### REPOSITORIES AND LIBRARIES: ALL U.S. REGIONS

 **[National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)](http://archives.gov" \t "_blank)** Its Regional Centers house collections specific to that region

 **[Family History Library](https://www.familysearch.org/locations/saltlakecity-library%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** has an expanding collection of microfilms, images, printed material, and (in-house only) online database subscriptions for researching your ancestors in the U.S. and other localities around the world

 **[Allen County Public Library,](http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/index.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** Ft. Wayne, Indiana, has a large collection of periodicals as well as census records and local histories

 **[National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Library](http://www.dar.org/library/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** has biographies, histories, genealogies, directories, periodicals, and manuscripts

 **[The Library of Congress’](http://www.loc.gov/library/libarch-digital.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** digital offerings include newspapers, maps, photographs, histories, and documents

 **[New England Historic Genealogical Society $](http://www.americanancestors.org/home.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** has a wide online collection, including regions outside of New England

 **[Godfrey Memorial Library $](http://www.godfrey.org/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** Membership provides access to a variety of indexes, local and family histories, military databases, newspapers, and other genealogical collections

### STATE-SPECIFIC WEBSITES

**Alabama**

* [**Alabama Genealogy**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.alabamagenealogy.org/)
* [**Free Alabama Genealogy Data and Links**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.accessgenealogy.com/alabama/)

**Arkansas**

* [**Arkansas Genealogy**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.accessgenealogy.com/arkansas/)
* [**The ARGenWeb Project- Arkansas Home**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.argenweb.net/)
* [**Arkansas Genealogy- Arkansas Family History**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.kindredtrails.com/arkansas.html)
* [**Arkansas Genealogy and History Guide**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.arkansasgenealogysearch.com/)

**Florida**

* [**Florida Genealogy Resources**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.distantcousin.com/States/Fl.html)

**Georgia**

* [**Georgia Department of Community Health: Division of Public Health**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/health.state.ga.us/programs/vitalrecords/)
* [**Georgia Vital Records**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.georgia.gov/00/channel_title/0%2C2094%2C4802_5009%2C00.html)
* [**Governor's office of Planning and Budget: Census data**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/opb.georgia.gov/00/channel_modifieddate/0%2C2096%2C161890977_161891591%2C00.html)
* [**Georgia's Virtual Vault: Digital Treasures from the Georgia Archives**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/content.sos.state.ga.us/)

**Mississippi**

* [**Mississippi Cemetery Records**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.interment.net/us/ms/)
* [**Mississippi Vital Records**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.health.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/31%2C0%2C109.html)
* [**Mississippi 1820-1950 Census Records**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.accessgenealogy.com/census/mississippi.htm)

**Texas**

* [**H.P.N. Gammel’s The Laws of Texas, 1822-1897**](http://texinfo.library.unt.edu/lawsoftexas/default.htm) First 10 volumes available by U of North TX libraries
* [**“Handbook of Texas Online,” Texas State Historical Association**](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/) An encyclopedia of Texas history, geography, and culture>
* [**The Portal to Texas History**](http://texashistory.unt.edu/) Collection of newspapers, city directories, local histories, photographs, biographies, and more.

### FAMILYSEARCH RESEARCH HELPS

 **[FamilySearch](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.familysearch.org/eng/search/RG/frameset_rhelps.asp%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)** [Click on the beginning letter of desired state to find it on the list.]

 **[FamilySearch Research Wiki](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20https%3A/wiki.familysearch.org/en/Main_Page%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[African American Research Wiki](https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/African_American_Research%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

### GULF-SOUTH PRINTED REFERENCES

Arphax Heritage Books (e.g. Boyd, Gregory A. and Vicki Boyd. *Family Maps of Leake County, Mississippi…*. Norman, Oklahoma : Arphax Pub. Co., 2005.), available for all Gulf South states, except Georgia, but not all counties are yet represented.

Hait, Michael, compiler. *Online State Resources for Genealogy.* 2011. This e-book, available as a paid download from [**www.lulu.com**](http://www.lulu.com), is a directory for a variety of online records by government agencies, societies, and libraries.

### GULF-SOUTH REPOSITORIES & LIBRARIES

 **[The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)](http://archives.gov/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**
Its Regional Centers that house collections specific to the Gulf South:

* [**Southwest Region**](http://archives.gov/southwest/) (mostly Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas)
	+ 501 West Felix Street, Building 1, Dock 1, Fort Worth, TX 76115-3405 (research center)
	+ 1400 John Burgess Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76140 (textual research)

**These repositories are specific to a single state:**

**Alabama**

* + [**Alabama Department of Archives and History**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.archives.state.al.us/searchcoll.html)

**Arkansas**

* + [**Arkansas History Commission and State Archives Preserves Arkansas History**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.ark-ives.com/)

**Florida**

* + [**Florida State Genealogical Society**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flsgs/)
	+ [**St. Augustine Genealogical Society**](http://www.stauggens.com/)

**Georgia**

* + [**Columbus Public Library**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/columbuspublic-genealogy.blogspot.com/2007/08/georgias-virtual-vault.html)
	+ [**Chattachoochee Valley Libraries**](http://www.thecolumbuslibrary.org/ResearchResources/genealogy/genealogydatabase.php)
	+ [**State Archives Collections Online: Directory of Digital Collections, Virtual Exhibits, and State Memory Projects**](http://www.statearchivists.org/arc/education/online_coll.htm)
	+ [**Georgia Archives**](http://www.sos.ga.gov/archives/)

**Louisiana**

* + [**Lafayette Genealogical Society**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~lalgs/)
	+ [**Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society**](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~la-lghs/index.htm)
	+ [**Louisiana State Archives**](http://www.sos.louisiana.gov/tabid/53/Default.aspx)
	+ [**St. Bernard Parish Genealogical Society**](http://www.ccugpc.org/sbgs/sbgs.htm)

**Mississippi**

* + [**Mississippi Department of Archives and History**](http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/%20http%3A/mdah.state.ms.us/)

**Texas**
Note: Texas is divided into several State University regions which serves as the record repository for that region.

* + [**Texas State Library and Archives**](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/)

Building F 1201 Brazos
P.O. Box 12927
Austin, TX 78711

* + [**Briscoe Center for American History**](http://www.cah.utexas.edu/)

The University of Texas
Sid Richardson Hall, 2.101
Austin, TX 78712

* + [**Baylor University Texas Collection**](http://www.baylor.edu/lib/texas/)

Carroll Library Building
1429 S. 5th St.
Waco, TX 76798-7142

* + [**Clayton Library**](http://www.houstonlibrary.org/clayton/)

Center for Genealogical Research
Houston Public Library
5300 Caroline
Houston, TX 77004-6896

* + [**Rosenberg Library**](http://www.gthcenter.org/)

Galveston and Texas History Center
2310 Sealy Avenue
Galveston, TX 77550

[**Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library**](http://drtl.org/)300 Alamo Plaza
San Antonio, TX 78205

[**Catholic Archives of Texas**](http://catholicarchivesoftx.org/) P.O. Box 13124
Capitol Station
Austin, TX 78711

### Texas Genealogy Databases

Texas has some privacy laws that restrict access to vital records.

#### Texas

* [Texas Birth Records 1926-1997](http://www.vitalsearch-ca.com/gen/tx/tx_/txbirthm.htm)
* [Texas Birth Records 1903-1997](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8781&) **$**
* [Texas Marriage Records 1814-1909 and 1966-2002](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8795) **$**
* [Texas Marriage Records 1968-2003](http://www.vitalsearch-ca.com/gen/tx/tx_/txmarrim-go.htm)
* [Texas Divorce Records 1968-2002](http://www.vitalsearch-ca.com/gen/tx/tx_/txdivorm-go.htm)
* [Texas Divorces 1968-2002](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8794) **$**
* [Texas Deaths 1890-1976](https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1320964)   
* [Texas Death Index 1964-1998](http://vitals.rootsweb.ancestry.com/tx/death/search.cgi)
* [Texas Death Index 1964-1998](http://pilot.familysearch.com/recordsearch/start.html#p=collectionDetails;t=searchable;c=1375599)   
* [Texas Death Index 1903-2000](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4876) **$**

#### El Paso County

* [El Paso County Births](http://www.co.el-paso.tx.us/clerk/birthsearch.asp)
* [El Paso County Marriages](http://www.co.el-paso.tx.us/clerk/Marriagesearch.asp)
* [El Paso County Deaths](http://www.co.el-paso.tx.us/clerk/deaths.asp)

#### Travis County

* [Travis County Marriages](http://deed.co.travis.tx.us/search.aspx?cabinet=marriage)

### Research Tools and Aides

[Family History Library's Texas Research Guide](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rg.asp?Dest=G1&Aid=&Gid=&Lid=&Sid=&Did=&Juris1=&Event=&Year=&Gloss=&Sub=&Tab=&Entry=&Guide=Texas.ASP)

### [(TX) Texas State Cemetery](http://www.cemetery.state.tx.us/database.asp)

### [Texas Land Grants](http://www.glo.state.tx.us/archives/landgrant.html)[Texas (Bexar County) Land Deeds](http://www.countyclerk.bexar.landata.com/)

### https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/genfirst.html

### Alabama Genealogy Databases

Alabama law did not require the recording of birth or death certificates until 1908. Statewide marriage certificates begin in 1936 and divorce certificates begin in 1950. The Alabama Department of Archives and History has indexes to marriages and divorces.

* [Alabama Births and Christenings 1881-1930](https://www.familysearch.org/s/collection/show#uri=http://search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1661470)
* [Alabama Marriages 1816-1957](https://www.familysearch.org/s/collection/show#uri=http://search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1674672)
* [Alabama Marriages to 1825](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2080)**$**
* [Alabama Marriages 1809-1920](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4192)**$**
* [Alabama Marriages 1800-1969](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=7838&)**$X**
* [Alabama Divorce Index 1950-1959](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8976&) **$**
* [Alabama Deaths 1908-1959](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=5188) **$** **X**
* [Alabama Deaths 1908-1974](https://www.familysearch.org/s/collection/show#uri=http://search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1307888)
* [Alabama Deaths and Burials 1881-1952](https://www.familysearch.org/s/collection/show#uri=http://search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1674670)

### Alabama Statewide

* [Alabama 1820 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=48536) **$**
* [Alabama 1850 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1576) **$**
* [Alabama 1855 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1576) **$**
* [Alabama 1866 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1576) **$**
* [Alabama 1867 Voter's List](http://www.archives.state.al.us/voterreg/index.cfm)
* [Alabama Cemeteries vol. 1, Southern States Mission GSU, 1946 (BYU)](http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/u?/FH28,48399)
* [Alabama Cemeteries vol. 2, Southern States Mission GSU, 1956-1957 (BYU)](http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/u?/FH28,49673)
* [Alabama Wills Index 1808-1870](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/default.aspx?htx=BookList&dbid=48006)
* [Alabama Historical Maps - David Rumsey Collection](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/view/search?q=State%3D%22Alabama%22&sort=Pub_Date%2CPub_List_No_InitialSort&search=Search) (large files)
* [International Genealogical Index Batch Numbers for Alabama](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hughwallis/IGIBatchNumbersNA/SPAlabama.htm#PageTitle) **X** - [Ask for a free estimate](http://www.progenealogists.com/estimate.htm)

### Autauga County

Autauga was created by the legislature on 21 Nov 1818 from Montgomery. Marriages from 1832. Land records from 1820. Probate records from 1824.

* [Marriages 1832-1899](http://searches.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/autauga/auta-mar.pl)
* [Rootsweb Cemeteries of Autauga](http://searches.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/autauga/auta-cem.pl)
* [Interment.net Cemeteries of Autauga](http://www.interment.net/us/al/autauga.htm)

### Baldwin County

Baldwin was created by the Mississippi Territorial legislature on Dec. 21, 1809, from territory taken from Washington County and West Florida. Marriages from 1810. Birth and death records from 1884. Land and probate records from 1809.

* [Will Testators 1811-1935](http://www.sampubco.com/wills/al/albaldwin.htm)
* [Marriages from early 1800s to 1950](http://www.usgwarchives.org/al/baldwin/vitals.htm)

### Barbour County

Barbour County was created on 18 Dec 1832 from Creek Indian territory. Marriages from 1838. Birth and death records from 1881. Land and probate from 1832.

* [Find a Grave Cemeteries in Barbour County](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=csr&CScnty=28)

### Blount County

Blount County was created in 1818 from the Creek cession. Marriages from 1820. Land records from 1818. Probate records from 1829.

* [Blount County Obituaries Index 1915-1940](http://www.genealogybuff.com/al/al-blount.htm)

### De Kalb County

De Kalb County was created in 1836 from the Cherokee cession. Marriages from 1836. Birth and death records from 1885. Land from 1836. Probate records from 1850.

* [DeKalb County Marriage Index 1836-1916](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=BookList&dbid=49117&) $

### Mobile County

Mobile County was created in 1812 from Mississippi Territory. Marriages from 1813. Birth from 1871. Death from 1820. Land and probate records from 1812. Some record loss in 1823, 1840, and 1872.

* [Mobile County Marriages](http://records.mobile-county.net/marriage/maSearch.aspx)

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### African American

* [Alabama African American Cemeteries](http://africanamericancemeteries.com/al/)

### Arkansas Statewide

* [Arkansas Marriages 1779-1992](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7845) **$**
* [Arkansas Marriages 1820-1949](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7841) **$**
* [Arkansas Marriages 1837-1957](http://pilot.familysearch.org/recordsearch/start.html#p=collectionDetails;t=searchable;c=1417439)
* [Arkansas Marriages 1851-1900](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4383) **$**
* [Arkansas Marriages 1933-1939](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8780&)**$**
* [Arkansas Brides 1934-1939](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ouisersplace/bride/bride.htm)
* [Arkansas Grooms 1934-1939](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ouisersplace/grooms/grooms.htm)
* [Arkansas Divorces 1923-1939](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8770&) **$**
* [Arkansas Deaths 1914-1950](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8771&) **$**
* [Arkansas Obituaries](http://oa.newsbank.com/oa-search/we/Archives/?p_action=keyword&s_search_type=keyword&p_product=OBAR&p_theme=obar&d_sources=location&d_place=Arkansas&)
* [Arkansas Cemeteries](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arcemete/arcem.htm?cj=1&o_xid=0000584978&o_lid=0000584978)
* [African American Cemeteries](http://africanamericancemeteries.com/ar/)
* [International Genealogical Index Batch Numbers](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hughwallis/IGIBatchNumbersNA/SPArkansas.htm#PageTitle) - [Get Copy of Original IGI Entry](http://www.progenealogists.com/orderexactcitation.htm)

### Maps

* [1822 Map of Arkansas Territory](http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps5183.html)
* [1839 Map of Arkansas](http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps3243.html)
* [1846 Map of Arkansas](http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps1562.html)
* [1860 Map of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana](http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps1799.html)
* [1878 Map of Arkansas](http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps5383.html)
* [1895 Map of Arkansas](http://www.livgenmi.com/1895/AR/)

### Jefferson County

* [Pine Bluff / Jefferson County Arkansas Obituaries 1866-2009](http://pbjclibrary.state.ar.us/obits/obits.htm)

### Prairie County

* [Death Records 1914-1949](http://www.rootsweb.com/~arprairi/Death/deathltr.htm)

### Mississippi Genealogy Databases

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### Statewide

* [Mississippi Marriages to 1825](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2093) **$**
* [Mississippi Marriages 1776-1935](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7842) **$**
* [Mississippi Marriages 1826-1900](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4585) **$**
* [Mississippi Marriages 1826-1850](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3739) **$**
* [African American Cemeteries Online](http://africanamericancemeteries.com/ms/)

#### **Jefferson County**

* [Deed Index for Females, 1792-1870](http://www.progenealogists.com/jeffersoncountymsdeeds.htm)
* [Estate Index Surnames A-F](http://www.progenealogists.com/jeffersoncountymsestates.htm)

#### **Madison County**

* [Cemetery Index](http://www.theusgenweb.org/ms/madison/cemetery/cemindex.htm)

[Mississippi State Census 1792-1866](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=1125) **$**

[(LA) Biography and Obituary Index 1804-1972](http://www.nutrias.org/~nopl/obits/obits.htm)  [(LA) New Orleans Obits 1978-present](http://www.jefferson.lib.la.us/obit/ObitSearch.asp) [New Orleans 1818-1839 Inward Slave Manifests](http://www.afrigeneas.com/slavedata/manifests.html)

[Civil War Confederate AL](http://www.footnote.com/searchdocuments.php?collection=6651646&img=4&kbid=1100&xid=17) $ [Civil War Confederate TX](http://www.footnote.com/searchdocuments.php?collection=7482463&img=4&kbid=1100&xid=17) $   [Confederate Pension Applications TX](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/pensions/index.html) [Confederate Pension Applications FL](http://www.floridamemory.com/Collections/PensionFiles/)

**Place Names & Maps** [Ancestry's U.S. Public Records Index](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8907) **$** [Color Landform Maps U.S.](http://fermi.jhuapl.edu/states/states.html) [Convert Township Names to Twp & Range](http://www.esg.montana.edu/gl/trs-data.html)  [Earth Point Tools for Google Earth](http://www.earthpoint.us/Townships.aspx)  [Enter a City, State & Find County](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic) [Enter a Zip Code & Find Place](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/gazetteer) [Expedia.com Maps](http://www.expedia.com/pub/agent.dll?qscr=mmfn&&tpid=1)  [Getty Thesaurus Place Names](http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/tgn/) [Goldbug Sitefinder](http://www.goldbug.com/map/sitefinder.html) [Google Maps by Zip Code](http://maps.huge.info/)  [Google Maps Historical Boundaries](http://randymajors.com/p/maps.html)  [Historical County Boundaries Maps](http://jrshelby.com/hcl/) [HomeTown Locator](http://www.hometownlocator.com/) [Intellius](http://www.intelius.com/) [MapQuest](http://www.mapquest.com/) [Norman Leventhal Map Collection](http://maps.bpl.org/) [Placenames.com](http://www.placenames.com/) [United States Digital Maps Library](http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/maps/) [U. of Minnesota U.S. Map Collection](http://www.uwm.edu/Libraries/digilib/maps/index.html)  [USGS Geographic Names System](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/f?p=154:1:3987151041101658)  [World Place Names](http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/)

[Cemetery Interment Lists](http://www.interment.net/)  [Find A Grave](http://www.findagrave.com/)  [National Cemeteries War Veterans](http://www.interment.net/us/nat/index.htm)  [Nationwide Gravesite Locator Veterans](http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/j2ee/servlet/NGL_v1)  [Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War](http://www.suvcwdb.org/home/search.php?action=search)  [Sons of the Confederate Army Graves](http://cgr.scv.org/)  [Tombstone Transcription Project](http://usgwtombstones.org/)  [United States Veterans](http://www.cem.va.gov)

**US GenWeb Sites** [Alabama](http://www.algw.org/), [Alaska](http://www.akgenweb.org/), [Arizona](http://azgenweb.org/), [Arkansas](http://www.argenweb.net/), [California](http://www.cagenweb.com/), [Colorado](http://www.cogenweb.com/), [Connecticut](http://www.ctgenweb.org/), [Delaware](http://www.degenweb.org/), [District of Columbia](http://theusgenweb.org/dcgenweb/), [Florida](http://sites.google.com/a/flgenweb.net/official/), [Georgia](http://www.thegaproject.org/), [Hawaii](http://www.rootsweb.com/~higenweb/hawaii.htm), [Idaho](http://www.rootsweb.com/~idgenweb/), [Illinois](http://ilgenweb.net/), [Indiana](http://www.ingenweb.org/), [Iowa](http://iagenweb.org/), [Kansas](http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/index.html), [Kentucky](http://www.kygenweb.net/index.html), [Louisiana](http://www.lagenweb.net/), [Maine](http://www.rootsweb.com/~megenweb/), [Maryland](http://www.mdgenweb.org/), [Massachusetts](http://magenweb.bettysgenealogy.org/), [Michigan](http://www.migenweb.net/), [Minnesota](http://www.rootsweb.com/~mngenweb/), [Mississippi](http://www.msgw.org/), [Missouri](http://www.rootsweb.com/~mogenweb/mo.htm), [Montana](http://www.mtgenweb.org/), [Nebraska](http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ne/state/), [Nevada](http://www.nvgenweb.org/), [New Hampshire](http://www.usroots.com/usgwnhus/), [New Jersey](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~njgenweb/), [New Mexico](http://www.nmgenweb.us/), [New York](http://www.rootsweb.com/~nygenweb/), [North Carolina](http://www.ncgenweb.us/), [North Dakota](http://www.rootsweb.com/~ndgenweb/), [Ohio](http://www.rootsweb.com/~ohgenweb/), [Oklahoma](http://www.okgenweb.org/), [Oklahoma/Indian Territory](http://www.okgenweb.org/~itgenweb/), [Oregon](http://www.orgenweb.org/), [Pennsylvania](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pagenweb/), [Rhode Island](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~rigenweb/), [South Carolina](http://sciway3.net/scgenweb/), [South Dakota](http://sdgenweb.com/), [Tennessee](http://www.tngenweb.org/), [Texas](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txgenweb/), [Utah](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~utgenweb/index.html), [Vermont](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vtgenweb/VT_History.htm), [Virginia](http://vagenweb.org/), [Washington](http://www.wagenweb.org/), [West Virginia](http://www.wvgenweb.org/), [Wisconsin](http://www.wigenweb.org/), [Wyoming](http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wygenweb/)

[Search the USGenWeb Archives](http://usgwarchives.net/gsearch/googlesearch.html) [Search the USGenWeb All Pages](http://www.usgenweb-search.us/) [American History & Genealogy Project](http://www.ahgp.org/) [State and County QuickFacts](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/)  [Rootsweb Search Thingy](http://sitesearch.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/search?sssdmh=dm13.160297)

### Georgia Genealogy Databases

### Georgia Statewide Vital Records

* [Georgia Marriages 1699-1944](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7839) **$**
* [Georgia Marriages 1808-1967](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1674807)
* [Georgia Marriages to 1850](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2085) **$**
* [Georgia Marriages 1851-1900](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=4453) **$**
* [Georgia Deaths 1919-1998](http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=5426) **$**
* [Georgia Death Certs 1919-1927](http://content.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/gadeaths.php)
* [Georgia Deaths 1917-1927](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1320969)
* [Georgia Deaths 1928-1930](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1385727)

### Georgia Statewide Genealogy Records

* [Georgia Headright and Bounty Land Records 1783-1909](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1914217)
* [Georgia Military Census 1864](http://search.ancestry.com/Browse/BookList.aspx?dbid=49289) **$**

#### Floyd County

* [Eastview Cemetery and Oakland Cemetery, Rome](http://www.cemeteryregister.com/search.asp?id=GA_Rome)
* [Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome](http://www.cemeteryregister.com/search.asp?id=GA_ROMEMH)

#### Fulton County

* [Atlanta Constitution 1868-1929](http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/ajc_historic/search.html)  (newspaper)

[Georgia Military Census 1864](http://search.ancestry.com/Browse/BookList.aspx?dbid=49289) **$**

### Florida Genealogy Databases

[Florida Births Christenings 1880-1935](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1674799) [Florida Marriages 1822-1875 1927-2001](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8784)**$**  [Florida Marriages 1837-1974](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1674804)   [(FL) Broward Marriages 1915-1937](http://learnwebskills.com/browardmar/index.htm) [Florida Divorces 1927-2007](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=8837) **$**  [Florida Deaths Burials 1900-1921](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1674803)  [Florida Deaths 1877-1939](http://www.progenealogists.com/orderdeath.htm) **X**  [Florida Deaths 1877-1939](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1595003)  [Florida Deaths 1877-1998](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7338) **$** [(FL) Hillsborough County Marriages 1878-1988](http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=HillsboroughCountyMarriageRecords) [Florida Heritage Books Online](http://susdl.fcla.edu/fh/)[Florida State Census 1885](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=7605&) **$**  [Florida State Census 1885](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1457854)  [Florida State Census 1935](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1457856) [Florida State Census 1945](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1457855)

**Family Tree Databases** [Family Tree Searcher](http://www.familytreesearcher.com) [FamilySearch](http://www.familysearch.org/) [Ancestry World Tree](http://www.ancestry.com/trees/awt/main.aspx) [RootsWeb WorldConnect](http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi) [One Great Family Database](http://www.qksrv.net/click-611041-9495124) **$** [GenCircles](http://www.gencircles.com)

**Miscellaneous Databases** [International Genealogical Index](http://www.familysearch.org/Search/searchigi.asp) [Search RootsWeb Boards](http://boards.rootsweb.com/) [Family Tree Connection Databases](http://www.gentod.com/click.mv?A=ncottrill&U=http://www.familytreeconnection.com/sitemap.html) **$** [GenealogyFinds](http://www.genealogyfinds.com) [GenealogyLibrary.com](http://www.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/odl_browse.cgi?SUBDB=GLC) **$** [Google.com Books](http://books.google.com)
 [Public Records Databases](http://publicrecords.netronline.com/) [Real Estate Records Databases](http://www.netronline.com/public_records.htm) [New England HGS Databases](http://www.americanancestors.org/databases/) **$** [New England Families](http://www.genealogyne.com/)

**Vital Records** [Order Birth Records Now](http://www.progenealogists.com/orderbirth.htm) **X** [Order Marriage Records Now](http://www.progenealogists.com/ordermarriage.htm) **X** [Order Death Records Now](http://www.progenealogists.com/orderdeath.htm) **X** [BirthDatabase.com](http://www.birthdatabase.com)  [IGI Batch Numbers U.S.](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hughwallis/IGIBatchNumbersNA/CountryUSA.htm) [Social Security Death Index](http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi)  [Bible Records Online](http://www.biblerecords.com/)

**Family Tree Databases** [Family Tree Searcher](http://www.familytreesearcher.com) [FamilySearch](http://www.familysearch.org/) [Ancestry World Tree](http://www.ancestry.com/trees/awt/main.aspx) [RootsWeb WorldConnect](http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi) [One Great Family Database](http://www.qksrv.net/click-611041-9495124) **$** [GenCircles](http://www.gencircles.com)

**Miscellaneous Databases** [International Genealogical Index](http://www.familysearch.org/Search/searchigi.asp) [Search RootsWeb Boards](http://boards.rootsweb.com/) [Family Tree Connection Databases](http://www.gentod.com/click.mv?A=ncottrill&U=http://www.familytreeconnection.com/sitemap.html) **$** [GenealogyFinds](http://www.genealogyfinds.com) [GenealogyLibrary.com](http://www.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/odl_browse.cgi?SUBDB=GLC) **$** [Google.com Books](http://books.google.com)
 [Public Records Databases](http://publicrecords.netronline.com/) [Real Estate Records Databases](http://www.netronline.com/public_records.htm) [New England HGS Databases](http://www.americanancestors.org/databases/) **$** [New England Families](http://www.genealogyne.com/)

**Vital Records** [Order Birth Records Now](http://www.progenealogists.com/orderbirth.htm) **X** [Order Marriage Records Now](http://www.progenealogists.com/ordermarriage.htm) **X** [Order Death Records Now](http://www.progenealogists.com/orderdeath.htm) **X** [BirthDatabase.com](http://www.birthdatabase.com)  [IGI Batch Numbers U.S.](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hughwallis/IGIBatchNumbersNA/CountryUSA.htm) [Social Security Death Index](http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi)  [Bible Records Online](http://www.biblerecords.com/)

Persi

<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=persi&rank=1&new=1&so=3&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=ms_db&msypn__ftp=Texas%2C+USA&msypn=46&msypn_PInfo=5-%7C0%7C1652393%7C0%7C2%7C3249%7C46%7C0%7C0%7C0%7C0%7C&gskw=Genealogy&uidh=ee4>

**Alabama Department of Archives and History**
624 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 300100
Montgomery, AL 36130-0100
Tel: 334-242-4435
[www.archives.state.al.us/index.html](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=www.archives.state.al.us/index.html)

**Arkansas History Commission and State Archives**
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201
Tel: 501-682-6900
[www.state.ar.us/ahc/ahc.html](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=www.state.ar.us/ahc/ahc.html)

**Florida State Archives**Bureau of Archives and Records Management
Division of Library and Information Services
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Tel: 904-487-2073
[dlis.dos.state.fl.us/index\_researchers.cfm](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=dlis.dos.state.fl.us/index_researchers.cfm)

**Georgia Archives**
5800 Jonesboro Road
Morrow, GA 30260
Main: 678-364-3700
Reference: 678-364-3710
[www.GeorgiaArchives.org](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=www.GeorgiaArchives.org)

**Louisiana Division Of Archives And Records**
3851 Essen Lane
Baton Rouge, LA 70809-2137
Tel: 225-922-1208
[www.sec.state.la.us/archives/
archives/archives-index.htm](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=www.sec.state.la.us/archives/archives/archives-index.htm)

**Mississippi Dept. Of Archives And History**
PO Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571
Tel: 601-359-6850
[www.mdah.state.ms.us/](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=www.mdah.state.ms.us/)

**Texas State Library And Archives**
P.O. Box 12927
Austin, TX 78711-2927
Tel: 512-463-5460
[www.tsl.state.tx.us/](http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/external.asp?link=www.tsl.state.tx.us/)

State Censuses in Gulf South Region:

* [Alabama 1820 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=48536) **$**
* [Alabama 1850 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1576) **$**
* [Alabama 1855 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1576) **$**
* [Alabama 1866 State Census](http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1576) **$**

[Florida State Census 1885](http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=List&dbid=7605&) **$** (At Ancestry)  [Florida State Census 1885](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1457854) (At Family Search)

The 1885 state census was partially funded by the Federal government. Questions asked were to reflect the individual’s status as of 1 June 1885. While the 1885 census included population, agriculture, manufactures, and mortality schedules, this database contains only the population schedules. Thirty-five of the thirty-nine Florida counties are included here. Only Alachua, Clay, Columbia, and Nassau are excluded because they appear to be missing from NARA’s copies.

Microfilmed copies of this census are held at the National Archives and the LDS Family History Library. The 1890 U.S. Federal Census was damaged and destroyed by fire in 1921. Less than 1% of the schedules are available for research today. Because of this problem, the 1885 Florida State Census has become a highly valuable source, as it provides a wealth of information that would otherwise be found in the Federal Census.

 [Florida State Census 1935](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1457856)

**Florida State Census, 1935**

**Description**

Population census for the State of Florida for the year 1935. This 1935 Florida State Census is an every-name list of the state's inhabitants. The census is arranged alphabetically by county and then geographically by election precinct. All counties within the state are represented, although some election precincts are missing. The collection details include an estimated precinct locality that is based on the census precinct number within a county.

 [Florida State Census 1945](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1457855)

"Florida State Census, 1945," images, [https://www.familysearch.org/#form=catalog ''FamilySearch''] from Florida Secretary of State. "Schedules of the Florida State Census of 1945." Digital images of originals housed in the National Archives and Records Administration, District of Columbia. FHL microfilm, 43 reels. Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1864 Census for Re-Organizing the Georgia Militia

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *1864 Census for Re-Organizing the Georgia Militia* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Original data: Cornell, Nancy J. *1864 Census for Re-Organizing the Georgia Militia*. altimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000.

About 1864 Census for Re-Organizing the Georgia Militia

The *1864 Census for Re-organizing the Georgia Militia* is a statewide census of all white males between the ages of 16 and 60 who were not at the time in the service of the Confederate States of America. Based on a law passed by the Georgia Legislature in December 1863 to provide for the protection of women, children, and invalids living at home, it is a list of some 42,000 men--many of them exempt from service--who were able to serve in local militia companies and perform such home front duties as might be required of them.

In accordance with the law, enrollment lists were drawn up by counties and within counties by militia districts. Each one of the 42,000 persons enrolled was listed by his full name, age, occupation, place of birth, and reason (if any) for his exemption from service. Sometime between 1920 and 1940 the Georgia Pension and Record Department typed up copies of these lists. Names on the typed lists, unlike most of the originals, are in alphabetical order, and it is these typed lists which form the basis of this new work by Mrs. Nancy Cornell.

Checking the typed lists against the original handwritten records on microfilm in the Georgia Department of Archives & History, Mrs. Cornell was able to add some information and correct certain misspellings. She also points out that no lists were found for the counties of Burke, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Dooly, Emanuel, Irwin, Johnson, Pulaski, and Wilcox.

This is a superb and totally unique body of information, virtually unknown to all but the most experienced Georgia genealogists. It is available now in print for the first time, and with a single alphabetical index!

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *Mississippi State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

Original data: *Mississippi State and Territorial Censuses, 1792-1866*. Microfilm V229. 3 rolls. Heritage Quest.

About Mississippi State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866

This database contains state and territorial censuses for Mississippi for various years between 1792 and 1866. For a complete list of the counties and years included in this database see below.

Information available in this database includes:

* Name
* Place of enumeration
* Census date
* Race
* Gender
* Age
* Birthplace

Additional information about an individual may be found by viewing the corresponding image.

Most of the censuses only enumerate the heads of households by name. Other members of the household are counted in categories such as race, gender, age, and whether free or slave.

**About State Censuses:**

State censuses were often taken in years between the federal censuses. In some places, local censuses were designed to collect specific data, such as the financial strengths and needs of communities; tallies of school-age children and potential school populations to predict needs for teachers and facilities; censuses of military strength, cavalry horse resources, and grain storage; enumeration for revenue assessment and urban planning; and lists to monitor African Americans moving into the northern cities.

Taken from Szucs, Loretto Dennis, "Research in Census Records." In *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy,* ed. Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1997).

**Counties and Years Included:**

|  |
| --- |
| **1792:** |
|  Natchez |

|  |
| --- |
| **1805:** |
|  Jefferson |  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1808:** |
|  Jefferson |  Washington |

|  |
| --- |
| **1810:** |
|  Amite |  Claiborne |  Jefferson |
|  Baldwin |  Franklin |  Washington |

|  |
| --- |
| **1813:** |
|  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1815-1817:** |
|  Monroe |

|  |
| --- |
| **1816:** |
|  Adams |  Baldwin |  Clarke |  Greene |  Marion |  Wayne |
|  Amite |  Claiborne |  Franklin |  Jefferson |  Warren |  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1818:** |
|  Adams |  Lawrence |

|  |
| --- |
| **1820:** |
|  Amite |  Marion |  Wayne |
|  Franklin |  Pike |  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1822:** |
|  Claiborne |  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1822-1823:** |
|  Perry |

|  |
| --- |
| **1823:** |
|  Bainbridge |  Claiborne |  Lawrence |  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1824:** |
|  Hinds |  Lawrence |  Simpson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1825:** |
|  Jackson |  Wilkinson |

|  |
| --- |
| **1830:** |
|  Adams |

|  |
| --- |
| **1837:** |
|  Chickasaw |  Itawamba |  Kemper |  Oktibbeha |  Pontotoc |  Tishomingo |
|  Choctaw |  Jones |  Lowndes |  Panola |  Simpson |  Winston |

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| --- |
| **1840:** |
|  Hancock |

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| --- |
| **1841:** |
|  Adams |  Coahoma |  Itawamba |  Madison |  Neshoba |  Simpson |  Tunica |
|  Attala |  Copiah |  Jones |  Marion |  Oktibbeha |  Smith |  Washington |
|  Bolivar |  Covington |  Lawrence |  Marshall |  Panola |  Tallahatchie |  Wayne |
|  Chickasaw |  Franklin |  Leake |  Monroe |  Scott |  Tippah |  Yazoo |

|  |
| --- |
| **1845:** |
|  Amite |  Noxubee |  Pontotoc |  Smith |  Tishomingo |  Wilkinson |
|  Neshoba |  Panola |  Rankin |  Sunflower |  Warren |  Yalobusha |
|  Newton |  Perry |  Scott |  Tippah |  Wayne |   |

|  |
| --- |
| **1850:** |
|  Hinds |

|  |
| --- |
| **1853:** |
|  Adams |  Copiah |  Itawamba |  Lauderdale |  Panola |  Wayne |
|  Amite |  Greene |  Jefferson |  Leake |  Perry |  Winston |
|  Clarke |  Hancock |  Jones |  Noxubee |  Rankin |   |

|  |
| --- |
| **1860:** |
|  Choctaw |  Itawamba |

|  |
| --- |
| **1866:** |
|  Bolivar |  Holmes |  Jasper |  Leake |  Simpson |  Wayne |
|  Claiborne |  Issaquena |  Jefferson |  Marion |  Smith |   |

About Texas Census, 1820-90

This collection contains the following indexes: 1850 Federal Census Index; 1850 Slave Schedule; 1860 Federal Census Index; 1860 Slave Schedule; 1870 Federal Census Index; 1880 Federal Census Index; 1890 Veterans Schedule; Tax List Indexes 1820-1829; Tax List Indexes 1830-1839; Tax List Indexes 1840-1849.

LIMITATIONS

Despite the wealth of information available in census indexes, there are limitations. These include incomplete information, mis-transcribed information, mis-recorded information, and incorrect information. Reasons for these problems include persons who refused to answer the enumerators questions, persons who lied in answer to the enumerators questions, persons missed by the enumerators, and human error in writing down the information originally or transmitted incorrectly.

For further, more detailed, information refer to Chapter 5 (pg. 103-146) in *The Source,* edited by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, or Chapter 9 (pg. 301-352) in *Printed Sources,* edited by Kory L. Meyerink.

About 1880 United States Federal Census

The 1880 United States Federal Census contains information about 50 million individuals. This census gives us a glimpse into the lives of Americans in 1880, and contains information about a household’s occupants including birthplaces, occupations, health conditions, and education.

The 1880 census is a valuable tool in part because it is the only U.S. census available for the last two decades of the 1800s. Most of the original 1890 population schedules were destroyed in a fire at the Commerce Department in 1921. Less than one percent of the schedules—records enumerating only 6,160 individuals—survived.

Many of these questions, specifically those detailing mental and physical health, can only be found within the original census document. Ancestry.com's image viewer allows you to scan the original document for this valuable data.The age of this data may lead to discoveries about fourth, fifth or even sixth ancestral generations. The depth of this data can offer personal detail lacking in earlier census surveys.The family relationships category can provide information about extended family. If a married daughter has been counted as part of her father's household, her married surname will appear in the census.Questions about health may reveal symptoms of family illnesses that have appeared in later generations.

**Unique Feature**
The 1880 census was the first to identify an individual’s relation to the head of household. In addition, the 1880 census was the first to identify the state, county, and other subdivisions; the name of the street and house number for urban households; illness or disability at the time the census was taken; marital status; number of months unemployed during the year; and the state or country of birth of every individual’s father and mother.

**Search Tips**

* Check for variant spellings of names. In 1880, many people could not read or write and they might not have been sure of the spelling of their own names; rigid spelling of names was uncommon.
* The 1880 census identifies the state or country of birth for an individual’s parents. You can use this location as a starting point to conduct research for additional ancestors.
* The census may be used to supplement birth or marriage records for the census year or even to partially replace them where vital records are not recorded elsewhere.
* Because this is the first census to state an individual’s relationship to the head of household, the 1880 census may be useful in discovering previously unknown married daughters, mothers-in-law, cousins, and other relatives living with the family. Note: Keep in mind that the wife may not be the mother of any or all of the children listed.

**Interesting Facts**

* The 1880 census may provide clues to genetic diseases in earlier generations of a family. The census reported whether an individual was blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, or crippled.
* This is the first U.S. census to use "Indian" as a race classification.
* Indians not taxed are not in regular population schedules. Some may appear in special Indian schedules.

**Related Information**
For more information on searching 1880 census records, see these articles:
[Rampin' Up the 1880 Census](http://search.ancestry.com/handler/domainrd.ashx?domain=AncestryDomain&url=/learn/library/article.aspx&article=3779) by Michael John Neill
[1880 Census](http://search.ancestry.com/handler/domainrd.ashx?domain=LearnDomain&url=/learnmore/article.aspx&id=1279)
[An 1880 Female Head of Household](http://search.ancestry.com/handler/domainrd.ashx?domain=AncestryDomain&url=/learn/library/article.aspx&article=7863) by Michael John Neill
[1880 Female Head of Household: Follow-up](http://search.ancestry.com/handler/domainrd.ashx?domain=AncestryDomain&url=/learn/library/article.aspx&article=7889) by Michael John Neill

**Research Tips for the U.S. Federal Census**

[**1790**](http://genealogy.about.com/od/us_census/a/1790_census.htm), [**1800**](http://genealogy.about.com/od/us_census/a/1800_census.htm), [**1810**](http://genealogy.about.com/od/us_census/a/1810_census.htm), [**1820**](http://genealogy.about.com/od/us_census/a/1820_census.htm) and [**1830 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/od/us_census/a/1830_census.htm) - Listing only the head of household, along with a count of family members grouped by age and sex, these early census records are most useful for identifying your ancestors in a particular locality, so you know where to search for further records. These censuses can also be helpful in identifying immediate neighbors who might be related, locating possible relatives with the same name and spotting surname spelling variations.

[**1840 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1840_census.htm) - While similar in scope to previous census years, the 1840 census is special in that it identifies the names and ages of Revolutionary War pensioners. A further search of revolutionary war sources for these individuals may uncover a wealth of genealogical clues.

[**1850 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1850_census.htm) and [**1860 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1860_census.htm) - Often referred to as the first modern census, the 1850 U.S. census was the first to identify all family members by name, as well as identifying their birth place. An indication of real estate ownership suggests that land and tax records should be searched. Questions for the 1860 census remained essentially the same as 1850, so start with whichever of the two is closest in time period to other information you have on your ancestors.

[**1870 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1870_census.htm) - The 1870 census is the first American census in which parents of foreign birth are indicated. This is very useful for identifying immigrant ancestors. Naturalized immigrants are also identified, suggesting followup in court and naturalization sources.

[**1880 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1880_census.htm) - First and foremost, a complete transcription of this census is available for free online searching at [FamilySearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), making it a good starting point for individuals without easy access to other census records. This is also the first census to state relationship of individuals to the head of household (keep in mind that the wife may not necessarily be the mother of the children), meaning less guesswork when determining family relationships.

[**1900 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1900_census.htm) - My favorite census year, the 1900 census is the only available census which identifies the exact month and year of birth of each individual. The 1900 census is also the only census to record the number of years a couple was married (making it easier to identify someone as a second or third spouse), and the number of children born to the mother as well as the number of those children still living (making it easier to match children up with the correct mother in the case of multiple spouses). Also the first census to identify the year of immigration of foreign-born individuals.

[**1910 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1910_census.htm) - Not one of my favorite census years since the quality of the microfilming is so poor in many areas, the 1910 census is still especially useful for identifying and/or verifying Civil War service as it identifies veterans of the Union and Confederate army or navy.

[**1920 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1920_census.htm) - The 1920 U.S. census is especially useful for tracing immigrant ancestors because it identifies the year of arrival and citizenship status (alien, first papers, or naturalized) of every foreign-born individual, as well as the year of naturalization for those who chose to become U.S. citizens.

[**1930 Census**](http://genealogy.about.com/cs/census/a/1930_census.htm) - Unless you have access to the every-name index on Ancestry.com, the 1930 census can be difficult to search without a specific place of origin. This is because the traditional soundex index only covers a handful of states (all in the southeast U.S.). The best census to search when trying to connect living relatives to deceased ancestors as many of you will be able to find your grandparents living as children and young adults in the 1930 census.

## The Mortality Schedules - In 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 census enumerators were directed to secure in addition to the usually required census data, information as to all persons dying within the 12 months preceding the census taking.  These lists became known as the "Mortality Schedules".   See this great article: [Mortality Schedule: Unlocking the Mystery](http://www.jdoqocy.com/click-251401-10464016?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ancestry.com%2Frd%2Fcjus.aspx%3Fkey%3DA1104500&cjsku=A1104500).http://www.lduhtrp.net/image-251401-10464016for more information. The mortality schedules usually included the date and cause of death.   Some online transcriptions do not include all data found on the original mortality schedule images.  Hundreds of counties have been transcribed and and placed online. MortalitySchedules.com has sought these transcriptions out and have listed them here.   The search box below can be used to perform a search.    A more complete fee-based mortality schedules search can be made at Ancestry.com at [**this location**](http://www.anrdoezrs.net/click-2499312-10470501?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ancestry.com%2Fsearch%2Fdb.aspx%3Fdbid%3D3530)**. This free site is made possible by sponsored links to** [**Rootsweb**](http://www.jdoqocy.com/click-2499312-10471554?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.rootsweb.ancestry.com) **http://www.tqlkg.com/image-2499312-10471554, owned by The Generations Network.**http://www.ftjcfx.com/image-2499312-10470501

**Rules for Soundex**

Every Soundex code consists of a letter (always the first letter of the surname) and three numbers. These numbers are based on specific letter sounds found in the surname and can be determined by using the following chart:

**1.** B, P, F, V
**2.** C, S, K, G, J, Q, X, Z
**3.** D, T
**4.** L
**5.** M, N
**6.** R

To apply the Soundex rules to your surname, follow the following steps:

1. Begin by writing out your surname. The first letter of the surname will be used to begin your Soundex code.
2. Next, cross out all vowels (A, E, I, O, U, Y), and the letters H and W, that follow the initial letter. These letters are disregarded for Soundex purposes.
3. Using the above table, assign numbers to the next three letters remaining in the surname. Disregard any remaining letters in the surname. If your name has less than three letters left, assign zeroes to those places. Your final Soundex code should be the first letter of the surname followed by three numbers (i.e. Smith is coded as S530).

**Further Rules & Refinements**

* Two or more consonants with the same Soundex code number that appear in sequence are assigned a single number (much like the double letter rule above). The C and K in JACKSON, for example, are both coded with the number 2, so you would only assign the pair a single 2, not 22. This rule also applies to instances of double letters, such as the LL in PHILLIPS. It also holds true when it applies to the first two letters in the surname, even though the first letter isn't technically coded. Thus, the surname SUTTON would be coded as S350, not S335.
* If two consonants with the same Soundex code are separated by a vowel, however, they are both coded - even though the vowel itself is disregarded.
* When H or W separate two consonants with the same soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is not coded. Thus, the S and C in ASHCRAFT would be considered adjacent letters and coded only once - making its Soundex code A261.

**Things to Watch For**

* If the surname has a prefix such as De, Van or Von, code it both with and without the prefix. You may find it either way in the Soundex.
* For a period of time, especially between for the 1880, 1900 and 1910 census, Soundex coders sometimes erroneously treated H and W as separators, like the vowels, and assigned a code to both the S and C. This would make the code for ASHCRAFT A226, instead of A261. Basically, any surname with the letter H or W as a separator between adjacent letters having the same code should be coded both ways.
* People with a surname of more than one word, or whose surname is commonly presented before their given name, such as Native Americans and Chinese, may be difficult to locate in a Soundex index. Names may have been indexed and coded under the name which appears last, even though it might not be the actual surname. In the case of multi-word surnames, only one of the words may have been coded. Be sure to check for your surname under several different variations.
* Some members of religious orders may be indexed with the name "Sister" or "Brother" considered as their surname for indexing purposes. These would correspond to Soundex codes S236 and B636, respectively.

## Texas History:

European conquistadors(explorers) first arrived in the region now known as [Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas) in 1519, finding the region populated by various Native American tribes. During the period from 1519 to 1848, all or parts of Texas were claimed by six countries: Spain, France, Mexico, the [Republic of Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Texas), the United States of America—as well as the [Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) in 1861–65.

The first European base was established in 1682, when [René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9-Robert_Cavelier%2C_Sieur_de_La_Salle) established a French colony, [Fort Saint Louis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_colonization_of_Texas), near [Matagorda Bay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matagorda_Bay). The colony was killed off after three years, but its presence motivated Spanish authorities to begin activity. Several missions were established in [East Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Texas); they were abandoned in 1691. Twenty years later, concerned with the French presence in neighboring [Louisiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana), Spanish authorities again attempted to colonize Texas. In approximately 1779, the Robert Harvey family settled a small ranch near present-day Huntsville, becoming the first known U.S. citizens to emigrate to Texas.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*] Over the next 110 years, Spain established numerous villages, [*presidios*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidio), and missions in the province. A small number of Spanish settlers arrived, in addition to missionaries and soldiers. Spain signed agreements with colonizers from the United States. When Mexico won its [independence from Spain in 1821](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_War_of_Independence), [Mexican Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_Texas) was part of the new nation. To encourage settlement, Mexican authorities allowed organized immigration from the United States, and by 1834, over 30,000 Anglos lived in Texas,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca201-0) compared to only 7,800 Mexicans.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca172-1)

After Santa Anna's dissolution of the [Constitution of 1824](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1824_Constitution_of_Mexico), issues such as lack of access to courts, the militarization of the region's government (e.g., response to Saltillo-Monclova problem) and self-defense issues resulting in the confrontation in Gonzales, public sentiment turned towards revolution. Santa Anna's invasion of the territory after his putting down the rebellion in [Zacatecas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zacatecas) provoked the conflict of 1836. The [Texian forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texian_Army) fought and won the [Texas Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Revolution) in 1835–36. Texas now became an independent nation, the [Republic of Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Texas). Attracted by the rich cotton lands and ranch lands, tens of thousands of immigrants arrived from the U.S. and from Germany as well. In 1845, Texas [joined the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Annexation), becoming the 28th state. Texas declared its secession from the United States in 1861 to join the Confederate States of America. Only a few battles of the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) were fought in Texas; most Texas regiments served in the east. When the war ended the slaves were freed and Texas was subject to [Reconstruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States), a process that left a residue of bitterness among whites and a second-class status for blacks in a [Jim Crow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Crow) system of segregation.

## Mexican Texas: 1821–1836

*Main article:* [*Mexican Texas*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_Texas)





Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas."

In 1821, the [Mexican War for Independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_War_for_Independence) severed the control that Spain had exercised on its North American territories, and the new country of Mexico was formed from much of the lands that had comprised [New Spain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Spain), including [Spanish Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Texas).[[77]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-76) The [1824 Constitution of Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1824_Constitution_of_Mexico) joined Texas with [Coahuila](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coahuila) to form the state of [Coahuila y Tejas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coahuila_y_Tejas).[[78]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca162-77) The Congress did allow Texas the option of forming its own state "'as soon as it feels capable of doing so.'"[[79]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-vazquez51-78)

The same year, Mexico enacted the [General Colonization Law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Colonization_Law), which enabled all heads of household, regardless of race or immigrant status, to claim land in Mexico.[[80]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca187-79) Mexico had neither manpower nor funds to protect settlers from near-constant Comanche raids and it hoped that settlers could control the raids. The government liberalized its immigration policies, allowing for settlers from the United States to immigrate to Texas.[[81]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca164-80)

The first [empresarial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empresario) grant had been made under Spanish control to [Moses Austin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_Austin). The grant was passed to his son [Stephen F. Austin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_F._Austin), whose settlers, known as the [Old Three Hundred](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Three_Hundred), settled along the [Brazos River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazos_River) in 1822.[[82]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca198-81) The grant was later ratified by the Mexican government.[[83]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-edmondson70-82) Twenty-three other empresarios brought settlers to the state, the majority from the United States of America.[[82]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca198-81)[[84]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-83)

Many of the Anglo-American settlers owned slaves. Texas was granted a one-year exemption from Mexico's 1829 edict outlawing slavery but Mexican president [Anastasio Bustamante](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anastasio_Bustamante) ordered that all slaves be freed in 1830.[[85]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-edmondson80-84)[[86]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca200-85) To circumvent the law, the colonists converted their slaves into indentured servants for life;[[87]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-barr15-86) by 1836 there were 5,000 slaves in Texas.[[88]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-barr17-87)

Bustamante outlawed the immigration of United States citizens to Texas in 1830.[[86]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca200-85) Several new [presidios](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidio) were established in the region to monitor immigration and customs practices.[[89]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-edmondson135-88) The new laws also called for the enforcement of customs duties, angering both native Mexican citizens (*[Tejanos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tejano%22%20%5Co%20%22Tejano)*) and Anglos.[[90]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-davis77-89) In 1832, a group of men led a revolt against customs enforcement in [Anahauc](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anahuac%2C_TX). These [Anahuac Disturbances](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anahuac_Disturbances) coincided with a revolt in Mexico against the current president.[[91]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-davis85-90) [Texians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texian) sided with the [federalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism) against the current government and drove all Mexican soldiers out of East Texas.[[92]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-davis86to89-91)

Texians took advantage of the lack of oversight to agitate for more political freedom, resulting in the [Convention of 1832](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_1832). The convention which, among other issues, demand that U.S. citizens be allowed to immigrate, and requested independent statehood for Texas.[[93]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez66-92)[[94]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-davis92-93) The following year, Texians reiterated their demands at the [Convention of 1833](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_1833). After presenting their petition, courier [Stephen F. Austin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_F._Austin) was jailed for the next two years in [Mexico City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico_City) on suspicion of treason.[[95]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-lack7-94) Although Mexico implemented several measures to appease the colonists,[[96]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez68-95) [Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Lopez_de_Santa_Anna)'s measures to transform Mexico from a federalist to a centralist state provided an excuse for the Texan colonists to revolt.[[97]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez71-96)

### [[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=History_of_Texas&action=edit&section=11)] Texas Revolution

*Main article:* [*Texas Revolution*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Revolution)

The vague unrest erupted into armed conflict on October 2, 1835 at the [Battle of Gonzales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Gonzales), when [Texians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texian) repelled a Mexican attempt to retake a small cannon.[[98]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez72-97)[[99]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-hardin12-98) This launched the Texas Revolution, and over the next three months, the [Texian forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texian_Army) successfully defeated all Mexican troops in the region.[[100]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-barr64-99)

On March 2, 1836, Texans signed the [Texas Declaration of Independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Declaration_of_Independence) at [Washington-on-the-Brazos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington-on-the-Brazos%2C_Texas), effectively creating the Republic of Texas. The revolt was justified as necessary to protect basic rights and because Mexico had annulled the federal pact. The colonists maintained that Mexico had invited them to move to the country and they were determined "to enjoy 'the republican institutions to which they were accustomed in their native land, the United States of America.'"[[101]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez74-100)

Many of the Texas settlers believed the war to be over and left the army after the initial string of victories.[[102]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-hardin91-101) The remaining troops were largely recently arrived adventurers from the United States; according to historian Alwyn Barr, the large number of American volunteers "contributed to the Mexican view that Texan opposition stemmed from outside influences".[[103]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-barr63-102) The Mexican congress responded to this perceived threat by authorizing the execution of any foreigner found fighting in Texas; there would be no prisoners of war.[[104]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-scott74-103)

As early as October 27, Mexican president [Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Lopez_de_Santa_Anna) had been preparing to quell the unrest in Texas.[[105]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-hardin98-104) In early 1836 Santa Anna personally led a 6000-man force toward Texas.[[106]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-hardin102-105) At the [Rio Grande](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_Grande), the Mexican troops separated; Santa Anna led the bulk of the troops to San Antonio de Bexar to besiege the [Alamo Mission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alamo_Mission) while General [Jose de Urrea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jose_de_Urrea) led the remaining troops up the coast of Texas.[[107]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-hardin120and121-106) Urrea's forces soon defeated all the Texian resistance along the coast, culminating in the [Goliad Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goliad_Massacre), where 300 Texian prisoners of war were executed.[[108]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-Handbook-107) After a [thirteen-day siege](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Alamo), Santa Anna's forces overwhelmed the nearly 200 Texians defending the Alamo. "Remember the Alamo!" became a battle cry of the Texas Revolution.

News of the defeats sparked the [Runaway Scrape](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Runaway_Scrape), where much of the population of Texas and the Texas provisional government fled east, away from the approaching Mexican army.[[109]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-todish68-108) Many settlers rejoined the army, now commanded by General [Sam Houston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Houston). After several weeks of maneuvering, on April 21, 1836, the [Texian Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texian_Army) attacked Santa Anna's forces near the present-day city of [Houston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston) at the [Battle of San Jacinto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_San_Jacinto).[[110]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-todish69-109) Santa Anna was captured and forced to sign the [Treaties of Velasco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaties_of_Velasco), ending the war.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-manchaca201-0)[[111]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-todish70-110)[[112]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez77-111)

## [[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=History_of_Texas&action=edit&section=12)] Republic of Texas: 1836–1845

*Main article:* [*Republic of Texas*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Texas)





The Republic of Texas. The present-day outlines of the U.S. states (white lines) are superimposed on the boundaries of 1836–1845.

The first [Congress of the Republic of Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_the_Republic_of_Texas) convened in October 1836 at [Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia%2C_Texas) (now [West Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Columbia%2C_Texas)). [Stephen F. Austin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Fuller_Austin), known as the [*Father of Texas*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_known_as_the_father_or_mother_of_something), died December 27, 1836, after serving two months as [Secretary of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_State) for the new Republic. In 1836, five sites served as temporary capitals of Texas ([Washington-on-the-Brazos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington-on-the-Brazos), [Harrisburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harrisburg%2C_Texas), [Galveston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galveston%2C_Texas), [Velasco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Velasco%2C_Texas) and [Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia%2C_Texas)) before president Sam Houston moved the capital to [Houston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston) in 1837. In 1839, the capital was moved to the new town of [Austin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austin%2C_Texas) by the next president [Mirabeau B. Lamar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirabeau_B._Lamar).

Internal politics of the Republic were based on the conflict between two factions. The nationalist faction, led by [Mirabeau B. Lamar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirabeau_B._Lamar), advocated the continued independence of Texas, the expulsion of the [Native Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States), and the expansion of Texas to the Pacific Ocean. Their opponents, led by Sam Houston, advocated the annexation of Texas to the United States and peaceful co-existence with Native Americans.

Although Texas governed itself, Mexico refused to recognize its independence.[[113]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-vazquez76-112) On March 5, 1842, a Mexican force of over 500 men, led by [Ráfael Vásquez](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%A1fael_V%C3%A1squez), invaded Texas for the first time since the revolution. They soon headed back to the Rio Grande after briefly occupying San Antonio. 1,400 Mexican troops, led by the French mercenary general [Adrian Woll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adrian_Woll) launched a second attack and captured San Antonio on September 11, 1842. A Texas militia retaliated at the [Battle of Salado Creek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salado_Creek#Battle_of_Salado_Creek). However on September 18, this militia was defeated by Mexican soldiers and Texas Cherokee Indians during the [Dawson Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dawson_Massacre).[[114]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-113) The Mexican army would later retreat from the city of San Antonio.

Mexico's attacks on Texas intensified the conflict between the political factions in an incident known as the [Texas Archive War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Archive_War). To "protect" the Texas national archives, governor Sam Houston ordered them out of Austin. Austin residents suspicious of the governor's motives, because of Houston's disdain of the capital, forced the archives back to Texas at gunpoint. The Texas Congress admonished Houston for the incident, and the incident would solidify Austin as Texas's seat of government for the Republic and the future state.[[115]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-archivewar-114)

## [[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=History_of_Texas&action=edit&section=13)] Statehood, war, and expansion: 1845–1860

*Main article:* [*History of Texas (1845-1860)*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas_%281845-1860%29)





The [U.S.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Flag) and [Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Texas) flags at the [Texas State Capitol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_State_Capitol).

On February 28, 1845, the [U.S. Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_the_United_States) passed a bill that would authorize the United States to [annex the Republic of Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Annexation) and on March 1 U.S. President [John Tyler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Tyler) signed the bill. The legislation set the date for annexation for December 29 of the same year. On October 13 of the same year, a majority of voters in the Republic [of Texas] approved a proposed constitution that specifically endorsed slavery and the slave trade. This constitution was later accepted by the U.S. Congress, making [Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas) a [U.S. state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state) on the same day annexation took effect (therefore bypassing a territorial phase).

The Mexican government had long warned that annexation would mean war with the United States. When Texas joined the U.S., the Mexican government broke diplomatic relations with the United States. The United States now assumed the claims of Texas when it claimed all land north of the Rio Grande. In June 1845, President [James K. Polk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_K._Polk) sent General [Zachary Taylor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary_Taylor) to Texas, and by October, 3,500 Americans were on the [Nueces River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueces_River), prepared to defend Texas from a Mexican invasion. On November 10, 1845,[[116]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-115) Polk ordered General Taylor and his forces south to the Rio Grande, into disputed territory that Mexicans claimed as their own. Mexico claimed the [Nueces River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueces_River) — about 150 miles (240 km) north of the [Rio Grande](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_Grande) — as its border with Texas. On April 25, 1846, a 2,000-strong Mexican cavalry detachment attacked a 63-man U.S. patrol that had been sent into the contested territory north of the Rio Grande and south of the Nueces River. The Mexican cavalry routed the patrol, killing 16 U.S. soldiers in what later became known as the [Thornton Affair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thornton_Affair). Both nations declared war. In the ensuing [Mexican-American War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican-American_War), there were no more battles fought in Texas, but it became a major staging point for the American invasion of northern Mexico.

One of the primary motivations for annexation was the Texas government's huge debts. The United States agreed to assume many of these upon annexation. However, the former Republic never fully paid off its debt until the [Compromise of 1850](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compromise_of_1850). In return for $10 million, a large portion of Texas-claimed territory, now parts of [Colorado](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colorado), [Kansas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kansas), [Oklahoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma), [New Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Mexico), and [Wyoming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyoming), was ceded to the Federal government.

Post-war Texas grew rapidly as migrants poured into the cotton lands of the state.[[117]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-116) German immigrants started to arrive in the early 1840s because of economic, social and political conditions in their states. In 1842, German nobles organized the [*Adelsverein*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adelsverein), banding together to buy land in central Texas to enable German settlement. The [Revolutions of 1848](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutions_of_1848_in_the_German_states) acted as another catalyst for so many immigrants that they became known as the "[Forty-Eighters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forty-Eighters)." Many were educated artisans and businessmen. Germans continued to arrive in considerable numbers until 1890.[[118]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-117)

The first Czech immigrants started their journey to Texas on August 19, 1851 headed by Jozef Šilar. The rich farmland of Central Texas attracted the Czech immigrants. The counties of Austin, Fayette, Lavaca, and Washington had early Czech settlements. The Czech-American communities are characterized by a strong sense of community and social clubs were a dominant theme of Czech-American life in Texas. By 1865, the Czech population numbered 700 and climbed to over 60,000 Czech-Americans by 1940.[[119]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-118)

With their investments in cotton cultivation, Texas planters imported enslaved blacks from the earliest years of settlement. They established cotton plantations mostly in the eastern part of the state, where labor was done by enslaved African Americans. The central area of the state had more subsistence farmers.

## [[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=History_of_Texas&action=edit&section=14)] Confederate Texas and Reconstruction: 1860–1876

*Main articles:* [*Texas in the Civil War*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_in_the_Civil_War) *and* [*History of Texas (1865-1899)*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas_%281865-1899%29)





Boom periods of the four major industries that built the early Texas economy

As part of the Cotton Kingdom, planters in parts of Texas depended on slave labor. In 1860 30% of the population of state total of 604,215 were enslaved.[[120]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-119) In the statewide election on the secession ordinance, Texans voted to secede from the Union by a vote of 46,129 to 14,697 (a 76% majority). The Secession Convention immediately organized a government, replacing [Sam Houston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Houston) when he refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

Texas declared its secession from the United States on February 1, 1861, and joined the [Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) on March 2, 1861. Texas was mainly a "supply state" for the Confederate forces until mid 1863, when the Union capture of the Mississippi River made large movements of men, horses or cattle impossible. Texas regiments fought in every major battle throughout the war.

On August 1, 1862 Confederate troops killed 34 pro-Union [German Texans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Texans) in the "[Nueces Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueces_Massacre)" of civilians. The last battle of the Civil War, the [Battle of Palmito Ranch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Palmito_Ranch), was fought in Texas on May 12, 1865. In which the 2nd Texas cavalry battallion U.S. (one of only two from the state) took part.

### [[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=History_of_Texas&action=edit&section=15)] Historiography

During the 20th century, national historiographical trends influenced the scholarship on the Civil War in Texas. Beginning in the 1950s, historians focused on military campaigns in Texas and other areas of the Southwest, a region previously neglected. Since the 1970s, scholars have shifted their attention to South Texas and how its relations with Mexico and Mexican Americans affected both Confederate and Union Civil War military operations. Also since the 1970s, the "New Social History" has stimulated research in war-related social, economic, and political changes. This historiographical trend is related to a growing interest in local and regional history.[[121]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-120)

### [[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=History_of_Texas&action=edit&section=16)] Reconstruction, Democratic control and disfranchisement

When the news arrived in Galveston, on June 19, 1865, of the Confederate collapse, the freed slaves rejoiced, creating the celebration of [Juneteenth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juneteenth). The State had suffered little during the War but trade and finance was disrupted. Angry returning veterans seized state property and Texas went through a period of extensive violence and disorder. Most outrages took place in northern Texas and were committed by outlaws who had their headquarters in the [Indian Territory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Territory) and plundered and murdered without distinction of party. President Andrew Johnson appointed Union General A. J. Hamilton as provisional governor on June 17, 1865. Hamilton had been a prominent politician before the war. He granted amnesty to ex-Confederates if they promised to support the Union in the future, appointing some to office. On March 30, 1870, although Texas did not meet all the requirements, the [United States Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress) restored Texas to the [Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_%28American_Civil_War%29).

Like other Southern states, by the late 1870s white Democrats regained control, often with a mix of intimidation and terrorism by [paramilitary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramilitary) groups operating for the Democratic Party. They passed a [new constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Constitution) in 1876 that segregated schools and established a [poll tax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poll_tax) to support them, but it was not originally required for voting.[[122]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-121) In 1901 the legislature passed a poll tax as a prerequisite for voter registration. Given the economic difficulties of the times, the poll tax caused participation by poor whites, African Americans and Mexican Americans to drop sharply. By the early 20th century, the Democratic Party in Texas started using a "[white primary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_primary)," which the state legislature authorized in 1923.[[123]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-BarriersVoting-122) Since the Democratic Party dominated the state after 1900 for decades, the "white primary" provision reduced what little minority participation there was as the primaries were the true competitive contest. These provisions extended deep into the 20th century.[[123]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Texas#cite_note-BarriersVoting-122)