*Edinburgh; Moray (C3) Elgin; Narin (C3) Narin; Orkney (A3) Kirkwall; Peebles (E4) Peebles; Perth (D3) Perth; Renfrew (E3) Renfrew; Ross & Cromarty (C2) Dingwall; Roxburgh (F4) Jedburgh; Selkirk (E4) Selkirk; Shetland see Zetland; Sutherland (B3) Dornoch; West Lothain (E3) Linlithgow; Wigtown (F3) Wigtown; Zetland (B4) Lerwick.

## South Africa

The Cape Settlement was established by the Dutch East India Co. as a "half way house" between Europe and India, under the command of Jan van Riebeeck, who arrived in Table Bay on the 6 April, 1652. Ten years later van Riebeeck was appointed commander to the Government at Malacca and the muster rolls of the Cape Settlement showed it had grown to several hundred inhabitants during his tenure of office. The Cape settlement continued under the rule of this trading company for about 140 years, gradually growing from within and without. The Netherlands, of course, supplied most of the immigrants but French refugees also came in considerable numbers as well as numerous Germans, a few Swiss and others.

The first British occupation occurred in 1795 but not until 1806 did they wrest it permanently from the Dutch. In 1820 under sponsorship of the British Government over 3,000 English settlers arrived at Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), becoming the nucleus of the English speaking people of South Africa. The start of the great trek of the Boers (South African descendants of the Dutch), came in 1836. They traveled north and east with the object of settling outside the sphere of British control. Gradually they found their way to Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal, which with the Cape Province, after much tribulation and war, now form the Union of South Africa.

#### Published Genealogies

The oldest and largest published genealogical works is that of Christoffel

Coetzee de Villiers, "**Geslacht-Register der Oude Kaapsche Familien**" (Generation Index of the Old Cape Families) which was published in three volumes in 1893-4. This is an excellent reference book but should be checked with original or other sources where possible as it has some mistakes. Another useful genealogical work is "**Personalialia of the Germans at the Cape, 1652-1806**" by Dr. J. Hoge, which was published as the 1946 issue of the "**Archives Year Book for South African History**." This publication attempts to give a complete list of the Germans and Swiss who came to the Cape in the service of the Dutch East India Co. during the period 1652 till 1806. It lists as sources manuscripts in the Cape section of the Government Archives and Archives of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Other good sources are: "**The French Refugees at the Cape**" by Col. Graham Botha (1919); "**Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope**" in two vol., consisting of Requesten (Memorials) 1715-1806; "**De Afkomst der Boeren**" by Dr. H. J. Colenbrander contains a list of many of the early marriages of the settlers, with birthplaces of the wives—sometimes not otherwise obtainable "**The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa**" lists all the settlers of 1820 and gives their ages as of that year.

The histories and genealogies of some individual families have been compiled, some of them being: "**Genealogy Jacob Izaak de Villiers and his wife Johanna Margaretha Muller of Waltevreeden, Dist. of Paarl**" by D. F. Bosman; "**History of the Malan de Merindol**" compiled



by Henry Victor Malan (1836) and revised by James John Malan (1950); "**Record of the Caldecott Family of South Africa**"; "**Jan Van Riebeeck Zijn Voor-en Nageslacht**" (his ancestors and posterity) published 1952 by the Netherlands government gives many South African descendants of the leader of the first European Colony south of the tropic of Capricorn.

#### State Records

Laws requiring the registration of births, deaths and marriages were passed in Natal in 1868, in the Cape Province in 1895, in the Orange Free State and Transvaal in 1902. Prior to these dates it was optional with parents as to whether they had the births of their children registered or not. Survivors had the same option with the registration of deaths. The registration of marriages started some years before that of births and deaths in all the provinces except Natal. Births, marriage and death certificates may be obtained from the local registrar or from the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Dept. of Int. Pretoria, South Africa. Birth certificates are of little value to the genealogists of South Africa, however, as the information given on them is restricted by law to the name, place and date of birth of the registrant—the price is 2s 6d. Full birth certificates, giving the name, place and date of birth, also the names, ages, place of birth and marriage of parents, may be had only by applicants residing outside the Union of South Africa—the price being 5s. (s—Shilling, abt. 15 cents; d—penny, abt. 1½ cents)

The marriage certificate gives the names of each party, the date and place of marriage, the country of birth and the age of each. The death certificate gives the name, date and place of death, age at death and birthplace. In the case of children who died under 10 years of age, it also gives the names of the parents. The cost of a marriage certificate or death certificate is 2s 6d.

In the Union of South Africa they have what they call a "Death Notice" which is completed on the filing of a will or on the settlement of deceased estate. These are very valuable for genealogists as they list, when properly executed, the following information: name, age, birthplace, date and place of death, names of spouse, parents and children. The law requires that all estates over ten pounds sterling be probated, also that all wills of estates under that amount be filed

with the Master of the Supreme Court. The charge made for a certified copy of a Death Notice is 6s 6d. If the complete will is wanted, write for cost. Cape Province wills and Deceased Estate records (Death Notices) from 1689 to 1833 are kept in the Union Archives and from 1834 to date in the Master's Office of the Supreme Court—the address of both is Queen Victoria Street, Capetown, C. P. South Africa. In Natal the Master of the Supreme Court has wills dating back to 1852 and Deceased Estates from 1872 to date — the address is Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa. Deceased Estate records in the Master's Office in the Orange Free State started in 1850 — the address is Bloemfontein, OFS, South Africa. The address of the Master's Office in the Transvaal is Pretoria, Tvl., South Africa. Their records start in 1872.

It must be remembered that sometimes estates are settled many years after death occurred and that most of the estates are indexed according to the year they are filed. Also, none of the public record offices have facilities for doing research, making it necessary to use care in giving information as to what is wanted and what year it may be found when asking for certificates. In the case of birth certificates, the date and place of birth must be given, also the names of parents. If the record is not found in that year, an additional charge of 2s 6d is made for searching the year before and the year following the one given, but no longer search than for the three years will be made on one application.

#### Church Records

The church records in the Archives of the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduits-Hervormde of Gereformeerde Kerk, claiming 85% of the membership of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa) are of great value to historical and genealogical researchers. They have baptism and other records dating back to 1665 and it has been the aim of the church to gather all their church records up to about 1875 to this repository. However, some of the local churches still have their records from inception and, of course, inquiries on recent records must also be made locally. Baptism Certificates may be had for 2s 6d, membership certificates for 2s 6d, and marriage certificates for 6s 6d. Address inquiries to Dutch Reformed Church Archives, 44 Queen Victoria Street, Capetown, C. P., South Africa, or to locality where your

people came from.

The records of other churches are kept mostly in the local churches and inquiries should be directed to them.

The Union Archives at Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein and Capetown, though not staffed sufficiently to do research, have many wonderful old records which are veritable "gold mines." In some cases the old church records have been removed to the State Archives as in Pietermaritzburg where they have bap-

tismal and marriage records kept by the "Predikants" as they crossed the plains with the Voortrekkers. Also the Marriage Register—1837 to 1912 of the Dutch Reformed Church of that locality.

The South African Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with headquarters at "Cumorah" Main Rd., Mowbray, C. P., South Africa, has a card index file of about 15,000 names which is growing continually as members in South Africa send in all information on their personal lines.

## Sweden

### Research In Sweden

The primary source of genealogical information in Sweden, as elsewhere, is the church record. These records are recognized to be among the best in Europe. If your ancestors whose information you want lived within the past century their records would be in the church of the community in which they lived. If the desired data is older than that then the search should be conducted in the **landsarkiv** in that particular section of the country.

The major archive in Sweden is **Riksarkivet**, located in Stockholm and housing most of the material of national importance. Besides that there are five main provincial archives, known as **landsarkiven**, serving the various sections of the country. They are located at Härnösand in the province of Ångermanland on the Gulf of Bothnia; at Uppsala in Uppland, the seat of the Archbishop of the Swedish Lutheran church; at Gothenburg (Göteborg) on the west coast; at Vadstena in the province of Östergötland, a short distance south-west of Motala on the east coast of the large lake Vättern, and at Lund in the province of Skåne, a short distance north-east of Malmö, Sweden's third largest city.

As mentioned previously, the most important source of genealogical information is the church which your ancestors attended in their home community. Since there are more than 2,550 of these local churches in Sweden, you recognize the necessity of your knowing the correct name and locality of the church in which you are interested. Since there is a repetition of names of localities and churches, you should know in which län

or province it is located. Just the name of the province is not enough. This information is necessary for you to have whether you hire a professional genealogist to do the work for you, or you search the available Swedish microfilms yourself.

It is very rare to find Swedish records earlier than 1686 although some have been found as early as 1610. If your lines run into those of more important families you may find them much earlier.

Among the different records that may be found in most churches Male Baptisms, Female Baptisms, Male Confirmations, Female Confirmations, Marriages, Incoming Members, Outgoing Members, Visitations (*Husförhörslängder*), Male Deaths, Female Deaths, and General Index.

Marriage banns are recorded in the church of the bride.

Papers filed in the District Court (*Häradsrätten*) are also important records for the genealogical researcher. Among available records in these offices are the Inventories (*lösöreförteckning*), Wills (testamentar), census records (*mantalslängder*), and public records of land (*jordböckerna*).

One of the bugaboos to the novice researcher of Swedish genealogy is the patronymic system in vogue in Sweden until about 1890. Patronymics were used in many other sections of the world. Patronymic indicates a name derived from the father or ancestors. Here are examples of patronymics from different parts of the world: **Tydides**, the son of Tydeus; **Pelides**, the son of Pelius; **Fitzwilliam**, the son of William; **Williamson**, the son of William; **Pavlovitch**, the son of Paul; **MacDonald**, the son of Donald. The

Swedish patronymics are derived by adding the ending **son** to the father's given name. For instance the sons of a man

named Peter Hansson would have as their surname **Petersson**, while his girls would be **Petersdotter** or daughter.

**Administrative Districts (Counties) of Sweden (Sverige) are called Län as follows:**

Län (County)	Map Index	Administrative Center	Landskap (Province)
1 Malmöhus	E2	Malmö	Skåne
2 Kristianstad	E2	Kristianstad	Skåne
3 Blekinge	E2	Karlskrona	Blekinge
4 Kronoberg	E2	Växjö	Småland
5 Halland	E2	Halmstad	Halland
6 Jönköping	E2	Jönköping	Småland
7 Kalmar	E2	Kalmar	Småland
8 Gotland	E3	Visby	Gotland
9 Älvsborg	D2	Vänersborg	Västergötland
10 Göteborg och Bohus	D2	Göteborg	Bohuslän
11 Skaraborg	D2	Mariestad	Västergötland
12 Östergötland	D2	Linköping	Östergötland
13 Södermanland	D2	Nyköping	Södermanland
14 Örebro	D2	Örebro	Närke
15 Värmland	D2	Karlstad	Värmland
16 Västmanland	D2	Västerås	Västermanland
17 Stockholm	D3	*Stockholm	Södermanland
18 Uppsala	D3	Uppsala	Uppland
19 Kopparberg	D2	Falun	Dalarna
20 Gävleborg	C2	Gävle	Gästrikland
21 Jämtland	C2	Östersund	Jämtland
22 Västernorrland	C3	Härnösand	Ångermanland
23 Västerbotten	B3	Umeå	Västerbotten
24 Norrbotten	B3	Luleå	Norrbotten
25 City of Stockholm	D3		

See Map Page 182

## Switzerland

### Capital, Bern

Switzerland, anciently known as Helvetia, covers an area about half as large as South Carolina, and into that little space is crowded a population twice that of South Carolina plus half a million. The population 4,700,297, as compared to South Carolina's 2,117, 027. Switzerland is surrounded by France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Languages represented are German, French, Italian, and Romansch.

Switzerland consists of twenty-two states or cantons which form the Swiss Republic. For administrative purposes three cantons, Appenzell, Basel, and Unterwalden, have been divided into two districts each. The cantons are Aargau, Appenzell, Basselland, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Luzern, Neuchatel, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino, Unterwalden, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, and Zurich.

Among the available genealogical sources are the church or parish registers, the baptismal, the confirmation, the marriage, and the death books. The confirmation books contain the names and records of the fifteen-year-old boys and girls who have prepared themselves in special study groups under the direction of the minister prior to their participation for the first time in the Lord's Supper. Among the non-church records are the Burger Rodel (Citizen Roll) in which is recorded the name of each citizen, together with his parents' and grandparents' names, and the Zivilstandsam (civilian position), containing about the same information.

Of the many European nationalities represented in Utah, none has been more consistent and energetic in their research activities than have the Swiss.

# Cantons of Switzerland



As a result voluminous records have been filed with the Genealogical Society of Utah. For instance, one woman has over the years gathered more than 60,000 names of ancestors, all of whom have been thoroughly identified. Several records go back as far as 1520.

People of Swiss descent, regardless of their present residence, may do well to confer with the Genealogical Society of Utah, 80 North Main Street, Salt Lake City 1, Utah, about their research activities before engaging a professional researcher.

## Wales

For nearly five hundred years England and Wales have been one country. The Welsh government affairs have been conducted in London just as those of England. In everything else the two peoples are entirely different. The Welsh, or Cymry, have their own traditions, history, language, literature, and songs.

"English and Welsh records were compiled under the same conditions and laws," says David E. Gardner, an untiring Utah student and teacher of genealogy. "This means that parish registers, probate court wills and administrations, and civil registering of vital statistics (since 1837), taxing, militia records, and overseeng of the poor and highways were practically the same."

Mr. Gardner explains that the language is so difficult that names of days, months, and counties often are mistaken for places of birth. Spelling of names is not always uniform. To add to the difficulty of interpreting the old records, some of the parish vicars or ministers have interchanged Latin and English.

Since many of the surnames were taken from the place of residence, you will find many families with the same

name who are unrelated.

The patronymics (father's name) changed with each generation just as in the Scandinavian countries. Until 1850 these changes were common in all families. So, for instance, John son Philip Thomas, is the same as John ap Philip Thomas, which becomes John Philip, or David ab Evan Hugh, becomes David Evan or David Bevan.

The only legal form of marriage from 1754 to 1837 was by the parish minister. If births and burials are not found in parish register, search non-parbchial registers, many of which, prior to 1837, are at Somerset House.

Because of the changes of names and frequency of common names, wills may give the only real identification.

Wills and administrations are grouped into four probate courts: (1) Llandaff (South Wales and Monmouth); (2) St. David's (West Wales); (3) Bangor (Central and Northwest Wales); (4) St. Asaph (Northwest Wales). All names in the records are indexed under the first given name.

Unless the researcher is well acquainted with the Welsh language, it may be to his advantage to employ a Welsh professional researcher.

### Counties of Wales

Name	Abbreviation	Map Index	County Town
Anglesey	Ang.	C5	Beaurnares
Brecknockshire	Brec.	D7	Brecknock or Brecon
Caernarvonshire (Carnarvon)	Caern.	C6	Caernarvon
Cardiganshire	Card.	C7	Cardigan
Carmarthenshire	Carm.	C7	Carmarthen
Denbighshire	Denb.	D5	Denbigh
Flintshire	Flint.	D5	Flint
Glamorganshire	Glam.	D8	Cardiff
Merionethshire	Meri.	D6	Dolgelly
Montgomeryshire	Mont.	D6	Montgomery
Pembrokeshire	Pemb.	C7	Pembroke
Radnorshire	Rad.	D7	New Radnor

## THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER

A quarterly magazine now in its eleventh year, has aided thousands of people all over the world. It is dedicated to helping more people find more genealogy. It is not confined to any particular section of the country but serves people in every state and many foreign countries. It is edited and published by the same concern publishing this book, THE EVERTON PUBLISHERS, 526 North Main Street, Logan, Utah.

Three of the four yearly issues contain not less than twenty pages, eight-and-a-half by eleven inches. The September issue contains from sixty to a hundred pages. The March issue contains a listing of family associations in the United States with the name and address of the president, and some-times the secretary, of the organization. The June issue contains the addresses of genealogical societies and libraries in the various states. In each March, June and December issue is a "Question Box" in each one of which generally about sixty or seventy-five researchers ask for information on about two hundred fifty or three hundred different families on which they are working.

The easiest way in which to find relatives is to check your family names in "The Genealogists' Exchange" in the various September issues, which are known as the Annual Exchange Editions, locate the name and address of the registrant or registrants and write them about your problems. These Annual Exchange Editions have been published since 1950.

Hundreds of researchers have extended their pedigrees many generations by utilizing the facilities offered in THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. It is the most widely read genealogical magazine published. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year; \$3.75 for two years, and \$5.00 for three years, paid in advance. Single copies can be obtained at 50 cents each, with the exception of the Annual Exchange Editions, the September numbers, which are one dollar each.

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