

and *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690–1820* (Clarence S. Brigham) are other sources which may be located in the reference departments of public or university libraries. In addition, there are published abstracts which specialize in certain types of information gleaned from newspapers, such as marriage or death notices.

Runaway slave notices contain a variety of information. The advertisements may mention the slave's name, age, physical description, residence, former owner, and any unusual characteristics which could be useful in identifying the slave, such as the type of work the slave performed. Slave owners placed notices in newspapers located in the geographic areas in which they lived or, if necessary, areas to which they thought their slaves may have run. Sheriffs also published accounts that indicated when a nonwhite had been committed to jail as a runaway slave. In some cases these nonwhites claimed to be free.

These examples illustrate the nature of runaway slave notices: In Illinois, a "negro man, who calls his name Jack," reported that he belonged to Duncan Steward who was "of or near New Orleans" (Tregillis 1988, 76). In 1810 James Norris offered a reward for the return of his bondsman James, aged thirty-five years, who had run away from Smith County, Tennessee. The slave was "African by birth," and his wife was named Rachael (Eddleman 1988, 131). In 1781, two Negroes, Paris and Anthony, fled from their master in Charleston. Their owner indicated that they had been seen in the town of Savannah, Georgia, where they hired themselves out and passed for free. The advertisements also provided physical descriptions of each man (Windley 1983, 4: 92–93). In Albemarle County, Virginia, Philip Thurmond, Sr., feared that his slave Ben, formerly owned by George Thomas of Hanover County, either returned to that county or boarded a vessel. Lovick Jones of North Carolina advertised that his slave Sam, previously owned by Henry Chew, "may attempt to get to Virginia or Maryland, as he has Sisters and Brothers there." Jones also described Sam and the clothes he wore when he left (Windley 1983, 1: 86, 447). Cyrus, a slave of John Lloyd of present-day Connecticut, ran away in 1761. Lloyd described the slave and the clothes he took with him, and reported that Cyrus was a butcher who spoke English and some French (Smith and Wojtowicz 1989, 53).

Registrations of free people of color were sometimes published in newspapers. The lists may show the individual's name, age, height, racial composition, place of birth, and length of residence in the area. Pre-1850 lists are especially important as they may contain the type of information that would not appear in census records before 1850 for persons of any race. In 1819, for instance,

John Coleman, a thirty-five year old carpenter from Virginia who resided in Augusta, Georgia, had been in the state for six years (Nordmann 1989, 295–296). In 1830, John Williams, a mulatto born in Virginia, forty-three years of age, was a thirteen-year resident of Mobile (*Mobile Commercial Register*, May 15, 1830).

Researchers are urged to read the many columns of legal notices that appear in newspapers. Legal newspapers are also available which carry similar information. Columns may contain data pertaining to land sales, probate, divorce proceedings; tax lists; names of property holders (with descriptions and locations of the property) who did not pay their taxes; or other legal items. Note that editors did not always identify people by race.

In 1830 the names of a free Negro's estate executors appeared in one notice that also listed the date of death. Letters of administration for the estate of another free nonwhite were granted by the judge of the probate court although the notice did not contain any other genealogical information. The executors representing the estate of another free man of color notified the public that his real property would be sold. The location of the property was listed.

Nonwhites placed advertisements to help locate displaced family members or even missing or stolen property. Advertisements in *The Colored Tennessean*, a newspaper run by African Americans and published for only two years (1865–1867), may show the missing person's name and location of a former master, last known residence, age, or other relevant information. For instance, in 1865 Levy Done of Nashville was looking for his mother, Kissy Done, whom he last saw in 1862. Samuel Dove of Utica, New York, wanted to locate his mother, his three sisters, and a brother. George Dove, their former owner, resided in Rockingham County, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Samuel Williams of Nashville desired to find his mother, Sylvia Williams. Their former owner was James Maxwell, a resident of Augusta, Georgia. Previous to Maxwell, Sylvia had been the property of Dr. DeGarr. The notice also indicated that Henry Williams, father of Samuel, resided in Liberia (Craighead 1991, 167–168). In Mobile, a free nonwhite offered a reward not only for the return of his mule but also for the apprehension of the thief.

Advertising one's business was another way African Americans used local newspapers. In South Carolina, a prominent free man of color began to advertise his cotton gin firm in 1817 and probably did so continuously until the Civil War. However, none of the notices ever mentioned his racial background.

Newspapers published lists of letters left in the post office. Among the names which appeared in Mobile papers were nonwhites who were sometimes identified as

such. In the *Mobile Commercial Register*, for instance, one list contained the name Addison Lewis, "colored man." Under the heading "French Letters" appeared Zenon Chastang, although his ethnic background was not given (October 3, 1826). Several issues carried the name of Registe Bernody, another free nonwhite (April 7, 1823; January 6, 1826; June 3, 1829; March 5, 1830). These two men are probably the same two men (with variations in the spelling of their names) discussed earlier in "Court Records."

Lists of marriages, births, and deaths were also published by the press. For older newspapers, a page-by-page search is recommended as these lists may appear anywhere. After a certain time, editors generally placed the notices in the same location or section. Searching for obituaries by examining the column heading may be misleading unless the complete article is read. The amount of data in an obituary or death notice may vary. Researchers are urged to look for an obituary, for example, several days or even weeks after the date of death. Society columns may also contain information on births, deaths, weddings, etc.

Examples illustrate the type of information that appeared in the press. In 1858 an Illinois newspaper reported that a marriage license had been issued to the "colored" couple Charley Weathers and Van King. On July 24, 1841, Sophia, daughter of John Thomas of Sumter County, Alabama, married J. D. Pollard of Mobile, both free people of color (*Mobile Daily Register and Patriot*, August, 1841). In 1850, Henry Brooks and Catherine Stassbury, both "colored," were married by Edmond Douglass at St. Michael Street Church (*Mobile Daily Advertiser*, August 8, 1850). "Grandma Coleman," who died in Macomb, Illinois, was buried in the city cemetery of Macon, Missouri, where her son James Coleman resided (Mears 1988, 210). Mrs. Nellie Houston, believed to be over one hundred years old, died at her home in Macon where she was a member of the Colored Baptist Church. She was survived by several children, including Babe Houston of Macon (Mears 1988, 231). A Mobile editor reported the death of Pierre Chastang, a former slave who was "so remarkable a man in many respects, that a brief sketch of his life, will, we are sure, interest many of our readers, and, perhaps, have a beneficial influence upon his own caste" (*Alabama Planter*, August 8, 1848). The notice listed the names of his former owners as well as his accomplishments. "No person in this community, white or black," the editor opined, "was ever more highly esteemed and respected, and no one in his sphere has been a more conspicuous, honest, benevolent and upright man" (ibid.).

Crimes committed by and against nonwhites also received the attention of local newspapers. In Maryland,

a mulatto named Roger was executed for "breaking open the store of James Weems, senior" (Green 1989, 271). Ursin August, a free man of color in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, was sentenced for two years for stealing hogs (*Opelousa Courier*, December 12, 1857). In Mobile, the court released a white woman who allegedly struck a free woman of color, and the mayor fined a white man for abusing a free nonwhite woman.

### Passenger Ship Lists

Several types of records document the arrival of passengers at American ports. Those which might be useful for African Americans include customs passenger lists and immigration passenger lists, many of which are available at the National Archives. The records are either original lists, copies and abstracts, or transcripts. Many of the records have been microfilmed and are available through commercial lending programs or at a large public library housing a genealogical collection.

There are limitations to the files. The majority of passenger arrival records cover the period between 1820 and 1945, and those before 1819 are mainly cargo manifests or baggage lists that also offer passengers' names. Most of the registers pertain to Atlantic or Gulf ports, and the National Archives does not have lists for every possible port where an individual may have disembarked. As with any other record, the handwriting may be difficult to read.

Indexes to many of the passenger lists are available. The indexes may contain the name of the passenger, age, nationality, last permanent residence, destination, port of entry, name of vessel, date, occupation, sex, and other relevant genealogical information. The indexes, however, are not complete; and transcription errors are possible. To facilitate the search, some naturalization records, especially those of the twentieth century, may show the name of the port, the date of arrival, and the ship's name.

Customs passenger documents may be in the form of original lists, copies and abstracts, or transcripts from the U.S. Department of State. Original registers are available for only a few ports, and some have been microfilmed. The lists generally cover the period from 1820 to 1902. These papers were prepared aboard ship, and they may show, for example, the name of the vessel, master, port of embarkation and arrival, and the passenger's name, occupation, age, and country of origin. Passengers may have included immigrants, U.S. citizens, or tourists. Copies and abstracts of original lists date from 1820 to 1905 and were made by the customs collectors. Copies and abstracts contain information similar to that found in the original lists. Transcripts from the State Department were evidently compiled from copies or abstracts sent to them by customs collectors. Some of the same categories of

information found in the other forms also appear in the transcripts.

The National Archives has microfilm copies of immigration passenger lists that begin in 1883 for the port of Philadelphia. The records of the other thirty-five ports date to the 1940s.

By 1893 federal forms may have included the names of master, vessel, and ports of arrival and embarkation; and the passenger's name, age, occupation, marital status, last residence, and nationality. If the individual was joining a family member already in the U.S., that relative's name and address would be listed as well as his or her relationship to the individual. From 1903 to 1907, several revisions were made to the form, including the designation of one's race. The records contain names of immigrants, visitors, and American citizens coming home from abroad. The documents are arranged by port and therein chronologically. Microfilmed card indexes are available for some of them. There is a restriction period of fifty years before the indexes and records of a specific year are available for inspection by the general public.

A few examples illustrate the content of index records and passenger lists. One index card from the *Index to New Orleans Passenger Lists* (Series T618, Roll 4, 1900–1952) shows that John Brown, whose race was marked as African, arrived in that port in 1913. His birthplace (Kingston, Jamaica), last permanent residence (Celon, Panama), age (nineteen years), and destination (New Orleans) was recorded. He was to join Mary Brown in New Orleans, but their relationship was not explained. John's height and hair and eye colors were also listed. In 1920, according to the same index, another John Brown arrived in New Orleans. His age (twenty-seven years), occupation (marine fireman), race (African, black), nationality (Barbados, British West Indies), last permanent residence (Bridgetown, Barbados), destination (New Orleans), complexion (black), and color of hair and eyes (black, brown) were shown on the card. On September 23, 1900, several nonwhites arrived at the port of New York from Barbados on board the ship *Hevelius*, including Joseph Dummett, a blacksmith, who was going to join his brother. His age (twenty-five years), marital status (single), final destination (New York), brother's name (William Dummett), and address (1455 Broadway) were also listed. This was the first time that Joseph had been in the United States. Other details are provided (*List of Alien Immigrants, Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1897–1942*, Series T715, Roll 150).

It would appear that for the majority of researchers tracing the lives of African Americans (especially those transported as slaves), passenger lists would not be as useful as other standard genealogical records, such as

censuses. As will be shown in the section below, "Naturalization Records," at the turn of this century relatively few blacks in the United States could claim that one or both parents were of foreign birth.

### Naturalization Records

Naturalization occurs when one is allowed to become a citizen of a country. With the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, black Americans secured rights of citizenship. As late as 1910, relatively few African Americans were foreign born, and thus, few at that time could have been naturalized. In that year, about one half of one percent of the total African American population in the United States was foreign born. The total black population for the same year was about 9.8 million and so only about 40,000 were born outside the United States. Seventy percent of that number resided in the North, about 25 percent in the South. Thus, by 1910, relatively few nonwhites could have been naturalized (or probably could have appeared in passenger lists). It would seem that unless researchers of African Americans had good reason to believe that an ancestor was foreign born and still lived in 1868, time would be better spent checking other sources rather than searching through naturalization (or passenger) lists. However, these records do contain some references to nonwhites.

The naturalization process has undergone several changes. Before 1906, an individual could be naturalized in any court of record. Naturalization papers may be found in local, county, state, or federal courts; historical societies; state archives; or the National Archives. Researchers should first check with the courts or archives in the area where their ancestors resided. Some of these records have been microfilmed and are available through the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Others have been published by various compilers.

In 1906 Congress established the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (in 1933, its name was changed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service) to regulate the naturalization process. Thus, records created since 1906 may be located in federal courthouses, the National Archives, or its regional archives.

Naturalization records may consist of declarations of intention or intent and petitions as well as records of naturalization. Intent papers show that an applicant renounced allegiance to a foreign government and intended to become a U.S. citizen. Prior to 1906, these intent files may show the date, and the applicant's name, country of origin, and residence. The amount of information varies by location. After 1906, the form provided more details, offering the applicant's name, date and place of birth, occupation, residence, marital status, names and birthplaces of children, and ports of embarkation and arrival.

In some instances, such as in St. Louis, the Works Progress Administration prepared a card file index to the records that appeared in various St. Louis courts prior to 1906. In other locations, the researcher should check indexes that may appear at the front or back of the court books.

People formally applied for citizenship by filing a petition of naturalization after declaring their intention to become U.S. citizens and fulfilling residency requirements. Before 1906 petitions may contain a person's name, occupation, residence, dates of birth and arrival in the United States, and the port of entry. After 1906, an individual's name, occupation, date and place of birth, marital status; names and birthplaces of children; ports of embarkation and arrival; and other information may have been noted.

Naturalization depositions are statements by witnesses who supported an applicant's petition. The files show the applicant's length of residence in a certain place, and other information pertinent to the case.

Documents which show the granting of citizenship are records of naturalization and oaths of allegiance. Court minute books contain many early naturalizations. Certificates were used later and are arranged chronologically in bound volumes that have surname indexes.

In 1868 for example, ten nonwhites filed declarations of intention to become naturalized citizens. In addition to listing their place of origin, Africa, the records also listed their ages and length of residence in the United States. Among those who expressed their desire to become naturalized were Cudjo Lewis and Ossa Kibbe, both twenty-one years old and ten-year residents of the United States. Eight of the ten arrived in 1858 aboard the slave ship *Clotilde*, and later resided near Mobile (Mobile, Alabama Circuit Court Records, "City Court Minute Book, No. 8, 1868-1871," pages 44, 46-57, 73-75, University of South Alabama Archives; King and Barlow 1986).

Searching for an ancestor's homeland is not an easy task. Locating a document that identifies the place of origin is something that researchers of all races hope to accomplish. Naturalization records can provide that information. To facilitate the search, other sources, such as the census, can be used to determine whether an ancestor was naturalized. When and where an ancestor arrived in the country may help determine the location of naturalization.

### Other Types of Records

Numerous other sources may contain information on African Americans. These include, but are not limited to, records of private organizations, orphanages and asylums, banks, and schools; voter lists; city directories; local histories; employment and Social Security records;

"Who's Who" publications; oral histories; hospital registers; tax lists; and coroner's inquests. In some instances, these files may be used to trace people who may have been in an area for a limited time and may not be located in censuses. Also, in the absence of 1890 census records, some other records from 1890 to 1900 may help locate individuals.

Some of these records may be indexed. Others are simply lists of names (with other data) arranged alphabetically or chronologically. Not all sources identify individuals by race. These documents may be located in archives, libraries, historical societies, museums, government buildings, or in the agencies that generated them. Some organizations or institutions may have been exclusively for nonwhites, and city directories may help determine during what particular period of time they were operating.

Some **hospital records** are available to the public, and others are confidential. Among those that are accessible to the researcher are registers that may show a patient's name, age, race, place of birth, marital status, occupation, date of admission, diagnosis, place of residence, length of residence in the city, and date of death. For instance, according to the "Register of Patients, City Hospital #1, Female Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, April 1, 1886—March 31, 1893" register numbers 1638 and 1642, Code Y 3240, Cabinet T, Drawer 6, Row 5 at the City of St. Louis Archival Library, St. Louis City Hall, on January 17, 1893, Julia Porter, a twenty-four year old nonwhite servant from Mississippi, was admitted to the Female Hospital in St. Louis and suffered from phthisis pulmonalis. She was married, had been in the city for only one year, and died two days after she was admitted. She resided at 1545 South 2nd Street. City directories could be searched for the name of her husband, or newspapers could be searched for an obituary. On January 19, 1893, Matty Williams, a forty-four year old African-American "washwoman" from Mississippi, was admitted to the same hospital. She was a widow, had been in the city for three years, and was treated for malaria and released on February 11, 1893. A different register ("Index to Patients' Registers and Register, 1927-1929 and Mortuary Records, Female Hospital, 1900-1912, St. Louis Hospital #1" Code Y 3270, Cabinet T, Drawer 7, Row 2) from the same institution contained death records which provided the deceased's name, date of death, date and place of birth, cause of death, date and place of burial; and the birthplaces of the individual's parents. In Mobile, Alabama, "Hospital Reports, 1843" show that "Cheeseman," a free nonwhite, was a forty-five year old shoemaker. The document also provided a clue as to his economic status in the community: his name appeared under the heading "list of paupers or vagrants" (City of

Mobile Municipal Archives, Box 5, Envelope 7, Folder 4, Documents 63–64, 67).

**School records** document the educational activities of African Americans. School board minutes may describe the administrative affairs of nonwhite schools and mention specific individuals associated with the schools. Such was the case in Mobile with the school established for Creoles of color. In St. Louis County, an enumeration was taken in 1876 for whites and nonwhites; it showed names and ages, each race in a separate section. For instance, William, John, Gibson, Joseph, and Nelson Taylor, ranging in age from eight to nineteen, and Jane, Mary, Eliza, and Annie Switzler, ranging in age from seven to sixteen, were recorded (Adams 1870). From September, 1928, to June, 1932, Harold Washington, African American and former mayor of Chicago, attended St. Benedict's Moor School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. St. Benedict's records provided his address, date of birth, general health, and parents' names and address. The Milwaukee school also showed that he had previously attended a public school in Chicago (Brasfield, *The Ancestry of Mayor Harold Washington*, 29). Yearbooks and alumni directories are other possible sources of information.

**Biographical sources** contain genealogical information. Biographical directories for African Americans began in 1915 with *Who's Who of the Colored Race* (Frank Lincoln Mather). Names are listed alphabetically. Sample entries: William C. Chance, born on November 14, 1880, in Martin County, North Carolina, the son of William V. Chance, was reared by his grandparents, Bryant and Pennie Chance. The names of the schools that he attended are also listed. On May 28, 1914, he married Evelyn Darlin Payton of Washington, North Carolina. The next year William Chance was president of Parmele Industrial Institute in Parmele, North Carolina. His political and religious affiliations are also shown. *Who's Who among Black [or African] Americans* (Phelps) provides similar information. The researcher may also want to consult *Black Biographical Dictionaries, 1790–1950*; *Black Biography, 1790–1950* (Burkett, Burkett, and Gates); *Black Biographical Sources* (Ball); *Who's Who in Colored America; Biography and Genealogy Master Index* (McNeil); and *Black Women in America* (Hine).

Family historians may also use **employment records**. The Social Security Administration began in 1934, and the records are restricted, but applications for Social Security account numbers may show the person's address, date and place of birth; parents' names; employer's name and address when the applicant applied for the number; and signature. To obtain a copy of application form SS-5, proof of death (death certificate) and a Social Security number are required. (See "Public and Private

Organizations" in Part II for more information). A Social Security Death Index is available on CD-ROM through the Family History Library, as well as at many local Social Security offices. The index gives basic data including name, place and date of death, and Social Security number. Several different types of railroad employee records, such as those of the *Railroad Retirement Board* (the Board, located in Chicago, houses records of anyone who received a pension from a railroad) and those maintained by the particular railroads, contain genealogical information. Some of the latter documents may be located in museums or historical societies, including those of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which are housed at the Chicago Historical Society. Before the Civil War some free nonwhites found employment in maritime trade and navigation while others apprenticed themselves to learn trades, such as blacksmithing. County court records often contain apprenticeship contracts.

Free nonwhites formed their own **civic, social, and fraternal organizations**, especially in the South. In Charleston, for example, the Brown Fellowship Society, which was restricted to mulattoes, limited its membership to fifty. The Humane Brotherhood was formed by free black men, and membership was limited to thirty-five. Both clubs assisted their own members, who, for example, were too ill to work or could not afford to pay funeral and burial expenses. In Mobile, Creoles of color operated a fire company. Their activities were documented in club minutes, the local press, and city government records.

**Orphanages** were established to help orphaned or abandoned children and were run by state and local governments, religious organizations, or private groups. Officials may have recorded the name of the child, age at the time of commitment, dates of commitment and release, reason for the commitment, disposition of the child after being released, and miscellaneous remarks. Locating the records may present a problem, but researchers are encouraged to check historical societies, archives, or agencies that currently operate such institutions. Perhaps, as in St. Louis (Greenwood in *Saint Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 1991/1993), someone has eased the task and published an account in a local genealogical journal that provides the location of the records. City directories usually list names of orphanages or asylums.

In St. Louis, for example, on August 3, 1854, Thomas Jefferson, "colored," age fourteen years, was committed to the House of Refuge for incorrigibility. He was released the same day and sent to the city workhouse. On September 28, 1855, William Johnson, also "colored," age thirteen years, entered the same institution, but for a different reason: larceny. Johnson was released on October 4, 1855, and also transferred to the city workhouse. The journal did not indicate whether they were

free or slaves. In 1888 the St. Louis Colored Orphan's Home was organized to help orphaned and neglected African-American children. In 1946, it was renamed the Annie Malone Children's Home. At least one other asylum served the black community in St. Louis. Other communities had similar homes for nonwhites.

**City or county directories** are another valuable source, especially for the period around 1890 when most federal census records are not available. The books, located in libraries or historical societies, provide the names of individuals, organizations, institutions, churches, or cemeteries. The directories also contain advertisements and useful information concerning the community. Researchers are urged to check all possible variations in the spelling of a name to find an ancestor. It is best to search directories for several years beyond the last located entry, as names sometimes were not listed every year. Information may include the person's name, address, race, occupation, employer's name, and marital status. A list of abbreviations is usually included at the front of the book and should be read to facilitate interpreting the data. Inclusion of nonwhites in city directories was often erratic. Property owners or boarders with a trade were more likely to be included. The higher on the socioeconomic ladder an African American was, the more likely he or she would be listed in a directory.

City directories may be used in conjunction with other sources. For instance, if census indexes are not available, or if, as in the case of the 1880 Soundex, not all families were entered, data in city directories may help locate the appropriate household in census records. The researcher should locate the address in a directory closest to the census year and then determine the ward number for that address. Some books provide maps with ward boundaries, and others include street directories that help pinpoint the ward number. If the ward number has been ascertained, the researcher can then check census records for the same ward. City directories may be used to determine an approximate year of death. For example, a man's name may have been located in one year, but the following year his wife's name may include the designation *widow*. These volumes are also helpful in determining the location of church records. For instance, civil marriage records may provide the name of the clergy member but not the name of the church. City directories may show the names of the clergy member and the church where the ceremony was performed. Church records can then be checked for further details.

Examples illustrate the information provided in directories: In St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1898, Louis Ellsworth, a barber, resided at 1702 Howard; Robert Ellis worked at the Columbia Foundry and Machine Company; and Mary Emery, a "domestic," lived at 1020 Charles

(1898 *Directory of St. Joseph* . . . 1898, 262–263). In Quincy, Illinois, John J. Gunn, a cook who worked at Ellis Restaurant, resided with his family at 711 North Ninth; and Mrs. Anna Steele, widow of Samuel Steele, resided with her family at 818 North Eighth. The individuals in St. Joseph and Quincy were identified as "colored" (*Stone's Quincy, Illinois City Directory* . . . 1898, 238–534). In Mobile, free Negro barbers advertised their services. Elam Page, a barber, informed readers that he was a "hair cutter, wig dresser, hair curler & shaver." In addition, he offered for sale numerous items, including "soaps of various kinds, razors, and razor straps" (*Mobile Directory of Strangers' Guide* . . . 1839, 20). In a full page advertisement, George McBride indicated that he could accommodate his customers "all hours, day or night, either at his shop or their private residences" (*Mobile Directory or Strangers' Guide* . . . 1839, 104).

Researchers should not ignore **voting rolls**. In Louisiana free people of color did vote "when politically expedient," and in North Carolina and Tennessee they were allowed to vote until the 1830s (Gary B. Mills, *Tracing Free People of Color* . . . 1990, 272). Efforts to disfranchise nonwhites after the Civil War have been well documented and need not be mentioned here. Some canceled voter affidavits are available and may show, for instance, the individual's name, race, address, occupation, and date of birth. In 1938, Robert James Johnson, a colored laborer born on September 3, 1907, resided in St. Louis on LaBaume Street (City of St. Louis, Missouri, "Cancelled Voter Affidavit Cards," Code DA 424–425, Cabinet X, Drawer 5, Row 4, St. Louis City Hall Archives).

**Tax rolls** are another valuable source. They may be used for a variety of purposes, such as a substitute for census records. Researchers are encouraged to examine laws governing tax rates to interpret the data. For example, in the antebellum period the rate for a poll tax on free people of color was sometimes twice that of whites. If free Negroes were not labeled as such, the higher rate may suggest the person's racial status.

Tax lists may be arranged alphabetically and may show an individual's name and property location, amount of tax, or value of real estate. The rolls may also provide the number and value of slaves or tax on other personal property. For instance, Virginia records that begin in 1782 provide names of white and free nonwhite heads of households over twenty-one years old, the numbers of slaves over and under sixteen years, and other data. Some early Virginia personal property tax lists (1782–1786) include a slave's first name, age by category, and the person who was to pay the tax.

For African Americans, tracing one's roots frequently begins with **oral history**. Stories are often

handed down from generation to generation, and the family historian tries to confirm these traditions through genealogical sources.

A few of the published oral histories or bibliographies of autobiographies that are available in public or university libraries demonstrate the value of this method of research. Among those that may be consulted are George P. Rawick's *The American Slave*; Belinda Hurmence's *Before Freedom*; Robert S. Starobin's *Blacks in Bondage*; Charles L. Perdue, Thomas E. Barden, and Robert K. Phillips' *Weevils in the Wheat*; Russell C. Brignano's *Black Americans in Autobiography*; and John W. Blassingame's *Slave Testimony*.

### Secondary Sources

Printed secondary sources usually refer to newspapers, periodicals, books, microfilm, and newsletters. They are important for several different reasons. First, they direct the researcher to actual records that can then be examined for accuracy and details. Also, by checking published accounts of records someone else has already discovered, the researcher may save endless hours duplicating the research. In some cases, original records may no longer be extant. Finally, researchers may not have access to original records or it is not possible for them to travel to the repositories where the records are housed. One of the fundamental weaknesses of secondary sources is that they may contain errors.

The subject of **newspapers** has been previously discussed. However, it should be noted that a number of historically black newspapers are available as well as guides to help the researcher locate them. Especially valuable are the following publications: Georgetta Merritt Campbell's *Extant Collections of Early Black Newspapers*; Neil E. Strache's *Black Periodicals and Newspapers*; Frankie Hutton's *The Early Black Press in America*; Donald M. Jacobs' *Antebellum Black Newspapers*; Warren Brown's *Check List of Negro Newspapers*; and North Carolina Central University's *Newspapers and Periodicals by and about Black People*. One of these guides might mention *The Colored Tennessean* (later *The Tennessean*) which was published from 1865 to 1867 and contains information on slavery and advertisements to help locate displaced persons.

Numerous **periodicals** are available to the family historian. These include historical or genealogical journals, quarterlies, or magazines; the scope can be national, state, or local. Their coverage varies, depending on their professional or scholarly status. Some may publish Bible, church, cemetery, county, military, funeral home, school, and organization records; census indexes; newspaper abstracts or indexes; deeds or bills of sale of slaves; cohabitation or impressment records; lists of free non-

whites; or manumission records. Periodicals accept articles dealing with sources, methodology, or family histories. Some periodicals contain a query section where members looking for information on their ancestors solicit help from other researchers. (Sometimes researchers may obtain information from individuals that might not be found in courthouses or archives. In addition, this approach might introduce the researcher to someone working on the same family, who might be willing to share the results of their research.) Recently published books are also reviewed in journals. Indexes to many of these periodicals are available at public, genealogical, or university libraries. Notable among these is *PERiodical Source Index* or *PERSI* (Clegg and Witcher).

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* has published excellent articles dealing with African-American genealogy. The bibliography section for this chapter lists many of them; and the researcher is encouraged to read them and to apply the same methods used by others in their work. The *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society* and the *Journal of Negro History* publish materials specifically oriented toward nonwhites. Magazines such as *The Genealogical Helper* and *Heritage Quest* cover a wide variety of topics of general interest to family historians.

**Newsletters** offer current information concerning the affairs of an organization and the events of other genealogical or historical groups. Genealogical and historical societies publish newsletters on a regular basis, often monthly or quarterly. They may provide noteworthy information on a member's activities or contributions to the field of genealogy, forthcoming conferences, queries, book reviews, computer programs, repositories, calendars of events, and family reunions. Newsletters may also contain brief articles and lists of library acquisitions.

**Historical or genealogical books** are valuable sources. The former place ancestors in proper historical perspective, and may show how national, state, or local events affected their lives. Some books may serve as guides for those who want to publish a family history or abstracts of records. Bibliographies in books help readers locate sources that might otherwise be overlooked.

Books are published on a variety of subjects that would interest the researcher. For instance, indexes to records; censuses; compiled genealogies; archival and library guides, including guides to African-American research; church, county, or family histories; directories; and biographies are only a few of the types of source that are available in public, genealogical, or university libraries. The researcher may consult *Bibliography of Sources for Black Family History in the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Department* (available at the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana), or the

guide to African-American genealogical research published by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, South Carolina.

Thus, secondary accounts play an important role in genealogical research. Identifying relevant books and articles should be one of every researcher's goals. These works may help one locate information about different types of sources or methods of research, or they may contain the one piece of data necessary to complete a family group sheet.

### Repositories

Family historians should become familiar with all types of repositories, including those at the local, state, and national level. Among these are university, public, and genealogical libraries; archives; historical or genealogical societies; and museums. The sources they house can be very useful to researchers looking for information on their ancestors. State archives or historical societies may contain records not available in other places, and they also have materials common to other libraries. Some city archives house governmental or other records. The city of St. Louis, for example, maintains a microfilm library that contains different types of documents, including tax rolls and voting and probate records, that may not be available at other locations. Each facility may contain primary and/or secondary sources, and guides to some of these facilities are available. For instance, the researcher may consult Debra L. Newman's *Black History* dealing with civilian records in the National Archives, or the catalog *Black Studies* (National Archives and Records Administration), which deals with National Archives microfilm records. Card catalogs, many of which are computerized, can be used to access the holdings of various repositories. One can search for specific authors, titles, or subjects. Reference librarians and archivists are available to provide assistance.

When starting research, repositories in the geographical region where ancestors resided as well as in the community where the family currently resides should be located and visited. Facilities in both areas may contain local and national sources. Librarians in the genealogy or local history section may be able to direct the researcher to other libraries, archives, or organizations that may provide further help.

Guides showing the location of each department or section in the library are one of the aides that such facilities have to offer. It is important to see what materials are available and how they are arranged in a particular repository. Books and periodicals may be arranged by one or more classification systems. In addition, manuscript collections may be arranged by county agency or organization; and some have inventories. Certain collec-

tions have sources that are specific to African Americans. For instance, in the Civil War files of the Dexter P. Tiffany Collection at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis are free Negro bonds that often include physical descriptions and occupations.

Researchers need to ask the right questions when visiting a library or other repository. In a university library, for example, it may be best to ask where the local history section or the microforms department is located. If the researcher were to ask where the genealogy section is located, the response might be that there is none. However, if the question is rephrased as stated above, one may be directed to several sections with useful information. On the other hand, while a good public library may have a separate section devoted to local history and genealogy; they may have another area for such microforms as censuses, newspapers, or county records. Researchers also should ask whether the library has a special collection dealing with African-American history or genealogy. Vertical files in some libraries or historical societies may contain newspaper clippings. These articles might otherwise be overlooked or not located if newspaper indexes are not available. The files may provide information concerning church or family histories, or other topics related to African-American history, such as slavery.

Certain repositories have important African-American sources; only a few will be mentioned herein. The Mississippi State Archives has an index to labor contracts that former Mississippi slaves entered into after the Civil War. The original documents are part of the records of the Freedmen's Bureau at the National Archives. The Amistad Research Center on the Tulane University campus in New Orleans, which specializes in the history of African Americans, houses original manuscripts, letters, family papers, organizational records, photographs, and other materials. The holdings of the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the libraries at Duke University and Louisiana State University contain many valuable antebellum resources, some of which have been microfilmed; and printed guides provide access to the records that deal with the purchase and sale of slaves, marriage and family life among slaves, and slave genealogies. The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, a branch of the New York Public Library, holds records from African-American churches.

Various repositories throughout the country maintain records created by anti-slavery organizations and their activities. Abolition society papers may show places of origins, ages, births, deaths, and marriages. Such documents are located in the Maryland Historical Society, the



Chicago Public Library, and the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

When beginning genealogical research, researchers should not expect to find one book that has all the answers concerning their family history, nor should they expect librarians to do the research. Librarians may suggest certain materials but it is recommended that researchers do their homework before going to the facility and have a general idea of names, places, time periods, and the particular genealogical information they hope to locate.

If the researcher desires to hire a professional genealogist, there are several ways to locate one. Names may be obtained from the roster of certified persons issued by the Board for Certification of Genealogists; the list of accredited genealogists offered by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City; the directory of the Association of Professional Genealogists; advertisements in genealogical publications; or lists maintained by historical or genealogical societies and libraries with genealogical collections. When contacting a professional in writing, it is best to include a self-addressed, business-size, stamped envelope and a brief survey of what work is needed.

Information on family associations is also available. The researcher may consult Elizabeth Bentley's *Directory of Family Associations* or *Everton's Genealogical Helper's* annual listing of family associations and family periodical publications, which appears in every March/April issue of the magazine.

In short, a wide variety of sources are available to researchers of African American families. Family historians are encouraged to examine all types of documents—primary and secondary—including, but not limited to, census, church, court, vital, military, and cemetery records. Researchers are urged to identify potential records, whether they are located in local, state, or national repositories, and then carefully examine them. The organizations and publications cited throughout this book should help in this process of identification. Without question, African Americans have a traceable ancestry.

## Bibliography

Additional information on these sources may be found in Part II.

Abajian, James de T. *Blacks in Selected Newspapers, Censuses and Other Sources: An Index to Names and Subjects*. First Supplement. Two volumes, Boston: G. K. Hall, 1985.

*Acts Passed at The Ninth Annual Session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama*. Tuscaloosa, AL: Dugald M'Farlane, State Printer, 1828.

Adams, Oliver. *School Enumeration Records, for Sub-District No. 2, Township No. 45, Range No. 7 East, County of St. Louis, and State of Missouri*. . . . St. Louis: E. F. Hobart, 1870. This volume is housed in the Board of Education, St. Louis County collection at the Library and Collections Center, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

"African American Research." In "News 'N' Notes," *St. Louis Genealogical Society Newsletter* (April 1994).

Arnold, James N. *Vital Record of Rhode Island: 1636–1850*. First series: births, marriages, and deaths; a family register for the people. 21 volumes. Providence, RI: Narragansett Historical Publishing Company, 1891–1912.

Bamman, Gale Williams. "African-Americans Impressed for Service on the Nashville and North Western Railroad, October 1863." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 80:3 (September 1992), pp. 204–210.

Begley, Paul R., and Steven D. Tuttle. *South Carolina Department of Archives and History: African-American Genealogical Research*. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1991.

Bell, Barbara L. *Black Biographical Sources: An Annotated Bibliography*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Library, 1970. 20p.

Bell, Mary McCampbell; Clifford Dwyer; and William Abbot Henderson. "Finding Manuscript Collections: NUCMC, NIDS, and RLIN." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 77 (September 1989).

Bentley, Elizabeth Petty. *Directory of Family Associations*. 1993–94 edition. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993. 336p.

Bethel, Elizabeth. *Preliminary Inventory of the War Department Collection of Confederate Records (Record Group 109)*. United States, National Archives preliminary inventories; no. 101. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1957. 310p.

*Black Biographical Dictionaries, 1790–1950*. Alexandria, VA: Chadwyck-Healey, 1987. 1068 microfiches. Also known as *Black Biography, 1790–1950: A Cumulative Index*.

*Black Newspapers Index*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, (1st quarter) 1987–. Index to black newspapers.

Blassingame, John W. *The Slave Community: Plantation Life in the Antebellum South*. Revised and enlarged edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 1979. 414p. Includes bibliography and index.

Blassingame, John W. *Slave Testimony: Two Centuries of Letters, Speeches, Interviews, and Autobiographies*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1977. 777p. Includes bibliographic references and index.

Blockson, Charles L. *Black Genealogy*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1977. 232p. Reprint. Black Classic Press, Baltimore. Includes bibliography and index.

Boles, John B. *Black Southerners, 1619–1869*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1983. 244p. Includes bibliography and index.

Bradley, Frank. "Personal Property Taxes in Virginia: A Genealogical Goldmine." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 3:3 (Spring 1986), pp. 125–136.

- Brasfield, Curtis G. *The Ancestry of Mayor Harold Washington*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1993. 113p.
- Brasfield, Curtis G. "'To My Daughter and the Heirs of Her Body': Slave Passages as Illustrated by the Latham-Smithwick Family." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 81:4 (December 1993), pp. 270-282.
- Brigham, Clarence Saunders. *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*. Two volumes. Worcester, MA: American Antiquarian Society, 1947. Paged continuously. A revision of a work first issued in eighteen parts in "Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, 1913-1927" under the title *Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*.
- Brignano, Russell C. *Black Americans in Autobiography*. An annotated bibliography of autobiographies and autobiographical books written since the Civil War. Revised and expanded edition. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1984. 193p. Includes indexes.
- Brown, Warren. *Check List of Negro Newspapers in the United States (1827-1946)*. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, School of Journalism series; no. 2. Jefferson City, MO: School of Journalism, Lincoln University, 1946. 37p.
- Bruckner, Sharon, Project Coordinator. *Oakland Cemetery Records, St. Paul, Minnesota, Volume 2: 1853-31 May 1871*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Genealogical Society.
- Burkett, Randall K.; Nancy Hall Burkett; and Henry Louis Gates, Jr. *Black Biography, 1790-1950: A Cumulative Index*. Three volumes. Alexandria, VA: Chadwyck-Healey, 1991. Includes bibliographical references and index.
- Campbell, Georgetta Merritt. *Extant Collections of Early Black Newspapers: A Research Guide to the Black Press, 1880-1915, with an Index to the "Boston Guardian," 1902-1904*. Troy, NY: Whitston Publishing Co., 1981. 401p. Includes bibliography.
- Carmack, Sharon Bart. "Using Social Security Records to Test an Italian-American Family Tradition." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 77 (December 1989).
- Catterall, Helen Tunnicliff. *Judicial Cases Concerning American Slavery and the Negro*. Five volumes. Carnegie Institute of Washington publication; no. 374, papers of the Department of Historical Research. Washington, D.C.: The Carnegie Institute of Washington, 1926-1937. Cases are in chronological order under each state, cases in the federal courts arising in a state are incorporated in the place where their dates would bring them. Compilation has been brought to close, in each state, at the end of the year 1875. List of abbreviations, bibliographic references, and indexes are included in each volume.
- Cerny, Johni. "From Maria to Bill Cosby: A Case Study in Tracing Black Slave Ancestry." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 75:1 (March 1987), pp. 5-14.
- Cerny, Johni, and Arlene Eakle. *Ancestry's Guide to Research: Case Studies in American Genealogy*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1985. 364p.
- Clegg, Michael B., and Curt B. Witcher. *Periodical Source Index (PERSI)*. Serial. Ft. Wayne, IN: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1987-.
- Collet, Oscar W. *Index to Instruments Affecting Real Estate Recorded in The Office of Recorder of Deeds, in the County of St. Louis, Mo., Grantees, volume 1, part 1, A-H, 1804-1854*. St. Louis: Globe Democrat Job Printing Company, 1876.
- Craighead, Sandra G. "Abstracts from *The Colored Tennessean 1865-1867: Want Ads for Lost Relatives*." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 12:3-4 (Fall/Winter 1991), pp. 167-170.
- Crouch, Barry A., and Larry Madaras. "Reconstructing Black Families: Perspectives from the Texas Freedmen's Bureau Records." In *Our Family, Our Town: Essays on Family and Local History Sources in the National Archives*. Timothy Walch, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1987, pp. 156-167.
- Davis, Robert Scott, Jr. "Documentation for Afro-American Families: Records of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 76:2 (June 1988), pp. 139-146.
- DeMarce, Virginia Easley. "Looking at Legends—Lumbee and Melungeon: Applied Genealogy and the Origins of Tri-racial Isolate Settlements." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 81:1 (March 1993), pp. 24-45.
- DeMarce, Virginia Easley. "'Verry Slightly Mixt': Tri-Racial Isolate Families of the Upper South—A Genealogical Study." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 80:1 (March 1992), pp. 5-32.
- Dickenson, Richard B. *Entitled!: Free Papers in Appalachia Concerning Antebellum Freeborn Negroes and Emancipated Blacks of Montgomery County, Virginia*. Special publications of the National Genealogical Society; no. 47. Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1981. 83p.
- Eakle, Arlene, and Johni Cerny. *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing Company, 1984. 786p. See also the chapters titled "Introduction to Genealogical Records and Techniques," "City Directories and their Cousins," and "Newspapers."
- Eddlemon, Sherida K. *Genealogical Abstracts From Tennessee Newspapers, 1803-1812*. Volume 2. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1988-. (Volume 1 covers 1791-1808; volume 3 covers 1821-1828.) Includes index.
- Eichholz, Alice. *Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County & Town Sources*. Revised edition. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing Company, 1992. 858p. Includes maps, bibliographic references, and index.
- Eicholz, Alice, and James M. Rose. *Free Black Heads of Household in the New York State Federal Census, 1790-1830*. Gale genealogy and local history series; v. 14. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. 301p. Includes index.
- 1898 Directory of St. Joseph (Missouri) and Buchanan County*. St. Joseph, MO: Combe Printing Company, 1898.
- Eisenberg, Marcia J. "Birth Registrations of Children of Slaves." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 1:2 (1980).
- Eisenberg, Marcia J. "Finding Your Revolutionary War Ancestor and His Family." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 7:1 (Spring 1986), pp. 17-23.
- Elliot, Wendy. "Railroad Records for Genealogical Research." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 75:4 (December 1987), pp. 271-277.
- Evans, Charles. *American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets, and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America From the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1820, with bibliographical and biographical notes*. 14 volumes. Chicago: Privately Printed for the Author, 1903-1959; volumes 13 and 14 published by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA. Volumes 1 through 13 cover 1639-1729; 1730-1750;

- 1751–1764; 1765–1773; 1774–1778; 1779–1785; 1786–1789; 1790–1792; 1793–1794; 1795–1796; 1796–1797; 1798–1799; 1799–1800. Volume 14 is the index by R.P. Bristol.
- Finkelman, Paul. *Slavery, Race, and the American Legal System, 1700–1872*. 16 volumes. New York: Garland Publishing, 1988–.
- Fletcher, Marvin. *The Black Soldier and Officer in the United States Army, 1891–1917*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1974. 205p. Originally presented as author's thesis for the University of Wisconsin. Includes index and bibliography.
- Fowler, Arlen L. *The Black Infantry in the West, 1869–1891*. Contributions in Afro-American and African studies; no. 6. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing, 1971. 167p. A Negro Universities Press Publication. Includes bibliography.
- Green, Karen Mauer. *The Maryland Gazette, 1727–1761, Genealogical and Historical Abstracts*. Galveston, TX: Frontier Press, 1989.
- Greene, Lorenz. "The New England Negro as Seen in Advertisements for Runaway Slaves." In *Journal of Negro History*, vol. 29:2 (April 1944), pp. 125–146.
- Greene, Robert Ewell. *Black Courage, 1775–1783: Documentation of Black Participation in The American Revolution*. Washington, D.C.: National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1984. 141p. Includes index and bibliography.
- Greenwood, Peggy. "Beyond the Orphanage." In *St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 24 (Winter 1991); 26 (Spring 1993).
- Greenwood, Val D. *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*. Second edition. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990. 609p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Gregory, Winifred, under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America. *American Newspapers, 1821–1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada*. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1937. Reprint. Kraus Reprint Corp., New York, 1967. 791p.
- Guide to Microforms in Print*. Incorporating international microforms in print. Verlag, Munchen: K.G. Saur (a Reed Reference Publishing Co.), 1994. 1877p.
- Guide to Records in The National Archives—Central Plains Region*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1989. The records are in Record Group 163, Records of the Selective Service System.
- Ham, Debra Newman. *List of Free Black Heads of Families in the First Census of the United States, 1790*. United States, National Archives and Records Service; no. 34. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1973. 44p. Includes bibliography.
- Hatten, Ruth Land. "The 'Forgotten' Census of 1880: Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 57 (March 1992), pp. 57–70.
- Heinegg, Paul. *Free African Americans of North Carolina and Virginia*. Baltimore: Clearfield Company, 1993. 432p.
- Hine, Darlene Clark. *Black Women In America: An Historical Encyclopedia*. Two volumes. Brooklyn, NY: Carlson Publishing, 1993. 1530p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Hurmen, Belinda. *Before Freedom: 48 Oral Histories of Former North and South Carolina Slaves*. First Mentor Printing. New York: Penguin Books, 1990. 201p. Includes bibliographical references.
- Hutton, Frankie. *The Early Black Press in America, 1827 to 1860*. Contributions in Afro-American and African studies; no. 157. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1993. 182p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives*. Bicentennial edition, revised and enlarged. Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1976. 658p.
- Jacobs, Donald M. *Antebellum Black Newspapers: Indices to "New York Freedom's Journal" (1827–1829), "The Rights of All" (1829), "The Weekly Advocate" (1837), and "The Colored American" (1837–1841)*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1976. 587p.
- Johnson, Michael P., and James L. Roark. *Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South*. First edition. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1984. 422p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Jupiter, Del E. "Augustina and the Kelkers: A Spanish West Florida Line." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 80:4 (December 1992), pp. 265–279.
- Kemp, Thomas Jay. *Vital Records Handbook*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. 229p.
- King, Clinton P., and Meriem A. Barlow. *Naturalization Records, Mobile, Alabama, 1833–1906*. Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1986.
- Kirkham, E. Kay. *A Survey of American Church Records, Major and Minor Denominations Before 1880–1890: Religious Migrations of Some of the Major Denominations*. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, including volumes 1 and 2. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, 1978. 344p.
- Lackey, Richard S. *Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records*. First edition. New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1980. 94p. Includes index.
- Lainhart, Ann S. *State Census Records*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1992. 116p. Includes bibliographic references.
- Laws of the State of North Carolina, Passed by The General Assembly, at The Session of 1836–37*. Raleigh, NC: Thos. J. Lemay, printer, 1837.
- Lawson, Sandra M. *Generations Past: A Selected List of Sources for Afro-American Genealogical Research*. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1988. 101p. Includes index.
- Leckie, William H. *The Buffalo Soldiers: A Narrative of the Negro Cavalry in the West*. First edition. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967. 290p. Includes bibliography.
- Library of Congress, Catalog Management and Publication Division. *Newspapers in Microform: United States*. Two volumes. Library of Congress catalogs. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1984. Volume 1: A–O; volume 2: P–Z, title index. Continues Library of Congress, Union Catalog Division, Newspapers on Microfilm. Cumulates United States' sections of 1948–1972 publications, 1973–1977 quinquennial, annual issues for 1978–1982, and reports received in (1913–).
- Lowery, Charles D., and John F. Marszalek. *Encyclopedia of African-American Civil Rights: From Emancipation to the Present*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992. 658p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Mather, Frank Lincoln. *Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of Afri-*

- can Descent*. Volume 1: 1915. Chicago: 1915. 296p. Reprint. Gale Research Co., Detroit, 1976.
- McNeil, Barbara. *Biography and Genealogy Master Index*. Gale biographical index series. Detroit: Gale Research, 1980—. Continues *Biographical Dictionaries Master Index*. A consolidated index to biographical sketches in current and retrospective biographical dictionaries.
- Mears, Phyllis E. *Macon County, Missouri: Obituaries, 1904–1920*. Decorah, IA: Anundsen Publishing Co., 1988.
- Miller, Randall M., and John David Smith. *Dictionary of Afro-American Slavery*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1988. 866p. Includes bibliography and index.
- Mills, Donna Rachal. "Civil War Claims: Mixed Commission of British and American Claims." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 75:2 (June 1987), pp. 141–152.
- Mills, Donna Rachal. *Florida's Unfortunates, The 1880 Federal Census: Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes*. Tuscaloosa, AL: Mills Historical Press, 1993.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown. "Ethnicity and the Southern Genealogist: Myths and Misconceptions, Resources, and Opportunities." In *Generations and Change: Genealogical Perspectives in Social History*, Robert M. Taylor, Jr., and Ralph J. Crandall, Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1986, pp. 89–110.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown. "(de) Mezieres—Trichel—Grappe: A Study of a Tri-caste Lineage in the Old South." In *The Genealogist (Journal of the Association for the Promotion of Scholarship in Genealogy)*, vol. 6:1 (Spring 1985), pp. 4–84.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Natchitoches Church Marriages, 1818–1850: Translated Abstracts from The Registers of St. Francois des Natchitoches, Louisiana*. Tuscaloosa, AL: Mills Historical Press, 1985.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown, and Gary B. Mills. *Natchitoches Trees with Tangled Branches: Essays on Multicultural Frontier Families*. Tuscaloosa, AL: Mills Historical Press, 1994.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown, and Gary B. Mills. "Slaves and Masters: The Louisiana Metoyers." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 70:3 (September 1982), pp. 163–189.
- Mills, Gary B. *The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1977. 277p. Includes maps, index.
- Mills, Gary B. "Miscegenation and the Free Negro in Antebellum 'Anglo' Alabama: A Reexamination of Southern Race Relations." In *The Journal of American History*, vol. 68:1 (June 1981), pp. 16–34.
- Mills, Gary B. "Patriotism Frustrated: The 'Native Guards' of Confederate Natchitoches." In *Louisiana History*, vol. 18:4 (Fall 1977), pp. 437–451.
- Mills, Gary B. *Southern Loyalists in the Civil War: The Southern Claims Commission*. A composite directory of case files created by the U.S. Commissioner of Claims, 1871–1880 including those appealed to the War Claims Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Court of Claims. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1994. 684p. Includes bibliographic references.
- Mills, Gary B. "Tracing Free People of Color in the Antebellum South: Methods, Sources, and Perspectives." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 78:4 (December 1990), pp. 262–278.
- Mills, Gary B., and Elizabeth Shown Mills. "The Genealogist's Assessment of Alex Haley's Roots." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 72:4 (March 1984), pp. 35–49.
- Mills, Gary B., and Elizabeth Shown Mills. "Roots and the New 'Faction': A Legitimate Tool for Clío?" In *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 89:1 (January 1981), pp. 3–26.
- National Archives and Records Service. *Black Studies: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1984. 97p. Includes index.
- National Archives and Records Service. *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1982. 304p. Includes bibliographies and index.
- National Archives and Records Service. *Tabular Analysis of the Records of the U. S. Colored Troops and Their Predecessor Units in the National Archives of the United States*. United States, National Archives and Records Service, Special List No. 33. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1973. 27p.
- National Archives Trust Fund Board. *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, National Archives and Records Service, 1985. 330p. Includes index.
- National Genealogical Society. *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications*. Made from the Revolutionary War pension and bounty land records of the Veterans' Administration Archives in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. Special publications of the National Genealogical Society; no. 32. Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1962(?). 1284p. Revised edition. 1966. Published as a supplement to the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, March 1943–December 1964.
- Nelson, Soren, Col. and Mrs. *A History of Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, Alabama*. Mobile, AL: Historic Mobile Preservation Society, 1963.
- Newman, Debra L. *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, General Services Administration, 1984. 379p. Includes index.
- Newman, Debra L. "An Inspection Roll of Negroes Taken on Board Sundry Vessels at Staten Island Bound for Nova Scotia, 1783." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 1:2, pp. 72–79.
- Newman, Debra L. *List of Black Servicemen Compiled From the War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records*. United States, National Archives and Records Service, Special List No. 36. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Record Service, General Services Administration, 1974. 29p. Includes bibliography.
- Newman, Debra L. *List of Free Black Heads of Families in the First Census of the United States, 1790*. United States, National Archives and Records Service, Special List No. 34. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1973. 44p. Includes bibliography.
- Niles, Reg. *Adoption Agencies, Orphanages, and Maternity Homes: An Historical Directory*. Two volumes in one. Garden City, NY: Phileas Deigh, 1981.

- Nordmann, Chris. "Georgia Registrations of Free People of Color, 1819." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 77:4, pp. 295-301.
- North Carolina Central University, School of Library Science, African-American Material Project. *Newspapers and Periodicals by and about Black People: Southeastern Library Holdings*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1978. 153p.
- Parker, J. Carlyle. *Library Service for Genealogists*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1981. 362p. Includes index.
- Peavy, Marva F. *Amite County Mississippi, African American Cemeteries*. First edition. Corpus Christi, TX: Exodus III Publications, (December) 1991. 141p.
- Pendell, Lucille H., and Elizabeth Bethel. *Preliminary Inventory of The Records of The Adjutant General's Office*. Preliminary Inventory No. 17. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Record Service, 1949.
- Perdue, Charles L., Jr.; Thomas E. Barden; and Robert K. Phillips. *Weevils in the Wheat*. Interviews with Virginia ex-slaves. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1976. 405p. Collection of interviews of former slaves conducted by the Virginia Federal Writers' Project in 1936 and 1937. Includes bibliography.
- Peters, Norman R. "The Civil War Pension File of Lewis Cox and His Wife Lucretia Evans." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 6:1 (Spring 1985), pp. 31-33.
- Pettaway, Addie E. *Africatown, U.S.A.: Some Aspects of Folklife and Material Culture of an Historic Landscape*. Wisconsin: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1985.
- Phelps, Shirelle. *Who's Who among Black [or African] Americans*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1990-. (Formerly published in Northbrook, IL.)
- Pierce, Alycon Trubey. "In Praise of Errors Made by Census Enumerators." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 81:1 (March 1993), pp. 51-55.
- Plunkett, Michael. *Afro-American Sources in Virginia: A Guide to Manuscripts*. Carter G. Woodson Institute series in Black studies. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1990. 323p.
- Rawick, George P. *The American Slave*. A composite autobiography. Forty-one volumes. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press: Contributions in Afro-American and African studies, no. 11, Series 1, vols. 1-7, Series 2, vols. 8-19, 1972 (vols. 2-19 first published in 1941); Contributions in Afro-American and African studies, no. 35, Supplement, Series 1, vols. 1-12, 1977; Contributions in Afro-American and African studies, no. 49, Supplement, Series 2, vols. 1-10, 1979. Series 1: vol. 1, *From Sundown to Sunup: The Making of the Black Community*, 208p., includes bibliography; vol. 2-3, South Carolina narratives, parts 1 & 2 and parts 3 & 4; vol. 4-5, Texas narratives, parts 1 & 2 and parts 3 & 4; vol. 6, Alabama and Indiana narratives; vol. 7, Oklahoma and Michigan narratives. Series 2: vol. 8-10, Arkansas narratives, parts 1 & 2, 3 & 4, and 5 & 6; vol. 11, Arkansas (part 7) and Missouri narratives; vol. 12-13, Georgia narratives, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4; vol. 14-15, North Carolina narratives, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4; vol. 16, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee narratives; vol. 17, Florida narratives; vol. 18, *The Unwritten History of Slavery*; vol. 19, *God Struck Me Dead*. Supplement, Series 1: vol. 1, Alabama narratives; vol. 2, Arkansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington narratives; vol. 3-4, Georgia narratives, parts 1 & 2; vol. 5, Indiana and Ohio narratives; vols. 6-10, Mississippi narratives, parts 1-5; vol. 11, North and South Carolina narratives; vol. 12, Oklahoma narratives. Supplement, Series 2, vol. 1, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Washington narratives; vols. 2-10, Texas narratives.
- Reid, Ira De Augustine. *The Negro Immigrant: His Background, Characteristics and Social Adjustment, 1899-1937*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. 261p. Thesis for Ph.D. from Columbia University. Reprint. AMS Press, New York 1968, Columbia University Studies in the Social Sciences, 449; Arno Press, New York, 1969.
- Rose, James, and Alice Eichholz. *Black Genesis: An Annotated Bibliography for Black Genealogical Research*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1978. 326p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Ruffin, C. Bernard, III. "In Search of the Unappreciated Past: The Ruffin-Cornick Family of Virginia." In *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 81:2 (June 1993), pp. 126-138.
- St. Louis Genealogical Society, Cemetery Publications Committee. *Old Cemeteries, St. Louis County, Mo.* Volume IV. St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1987.
- Samuel, Yvonne. "Black Churches Kept Treasure of Old Documents." In *The Birmingham [Alabama] News* (September 4, 1992), p. 3.
- Schubert, Frank N. *On the Trail of the Buffalo Soldier: Biographies of African-Americans in the U.S. Army, 1866-1917*. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1994.
- Smith, Billy G., and Richard Wojtowicz. *Blacks Who Stole Themselves: Advertisements for Runaways in the Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728-1790*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1989. 222p. Includes indexes.
- Smith, Jessie Carney. *Ethnic Genealogy: A Research Guide*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983. 440p. Includes bibliographies and index.
- Stampp, Kenneth M. *A Guide to Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War: Series B, Selections from the South Carolina Historical Society*. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, 1985.
- Starobin, Robert S. *Blacks in Bondage*. Letters of American slaves. New York: New Viewpoints, 1974. 196p. Includes bibliographic references.
- Stemmons, John D. *The United States Census Compendium: A Directory of Census Records, Tax Lists, Poll Lists, Petitions, Directories, Etc., Which Can Be Used As a Census*. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, 1973. 144p. Includes bibliography.
- Stevenson, Noel C. *Genealogical Evidence: A Guide to the Standard of Proof Relating to Pedigrees, Ancestry, Heirship, and Family History*. Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1979. 233p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Stone's Quincy (Illinois) City Directory, 1898-1899. . . . Quincy, IL: H. N. Stone and Company, 1898.
- Strache, Neil E., et al. *Black Periodicals and Newspapers: A Union List of Holdings in Libraries of the University of Wisconsin and the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*. 2nd edition, revised. Madison, Wisconsin: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1979. First edition compiled by Susan Bryl and Erwin K. Welsch for the Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, 1975. 80p. Includes indexes.

- Streets, David H. *Slave Genealogy: A Research Guide With Case Studies*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1986. 87p. Includes bibliography.
- Stryker-Rodda, Kenn. *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources*. Revised edition. Two volumes. Washington, D.C.: American Society of Genealogists, 1980, 1983.
- Sweig, Donald. "Registration of Free Negroes Commencing September Court, 1822, Book No. 2," and "Register of Free Blacks, 1835, Book 3": Being the Full Text of the Two Extant Volumes, 1822-1861, of Registrations of Free Blacks Now in the County Courthouse, Fairfax, Virginia. Fairfax, VA: History Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, 1977. 292p. Includes index.
- Thackery, David T. *Afro-American Family History at the Newberry Library: A Research Guide and Bibliography*. Chicago: Newberry Library, 1988. 28p.
- Thackery, David T. "Research Sources for Afro-American History and Genealogy at the Newberry Library, Chicago." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 10:2 & 3, pp. 65-69.
- Tregillis, Helen Cox. *River Roads to Freedom: Fugitive Slave Notices and Sheriff Notices Found in Illinois Sources*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1988. 122p. Title on spine: *Fugitive Slave Notices, Illinois*. Includes bibliography and index.
- Turpin, Joan. *Register of Black, Mulatto and Poor Persons in Four Ohio Counties, 1791-1861*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1985. 44p.
- University of Chicago Press. *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 14th edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. 921p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Walker, James D. *Black Genealogy: How to Begin*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education, 1977. 52p. Includes forms, genealogical tables, and bibliography.
- Westwood, Howard C. *Black Troops, White Commanders, and Freedmen during the Civil War*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1992. 189p. Includes bibliographic references and index.
- Who's Who in Colored America*. Seven volumes. New York: Who's Who in Colored America, 1927-1950. Publisher varies: Thomas Yenser, sixth edition, 1941-1944; Christian E. Burckel and Associates, seventh edition, 1940. A biographical dictionary of notable living persons of Negro descent in America.
- Windley, Lathan A. *Runaway Slave Advertisements: A Documentary History from the 1730s to 1790*. Four volumes. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983. Volume 1: Virginia and North Carolina; volume 2: Maryland; volume 3: South Carolina; and volume 4: Georgia. Includes bibliographic references.
- Witcher, Curt Bryan. *Bibliography of Sources for Black Family History in the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Department*. Fort Wayne, IN: Allen County Public Library, 1986. 35p.
- Woods, Earl C. *Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records*. Volume 8: 1804-1806. New Orleans: Archdiocese of New Orleans, 1993. 43p.
- Woodson, Carter G. *Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830, Together with a Brief Treatment of the Free Negro*. Washington, D.C.: Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1925. 296p.
- Woodson, Carter G. "Free Negro Owners of Slaves in the United States in 1830." In *Journal of Negro History*, vol. 9 (January 1924), pp. 41-85.
- Young, Tommie Morton. *Afro-American Genealogy Sourcebook*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1987. 199p. Includes bibliographic references.
- Zemens, Peggy Jo. "Black Union Veterans in the 1890 Census: City and County of St. Louis, Missouri, Including The Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri." In *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, vol. 7:4 (Winter 1986), pp. 171-176.