

Tracing Immigrant Origins

Research Outline

Table of Contents

Introduction

Part 1. Search Strategies

Step 1. Identify What You Know About The Immigrant

Step 2. Decide What You Want To Learn

Step 3: Select The Records To Search

Step 4. Find And Search The Records

Step 5. Use The Information

Part 2. Country-of-arrival Records

Part 3. Country-of-origin Records

For Further Reading

Comments And Suggestions

INTRODUCTION

This outline introduces the principles, search strategies, and various record types you can use to identify an immigrant ancestor's original hometown. These principles can be applied to almost any country. If you are just beginning your research, you may need additional information about genealogical records and search strategies.

Finding an immigrant ancestor's place of origin is the key to finding earlier generations of the family. It provides access to many family history resources in that home area. Once you know a former place of residence or a birthplace, you may be able to add more generations to your pedigree. Learning about your family's history and experiences can be a source of enjoyment and education for you and your family.

Tracing immigrant origins can be one of the hardest parts of family history research. Even if you know which country your family came from, it can still be hard to identify a specific hometown or birthplace.

Using This Outline

This outline is a reference tool. It has several features to help you learn about sources and strategies to find an immigrant's hometown.

- *Arrangement.* This outline is divided into three main parts. You may use these parts separately or together. “Part 1. Search Strategies” describes the five basic steps you can use to find an immigrant's place of origin. “Part 2. Country of Arrival” describes tactics

and record types for records created in the immigrant's new country. "Part 3. Country of Origin" describes the tactics and record types from his or her homeland.

- *Records Selection Table.* Both part two (Country-of-Arrival) and part three (Country-of-Origin) have a "Records Selection Table." These tables can help you choose the *record type* that might contain the information you need. The search tactics are listed in an order that best helps you if you know little about the immigrant. Select the tactic(s) and record type(s) that best fit what you already know.
- *Research Sequence.* The best approach is usually to start searching records created in the immigrant's new country, especially if you know little about the immigrant. For a few countries, it is easier to use country-of-origin records. This outline usually identifies such countries. To verify information found in country-of-arrival records, use country-of-origin records.
- *Other Research Outlines.* This research outline is most helpful when used with other available research outlines. These outlines tell you what information is in each record type and the availability of records for specific countries. State and provincial outlines can also help. Research outlines are available at family history centers or the Family History Library.

Family History Library Catalog

The Family History Library has most of the records mentioned in this outline. The key to finding a record in the Family History Library's collection is the Family History Library Catalog. The catalog describes the library's records and provides the call numbers. Copies of the catalog on microfiche are at the Family History Library and at each family history center. At the library and at most centers you can also search the catalog on computer.

The Family History Library Catalog has four major sections:

- Locality
- Surname
- Subject
- Author/Title

To find the call numbers of the records described in this outline, you will most often use the Locality section. *The paragraph headings in this outline that describe types of records, such as "Church Records," are the same as the topics found in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog.*

Catalog entries are generally written in the same language as the records they describe. However, the description also includes a brief English summary of the contents.

The Locality section lists records by area. Records relating to an entire country, such as passenger lists are listed under the country name. Most records are listed under the specific place. For example, in the Locality section look for—

- The *place* where your ancestor lived, such as—

UNITED STATES OHIO OHIO, HAMILTON OHIO, HAMILTON, CINCINNATI

- The *record type* you want to search, such as—

UNITED STATES - *CENSUS* OHIO - *GENEALOGY* OHIO, HAMILTON -
NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP OHIO, HAMILTON, CINCINNATI - *CHURCH*
RECORDS

PART 1. SEARCH STRATEGIES

Successful researchers follow a series of steps as they conduct research. This section describes the steps to take to find an immigrant's place of origin.

Step 1. Identify What You Know about the Immigrant

To successfully determine an immigrant's place of origin, you need to learn some minimum facts about him or her. This will help you select record types to search and identify the immigrant in those records. Additional information can also be helpful.

Minimum Identification. Before trying to find an immigrant's place of origin, be sure you have learned as much of the following as possible:

- *The immigrant's name.* Find both the given names and surname (last name), including middle names (such as Johann Friedrich Wolfgang Sticht). Try to learn the name used in the country of origin and any variations of it.
- *A date.* A birth date is most preferable, but if you cannot find one, use a marriage, confirmation, baptismal, or military release date, or another date of an event that happened in the country of origin. Try to find an entire date (day, month, and year), but you may be able to identify the immigrant with an approximate year.
- *A place.* Learn as much as you can about where the immigrant came from, such as the province, county, or region. Knowing as specific a place as possible helps you distinguish between the immigrant and others of the same name. Eventually, you will have to learn the specific town where the immigrant came from. Use this outline to learn this information.
- *A relative.* Learning the name of a relative of the immigrant, such as the father, helps you identify your ancestor in country-of-origin records. If you cannot learn the father's name, try to learn the name of the mother, spouse, brother, sister, or other close relative (such as an aunt or uncle).

Additional Information. While minimum identification helps you recognize your ancestor in country-of-origin records, additional information could provide clues to the place of origin or confirm that you have found the right family. If possible, learn the following about the immigrant:

- *Other family members.* Learn about both parents, his or her spouse, all brothers and sisters, and any children. This information helps you identify him or her in native records. Also, you may discover the place of origin by finding a relative's place of origin.
- *Friends and neighbors.* Many immigrants traveled in groups or settled among friends from their native lands. Searching for friends or neighbors might reveal an immigrant's place of origin.
- *Family stories and traditions.* While many family traditions are exaggerated (such as those about stowaways), they may include accurate facts. Such things as the area of the country he or she came from, the industry in the native district, occupations, nearby towns, rivers, mountains, or other features could provide clues to the place of origin.
- *Religion.* Religious groups in many countries create records. By learning the immigrant's religion, you can further identify him or her, determine others he or she may have traveled with, limit your searches to the records most likely to contain useful information, and gain clues to the region where he or she lived. For example, a Protestant Irishman most likely came from northern Ireland, not central or southern Ireland.

Step 2. Decide What You Want to Learn

Select an immigrant you want to learn about. Choose one for whom you have minimum identification. It helps to know where the immigrant lived in the country of arrival and any names used there (such as a woman's married name).

Choose one of the goals discussed below. Then use the appropriate “Records Selection Table” to select records that might contain that information.

Primary Goal. The primary goal is to find the immigrant's place of origin. With the place of origin you can begin using records from the hometown to extend the immigrant's ancestry or pursue other research goals. If you do not yet have enough information to find the place of origin, choose one of the secondary goals below.

Secondary Goals. Other information about an immigrant is often helpful when searching for a place of origin. Even records that say nothing about the place of origin may give clues leading to records that name the hometown. One clue can lead to another until you find a record showing the town of origin. Possible secondary goals include—

- *Date of immigration.* An immigration date leads to passenger lists and other records. With the immigration date, you can also figure out when the immigrant first appears in other records in the new country, when he was released from the military in the old country, or when he or she applied for citizenship.

- *Place of departure.* Knowing where an immigrant left from may help you find departure lists and indexes, the ship's name, and newspaper and police lists.
- *Place of arrival.* Immigrants often stayed in the port of arrival for months or years before moving on. In such cases, you can search naturalization, church, and vital records in that location.
- *Ship's name and related data.* The name of the ship a person traveled on will help you use passenger lists or find the names of other immigrants in the group.
- *Names of other immigrants in the group.* Immigrants often traveled in groups or with relatives. They often settled close to people they knew in the old country. If you cannot find a person's place of origin, learn about relatives, neighbors, fellow passengers, or a minister who may have immigrated from the same hometown.
- *Immigrant's original country or region.* Sometimes knowing the country or region a person left from lets you begin searching the records of that area. It may also imply the place of departure.
- *Immigrant's name before immigrating.* This helps identify a person in country-of-origin records. Sometimes the name, or part of one, is a clue to the immigrant's original country or region.

Step 3: Select the Records to Search

This outline can help you evaluate the content, availability, ease of use, time period covered, and reliability of records. It can also indicate if your ancestor is likely to be listed. For information on a specific country, see the appropriate national research outline.

It is almost always best to first search the sources in the country where the immigrant finally settled. *Do not switch to records from the country-of-origin too soon in your search.* You will most likely find the immigrant's birthplace or hometown in country-of-arrival records, which are usually easier to use.

Genealogical Records

The genealogical and historical records needed to determine an immigrant's place of origin fall into two categories:

Compiled Records. Someone else may have already researched the immigrant. This is especially true if the person immigrated before about 1800. Compiled records include—

- Printed family histories and genealogies.
- Family information published in periodicals and newsletters.
- Biographies.
- Local histories.
- Manuscript collections of family information.
- Databases of family information (such as FamilySearch™ and the Family Group Records Collections).

- Hereditary and lineage society records.

Many records containing previous research are described in the “Biography,” “Genealogy,” “History,” “Periodicals,” and “Societies” sections of part two and part three. Use such sources carefully because the information is secondary and may contain some inaccuracies.

Original Records. After searching compiled records, search the existing records of—

- Each place where the immigrant lived.
- The complete time period when he or she lived there.
- All jurisdictions that may have kept records about him or her (town, church, county, state, and federal).

Most record types described in this outline are original records, such as “Church Records,” “Emigration and Immigration,” “Naturalization,” or “Vital Records.”

Reference Tools

If you do not have enough information to select or use compiled or original records, use reference tools from the following categories:

Background Information. You may need some geographical, linguistic, historical, or cultural information. This information can save you time and effort by helping you focus your research in the correct place and time period. You may need to—

- Locate towns or places.
- Review local or ethnic histories.
- Learn about jurisdictions.
- Use language helps.
- Understand native customs.

Background information sources are not discussed in this outline, but they are discussed in the national research outlines. Some are also listed in the “For Further Reading” section of this outline.

Finding Aids. Catalogs or bibliographies identify where a record is available. Indexes help find the person's name in a record. A few finding aids are discussed in this outline. See the appropriate national research outline for more information on finding aids.

Step 4. Find and Search the Records

Suggestions for Obtaining Records

. You may be able to obtain the records you need from the following:

- *Family History Library.* You are welcome to visit and use the records at the Family History Library. The library is open to the public. There are no fees for using the records.
- *Family History Centers.* Copies of most of the records on microform at the Family History Library can be loaned to family history centers. There are small duplication and postage fees for this service. You can get a list of the family history centers near you by writing to the Family History Library.
- *Archives and local churches.* Most original documents are at federal, state, church, and local archives or in local parish offices. While the Family History Library has many records on microfilm, additional records are available only at these archives. You can request searches in their records through correspondence or by visiting these offices.
- *Libraries and interlibrary loan.* Public, academic, and other research libraries may have compiled records and some original records for tracing immigrant origins. Some libraries provide interlibrary loan services to borrow records from other libraries. In addition, many indexes and catalogs are available through local libraries.
- *Professional researchers.* You can hire a professional researcher to search the records for you. Researchers in the country of origin may keep lists of emigrants compiled from various sources. For information on hiring a researcher, see *Hiring a Professional Genealogist*.

When requesting services from libraries or professional researchers through correspondence, you will have more success if your letter is brief and specific. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope when writing within your own country. When writing to other countries, enclose international reply coupons (available from your post office). You usually need to send a check or money order in advance to pay for photocopy or search services.

Suggestions for Searching the Records. Follow these principles as you search the various records for your ancestor:

- *Search for the immigrant's entire family.* The records of each person in a family may include clues for identifying other family members. Look at other records and in other places to find a missing family member. Other people with the same surname may be relatives.
- *Search each source thoroughly.* Note the immigrant's occupation and the names of witnesses, godparents, neighbors, relatives, guardians, and others.
- *Search a broad time period.* Look several years before and after the date you think an event occurred.
- *Use indexes.* Many records have indexes that help you use the records faster and better. However, many indexes are incomplete. They may only include the name of the specific person the record is about. They may not include parents, witnesses, and other incidental

persons. Also, the original records may have been misinterpreted, or names may have been omitted during indexing.

- *Search for previous residences.* Information about previous residences can lead to additional records that may have more information.
- *Watch for spelling variations.* Spelling was not standardized when most early records were made. You may find a name spelled differently than it is today.

Step 5. Use the Information

After you find information about an immigrant's place of origin, you must interpret your findings. You may want to ask an experienced researcher or native speaker to help you understand foreign terms. You should—

- Evaluate the place-name.
- Understand foreign spellings.
- Prove that the person you found is really the immigrant.

Place-Names. Use gazetteers and other reference tools to evaluate the information. Watch for the following problems:

- *Language and terminology.* If you do not know the native version of a country name, you may think the country name is a town. For example—

Native Name	English Translation
Deutschland	Germany
Sverige	Sweden
Cechy	Bohemia
Eire	Republic of Ireland

Other foreign terms can be mistaken for place-names. “*Königreich Preußen*,” for example, means the “kingdom of Prussia” and does not refer to a town called Königreich in Prussia. Other foreign terms that may confuse researchers include—

Native Term	English Translation
Kreis	district (German)
Powiat	district (Polish)
Megye	county (Hungarian)
Socken	parish (Swedish)

Many town names are spelled differently in the native language:

Native Spelling	English Translation
Anvers	Antwerp
Napoli	Naples
München	Munich

Plzen	Pilsen
København	Copenhagen
Wien	Vienna

- *State, regional, and provincial names.* Instead of the town, some sources only name the county, region, or province. Foreign states, counties, provinces, or regions are unfamiliar to many researchers. Some examples include—

Native Term	English Translation
Sachsen	Saxony
Mazuria	Northeastern Poland
East Anglia	Eastern coastal region in England
Hunsruck	Mountain range in western Germany
Holland	Provinces in the Netherlands

- *Cities and counties with the same name.* Often the name you find is both a city and a province or county name. In most records, names such as *Baden, Hannover, Luxembourg, Posen*, or *York* probably refer to a county or state, not a city or town.
- *Nearby large city.* If you find the name of a large or well-known city in a record, the ancestor is often *not* from the city itself but rather from a smaller, lesser-known place nearby. For example, many immigrants said they came from London or Berlin when they really came from towns near London or Berlin. However, some immigrants did live in a large city for a period of time before emigrating.

If the immigrant is said to have come from a large city, look for clues that he or she really came from a nearby town. A person from a large city should not have an occupation associated with small town life, such as farming. Family traditions about trips to the market or traveling several miles to church are also clues that the immigrant came from a small town.

- *Port cities.* Sometimes a place-name is the port from which the immigrant left the old country. Few immigrants were actually born in port cities. Common European port cities include Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Copenhagen, Gothenberg, Hamburg, Le Havre, Lisbon, Liverpool, London, Naples, Oslo, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Trieste.
- *Several towns with the same name.* Many towns in a country have the same or similar names. For example, there are 57 places named Mount Pleasant in Great Britain and 14 towns and dozens of hamlets named Schönau in Germany. In the Netherlands, there are two towns named Nibbixwoud. To distinguish between towns with the same or similar names, find out about the area the immigrant came from. Look for the name of the state or county or a nearby city. If you still do not know which town the immigrant came from, you may need to search the records of each town with the same name.
- *Place-name changes.* Some places have been known by more than one name. Such changes often occurred when another country took over and translated the name into its language. Gdansk in Poland was known as Danzig under German rule. Some name changes were political. For example, Kitchner, Ontario was Berlin before World War I. Other changes have evolved over time. Shropshire, England is sometimes still called Salop, its old name. Other examples include—

Old Name	New Name
Breslau	Wroclaw
St. Petersburg	Leningrad
Pressburg	Bratislava
Chemnitz	Karl-Marx-Stadt

Spelling. Foreign names are often spelled differently from common spellings. There are many reasons for the variations:

- *Phonetic spelling.* Some letters have a different sound in other languages. For example, the German *j* is pronounced like the English *y*; *j* in French is pronounced like *zhi* in English.
- *Misreading.* Handwritten or gothic printed letters are easily misinterpreted. Be aware of this as you search handwritten records or indexes to handwritten records. For example, the German handwritten letter *w* can be confused with *m*, and the letter *k* often looks like *r*.
- *Special characters.* Many languages use special marks called *diacritics* that change the sound, and sometimes alphabetical order, of letters. These characters are sometimes eliminated or changed into another letter when written in another language. For example, the German *ä* often, but not always, becomes *ae* in English. The Czech *š* may become *sh* or *sch*. The Dutch *ij* is usually translated as *y*.

Use comprehensive gazetteers to identify all possible towns that fit a spelling you have found. You should also be familiar with the spelling rules, phonetics, and handwriting of the immigrant's native language. The Family History Library and family history centers have word lists that explain such information for some major languages. You may also want to ask for help from another researcher who knows the culture, language, and history.

Proving You Found the Immigrant. When you find a place that appears to be the immigrant's hometown, search the civil or church records of that place. If you find records there of a person with the immigrant's name, you must verify whether the person is really the immigrant.

- *Use the minimum identification.* Use the information from step 1 to identify your ancestor. The person's birth date and parents (or other relatives) should correspond with the information you know about the immigrant. Although the spelling of names may have changed from one country to the other, the names should be essentially the same. Names may have been translated or shortened, or the immigrant may have used a middle name after emigration.
- *Test the new information.* Make sure the information you found in country-of-origin records matches the information in country-of-arrival records. Some names are so common you may find several families whose children have the same names. The more you know about the immigrant's family, the more likely you can verify that you found the right person.
- *Try to disprove the connection.* One useful tactic is to try and prove that the person you found is *not* the immigrant. You know the person you found is not the immigrant if he or

she died before the immigrant left the country of origin or if he or she appears in records while living in the country of arrival.

If you cannot disprove the connection, it does not mean you have found the immigrant. Weigh the evidence of these three factors to decide if you found the right person and if you are ready to seek earlier generations.

PART 2. COUNTRY-OF-ARRIVAL RECORDS

The best sources for determining an immigrant ancestor's place of origin are usually those made in the country of arrival, not the country of origin. Most immigrants spent much of their adult lives in their new countries, so more records exist for them there. It is usually easier to search country-of-arrival records because it is easier to find out which jurisdictions kept records about the immigrant. You will have more success if you use all available country-of-arrival records.

Search Tactics

Immigrants were usually mentioned in several different records in their new country. However, it is hard to predict which, if any, of those records will name the immigrant's home town.

The following search tactics can help you systematically search country-of-arrival records. Search these records thoroughly because it is hard to know which record has useful information. Keep careful notes of everything you learn; they may lead to more information. Whenever you learn new information, reconsider which tactic to apply next.

The general strategy is to search family sources first, then records of previous research, and finally original records about the immigrant. Even if you cannot find the place of origin with country-of-arrival records, any information you find will be valuable when using the records of the old country.

1. Search Family Sources

Begin your research with family and home sources. Collect all the information you can about the immigrant and his or her parents, spouse, or children. Even information not about the place of origin may be a clue.

Look for names, dates, places, relatives, and clues in certificates, family Bibles, obituaries, diaries, tombstone inscriptions, military papers, passports, letters and post marks, photographs, and similar sources. Contact relatives, family friends, and neighbors and ask for family information or referrals to someone who might have information. Many researchers find their ancestor's hometown in family and home sources.

2. Survey General Records of Previous Research

After reviewing home and family sources, look for research done by others on your family lines. Someone else may have already identified the immigrant's place of origin. Even if you do not find the place of origin, you might uncover important clues. Seek information for both the immigrant ancestor and other family members.

Look for large indexed or alphabetical collections first. At the Family History Library, look in the Surname section of the catalog for family histories and biographies, Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, and Family Group Records Collections. Each of these contains millions of names, is international in scope, and represents many hours of work done by others. Also search previous research collected by other libraries and archives.

Seek published genealogies, family histories, and biographies. Many focus on immigrant ancestors as a starting point and show several generations of descendants. Look for catalogs and indexes from other libraries to help find published genealogies.

If one particular compiled record does not help, search for others until you have exhausted all available sources of previous research.

For more information, see the “Biography,” “Genealogy,” and “Periodicals” sections below.

3. Check Local Records for Previous Research

Libraries, archives, and societies near where an immigrant settled may collect previous research about the local people. For example, local genealogies, biographies, town or county histories, and genealogical and historical periodicals may reveal the place of origin. Look for compiled works done on town, county, state, or provincial levels. Also look for local genealogical or historical societies who publish periodicals or have research registration programs.

See the sections “Archives and Libraries,” “History,” and “Societies” below.

4. Search Local Original Records

Certain types of original records are more likely to give immigration information than others. (See the “Records Selection Table.”) Search these first, then search other original records until you discover the hometown and as much information as possible about the immigrant and his or her family.

No single source always gives the place of origin. It is crucial to thoroughly search all available original records for three reasons. First, searching all records increases your chances of finding the place of origin. Second, you may learn more minimum identification facts. Third, you can develop a fuller biography and more accurate family group records about the immigrant.

First search for original records related to the immigrant's death. See the sections below on “Church Records,” “Vital Records,” “Obituaries,” “Cemetery Records,” and “Probate Records.”

Next search records of other events, such as confirmation, marriage, and children's births. Both church and civil authorities kept marriage and birth records. See the “Records Selection Table” for more original records to search.

Many types of local original records can help establish where an immigrant settled, indicate if property was purchased, reveal an occupation, and so on. In addition to the sections noted above, see “Census,” “Court Records,” “Land and Property,” “Occupations,” or “Pensions.”

5. Determine Immigration Information

If using the previous tactics does not reveal the immigrant's hometown, search for immigration and naturalization records. Passenger lists, immigrant aid society records, and applications for citizenship fall into this group. Some churches kept lists of immigrant families, giving information about their arrival, place of origin, and place of settlement.

Focus on learning immigration information such as the date and port of departure or arrival, ship or shipping line, and traveling companions. This information is usually on a passenger list.

For recent immigrants (usually after 1880), naturalization and immigration documents often include a specific town of origin. For earlier immigrants, the most useful information is the immigration date. With it you can usually find other information in passenger lists and other records. You can learn the date of immigration from some census records and most naturalization records. To approximate an arrival date, you can learn the immigrant's first—

- Child to be born in the new country.
- Residence in the new country.
- Land purchase.
- Appearance in church records.

If you know the name of the ship an immigrant came on, you can use lists of ship arrivals to find possible dates of arrival. However, some ships landed several times a year in the same country, making the arrival date harder to estimate.

See the “Emigration and Immigration” and “Naturalization and Citizenship” sections below.

6. Search Other Jurisdictions

If local records do not yield a place of origin, move to broader jurisdictions. Try original state and national records. Not every immigrant is in these records, but many are.

For more information on national original records that may give a place of origin, see the “Census,” “Pension,” and “Military Records” sections below.

7. Determine the Country, State, or Region of Origin

If you have not learned the town name, at least determine the country of origin. If you know the country, try to learn the specific region or state. Knowing the country is sometimes enough to use country-of-origin records. However, the more you know about the place of origin, the easier it is to search country-of-origin records.

Occasionally you can find the name of a hometown but not know which country it is in. For example, both Scotland and Ireland have a town named Maryville. Determining the country or region can solve such problems.

Find out what language the immigrant spoke. Family surnames are often clues to national origin. For example, a surname ending with “ski” or “sky” indicates Polish or Russian origin.

You can usually determine the country or region an immigrant is from by talking to descendants, using census records, or searching compiled records. For example, the International Genealogical Index could reveal where a particular name occurs most frequently.

8. Trace Relatives and Neighbors

If you still cannot find the place of origin, there are two other approaches you can use.

First repeat the previous tactics for other members of the immigrant's family. If you can find the place of origin for a brother or uncle, local records will usually confirm that your ancestor also lived there. Second, use these tactics to seek the immigrant's neighbors. Immigrants often traveled as groups and settled together in the new country. Others joined friends or relatives already there. Finding a neighbor's place of origin may reveal your ancestor's as well.

Country of Arrival Records Selection Table		
This table can help you decide which records to search. In Column 1, find the search tactic you selected. In Column 2, find the record types that are most likely to have the information you need. Then turn to that record type in this section. Additional records that may be useful are in Column 3. The terms used in both Columns 2 and 3 are the same as the record headings used in this outline and the subject headings used in the Family History Library Catalog.		
1. Search Tactic...	2. Look First In...	3. Then Search...
1. Family Sources	See “1. Search Family Sources” in Part 2	

2.General records of previous research	Genealogy, Periodicals	Biography, Societies
3.Local records of previous research	History, Genealogy, Biography, Periodicals, Societies	Probate Records, Archives and Libraries
4.Local original records	Obituaries, Church Records, Vital Records, Naturalization and Citizenship, Cemeteries	Newspapers, Business Records and Commerce, Probate Records, Voting Registers, Court Records, Land and Property
5.Immigration information	Emigration and Immigration, Naturalization and Citizenship, Societies	Obituaries, Census, History, Newspapers, Voting Registers, Military Records, Church Records
6.Records of other jurisdictions	Census, Naturalization and Citizenship, Military Records	Land and Property, Pensions
7.Determine country, state, or region of origin	Emigration and Immigration, History, Biography, Naturalization and Citizenship, Societies, Vital Records	Census, Obituaries, Periodicals, Newspapers, Military Records, Business Records and Commerce, Pensions
8.Trace relatives and neighbors	Census, Emigration and Immigration, History, Genealogy, Societies	Vital Records, Newspapers, Obituaries, Biography

Archives and Libraries

In addition to the Family History Library, other record repositories have collections you can use to find an immigrant's place of origin. Most archives and libraries focus their historical and genealogical collections on the cities, towns, counties, regions, or subjects they serve. Some have a national focus. Many have immigrant and ethnic sources.

Archive and library collections often have family and local histories, biographies, church records, cemetery record collections, immigration records, courthouse records, census, organization records, directories, newspapers, and other records relating to people in their jurisdiction. Many have special indexes and manuscript collections found only in their facilities. For example, the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota has a large collection of ethnic newspapers on microfilm that is available through interlibrary loan. It also has fraternal society membership and insurance records in its non-circulating manuscript collections.

A growing number of organizations are devoted exclusively to collecting and preserving materials for specific immigrant or ethnic groups. An example is the—

Swenson Swedish Immigration Center
Augustana College
639 38th Street
Rock Island, Illinois 61201-2296

The genealogical and historical collections and services of many public universities and special libraries are described in—

Bentley, Elizabeth Petty. *The Genealogists's Address Book*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991. (FHL book 973 D24ben.)

Filby, P. William, comp. *Directory of American Libraries with Genealogy or Local History Collections*. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1988. (FHL book 973 A3fi.)

Inventories, Registers, Catalogs. Many archives and libraries have catalogs, inventories, guides, or periodicals that describe their holdings. If possible, study these guides before visiting a repository. Copies at the Family History Library are listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [STATE or PROVINCE], [COUNTY], [CITY] - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS. One such guide for the University of Minnesota is—

Moody, Suzanna, and Joel Wurl, eds. *The Immigration History Research Center: A Guide to Collections*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1991. (FHL book 977.658 A3i.)

Biography

The Family History Library and other major research libraries have thousands of biographical books, articles, films, and microfiche. Such works often provide exact information on an immigrant's origin. If not, they may have clues that could help you find it. Biographies may suggest an ethnic background or give the original spelling of the surname or locality.

Biographical sketches are often found in local collective biographical works and local histories. These were very common in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Many other biographical records have been published.

Two sources that can help you find out if a biographical sketch may have been written about your ancestor are—

Slocum, Robert D. *Biographical Dictionaries and Related Works*. 2 vols., 2nd ed. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1986. (FHL book 016.92 SLo53 1986.) This bibliography lists over 16,000 collective biographies from around the world.

Herbert, Miranda C., and Barbara McNeil, eds., *Biography and Genealogy Master Index*. 8 vols., 5 vols., 3 vols, and annual supps. since 1990. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1980, 1985-. (FHL book Ref 016.92 G131.) This work indexes more than eight million biographies of nearly three

million individuals. It indexes about 2,000 volumes of nationwide sources, but it does not include local biographical sources. Most large libraries will have it.

Business Records and Commerce

Business records include many different sources. Their content ranges from giving just a person's name to giving a complete profile, including a summary of professional background, age, birth date and place, the names of parents, and the names of his or her spouse and children. Occupational records include apprenticeship or labor union records and professional associations such as “the Bar” for lawyers and the American Medical Association for doctors. However, relatively few immigrants pursued professional occupations. Records of employment with larger companies may include biographical information about recent immigrants.

Many immigrants were indentured servants, apprentices whose masters paid for their passage in return for labor. Indenture records often mention birthplace or residence. Examples of these kinds of records are—

Coldham, Peter Wilson. *Child Apprentices in America From Christ's Hospital, London, 1617-1688*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990. (FHL book 942.1/L1 J2cp.)

———. *The Bristol Registers of Servants Sent to Foreign Plantations, 1654-1686*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. (FHL book 942.41/B2 W2c.)

You can find similar records in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [COUNTRY or STATE] - BUSINESS RECORDS AND COMMERCE or under [COUNTRY or STATE] - OCCUPATIONS.

Clues to an immigrant's occupation are in family sources, census records, city directories, and even ship's passenger lists. Local histories, maps, census records, and city directories can help identify nearby businesses or companies that may have needed the immigrant's skills.

Cemeteries

Tombstone inscriptions and sextons' records sometimes list a foreign birthplace—often a country, less often a county or city. This is more likely in cemeteries maintained by certain churches. For example, counties of origin are often listed on tombstones of Irish immigrants buried in Roman Catholic cemeteries. In Presbyterian cemeteries, the shire and even the town where a Scottish immigrant was born may be on the tombstone.

When the birthplace is not listed, a tombstone inscription or a sexton's record may furnish that information for a relative buried nearby. However, even if a birth date and place is furnished, the relative who supplied the information may not have been correct, especially if the birthplace was in a country unfamiliar to that person.

If you cannot visit the cemetery, search any transcriptions that may have been made. The Family History Library and state and provincial archives have collections of published and manuscript tombstone inscriptions and some sextons' records. Others are at county and local genealogical and historical societies.

Census

Most countries periodically take censuses that list much of their populations. Censuses identify where a person was living at a specific time. Look for indexed censuses first. If you know where the immigrant lived during the year a census was taken, you can use unindexed census records.

More recent censuses usually have the most information. For example the 1900, 1910, and 1920 United States censuses provide the individual's country of birth, year of arrival, if naturalized, and occupation. The 1920 United States census should list the province (state or region) or city of birth for people (or their parents) born in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, or Turkey. Some state censuses, such as the 1925 New York census (which gives the date and place of naturalization) contain more information than federal censuses. Remember that birthplaces given in census records usually refer to the state or country, not a specific town.

Spain and France took some early colonial censuses of areas in North and South America, some of which are more detailed than others. If the census is not in the archives of the former colony, it may be in the archives of the mother country and be more difficult to access. England has no census records for her North American colonies, although some colonies (states) took censuses that still exist.

Church Records

While church record-keeping practices varied greatly, many denominations (particularly Lutheran, Reformed, and Roman Catholic) kept excellent records. Marriage and death records are the most likely to mention the town where an immigrant was born. Monthly Meeting Records of the Quakers (Society of Friends) in the country of arrival sometimes name the Monthly Meeting in England a new member came from. Early Dutch and German Reformed Church records often refer to overseas origins.

Roman Catholic marriage records, especially French Canadian records, often give brides' and grooms' places of origin. The brides' and grooms' parents are often listed in records of Acadia and Quebec along with the parish they were from. The parents were sometimes residents of a parish in France.

Members of smaller religious bodies, such as the Mennonites and Doukhobors, moved in large groups from specific locations in Europe to new countries. When original church records are not available, encyclopedias and history books about such groups often contain valuable clues on the overseas origins of these people.

The Family History Library has religious records from many parts of the world. They are usually listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the city where the congregation or parish was located. A few are listed under the name of the state or province.

Some church records must be examined at the parish or the church archives where the records are stored. See the state, provincial, and national research outlines for addresses of major church archives and for more information about church records.

Court Records

Court records may name family members and may mention property descriptions from the country of origin. They are more helpful for colonial times than later periods because colonial court record transcripts are usually published with comprehensive indexes. Examples of sources taken from court records are—

True, Ransom B. *Biographical Dictionary of Early Virginia 1607-1660*. Richmond: Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1982. (FHL fiche 6331352.) This work lists every name in pre-1660 Virginia court records.

Tardif, Phillip. *Notorious Strumpets and Dangerous Girls: Convict Women in Van Diemen's Land, 1803-1829* (Tasmania). North Ryde, Australia: Angus & Robertson, 1990. (FHL 994.6 D3t.)

Court records are valuable in establishing origins—especially when the emigrant ancestor was involved as a plaintiff, defendant, or witness. More than 50,000 English immigrants to colonial America and 150,000 to Australia were exiled convicts. Courts watched such immigrants closely.

Immigrants who had business or professional employment are more commonly listed in court records than are laborers and farmers. Once you know an immigrant ancestor was involved in a court case, review all documents related to the court action. The case file, or *packet*, is particularly vital because it contains the testimony transcripts, depositions, affidavits, and other documentary evidence. Depositions and affidavits are the documents most likely to cite places of origin.

Emigration and Immigration

Passenger arrival lists are some of the best sources for documenting an ancestor's immigration. Most immigrants should be sought in arrival lists. However, lists were not kept for every immigrant, some lists have been lost, and others are not indexed.

Immigration lists vary in content and availability depending on the time period and the port of arrival. *Earlier records seldom give the immigrant's town of origin*. They often give only the

immigrant's name, age, and country of origin or the ship's last port-of-call. More recent lists tend to give more detailed information, often including the place of origin.

Some governments kept comprehensive arrival lists called *manuscript ship manifests*. However, these records vary from country to country. The United States did not require passenger arrival lists until 1820. Canada did not keep them until 1865. Australian lists date from 1826. However, some port authorities kept lists for earlier years because of local laws.

To find an immigrant on a passenger list, you need to know the immigrant's name, port of arrival, and the date of arrival. If you do not know the specific date, you may be able to find it by using a ship arrival list if you know the year of arrival and the ship's name.

Passenger arrival lists for most ports are indexed, so approximate dates are sufficient for these lists. Unfortunately, some ports, such as New York City (from 1846 to 1897) do not have complete indexes. Such records are so vast that a more precise date (within about a week) is needed. Various fragmentary indexes are available to partially overcome this problem.

Most early lists (prior to 1820) have been published, especially for North America. A growing number of later lists are being published. Significant published arrival lists for the United States include—

- Irish arrivals at New York from 1846 to 1852.
- Dutch arrivals from 1820 to 1880.
- German arrivals from 1727-1808; 1850-1870 (ongoing series).

These sources are generally found in the Family History Library Catalog under—

[STATE], [COUNTY], [CITY] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
UNITED STATES - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

An excellent bibliography of over 2,600 published lists of immigrants is—

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography 1538-1900*. Rev. ed. Detroit: Gale Research, 1988. (FHL book 973 W33p 1988.)

About half of the above lists are indexed in—

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1981-. (FHL book 973 W32p and supp.)

The Family History Library has copies of most available arrival lists for most destination countries. Lists are also available from the national archives of the various countries. Specific lists are described in the research outline for applicable countries.

Additional types of immigration records are available for some countries, including Canadian border crossings into the United States. There are also card indexes of Austrian settlers in Galicia

(*Ansiedlerkartei nach Galizien 1782-1805*) and in the Banat (*Ansiedlerakten 1686-1855*).

Passports may have been issued to immigrants by the country of arrival if they were returning to visit relatives in the country of origin. The records will usually indicate a birthplace or destination, which is likely near the place of origin. Passports were often not required until the twentieth century, but were available as early as 1795 for travelers from the United States.

Genealogy

A genealogy links a family through several generations. Genealogies are valuable because they may mention an immigrant's place of origin and may contain clues about the date of immigration. When trying to find places of origin, genealogies should be one of the first records you search. Some genealogies have information found nowhere else. They can save time and avoid duplication of work. There are several types of genealogies:

Global Indexes and Collections. Databases, such as Ancestral File and the International Genealogical Index, are important places to search first.

Family Histories. Family histories often go back to the original immigrant and contain information such as ethnic and geographical beginnings. They generally include all that was known of the family at the time it was written. Family histories must be used with care due to possible inaccuracies. Thousands of family histories are listed in the Surname section of the Family History Library Catalog. The catalog does not index every surname in a history but lists the four or five most prominent.

Genealogical Bibliographies and Indexes. The catalogs of genealogical institutions may be useful in finding published genealogies. Among them is—

Kaminkow, Marion J., ed. *Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography*. 2 vols. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1972, 1977, 1987. (FHL book 016.9291 K128g.)

Most archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies have similar special collections and indexes of genealogies.

Many other kinds of indexes exist. For example, a helpful index that discusses 3,500 immigrants to America before 1657 is—

Colket, Meredith B. *Founders of Early American Families*. Rev. ed. Cleveland: Founders and Patriots of America, 1985. (FHL book 973 W2cm.)

To find bibliographies and indexes, look in the Family History Library Catalog under—

[COUNTRY] - GENEALOGY [COUNTRY] - GENEALOGY - BIBLIOGRAPHY

Genealogical Compendia. Collected lineages are often published in genealogical dictionaries and periodicals. Complete indexes increase the research value of these collections. Many focus on immigrant families. Two such collections are—

Gillen, Mollie. *The Founders of Australia: A Biographical Dictionary of the First Fleet*. Sydney: Library of Australian History, 1989. (FHL book 994 D3g.)

De Villiers, C.C. *Genealogies of Old South African Families = Geslagregisters van die ou Kaapse families*. 3 vols. Cape Town: A.A. Balkema, 1966. (FHL book 968 D2v.)

There are dozens of compendia about immigrant families, including—

- French families to Québec (to the early 1800s).
- Maine and New Hampshire families (pre-1700).
- Eighteenth century Germans in New York.
- Schwenkfelders to Pennsylvania (1731-1737).

History

Published histories of the town, county, or region where an ancestor lived are often the key to identifying his or her national and ethnic origin. Histories of churches, schools, and industries may mention immigrants. In addition, they often identify records that may include the immigrant ancestor. If an ancestor was among the area's founding families or was a prominent citizen, a local history may have an account of his or her life.

Local histories include less prominent immigrants as well. Immigrants often considered it a mark of success to have a biographical sketch in the typical local histories of the nineteenth century, even if they had to pay to be included. Immigrants could be on lists of early settlers into a valley, members of a founding church, original town settlers, landholders, or school teachers. Bibliographies of local histories are available for most countries, states, and provinces. The Family History Library has an excellent collection of local histories.

Histories are available for many ethnic and religious groups. Many immigrants were part of an ethnic community in their new country. Many were also members of a religious group. Histories of smaller ethnic and religious groups often identify all or most of the members of that group. Excellent examples include—

Ulvestad, Martin. *Nordmændene i Amerika* [Norwegians in America]. 2 vols. Minneapolis: History Book Company's Forlag, 1907-10. (FHL book 973 F2u.)

Rosicky, Rose. *A History of Czechs (Bohemians) in Nebraska*. Omaha, Neb.: Czech Historical Society of Nebraska, 1929.

Histories also exist for most religious groups. A good example is—

Holsinger, Henry R. *History of the Tunkers and the Brethren Church*... North Manchester, Ind.: L.W. Shultz, 1962. (FHL book 286.5 H741h.)

Even histories of larger ethnic and religious groups, such as Germans or Episcopalians, can provide valuable background information about migration and settlement patterns.

Land and Property

Many immigrants left their homelands for the chance to obtain inexpensive land in a new country. Land records, therefore, contain many immigration clues, even if the place of origin is generally not given. Information about an immigrant's old hometown will more likely be found in records of land purchased directly from the government (such as homesteads) rather than from private individuals.

Most deeds indicate the purchasers' and the sellers' residences. If the immigrant purchased land right after arriving in the new country, the deed could reveal the place of origin. For example, “headrights” (the head of house's right to land for settling a colony) can show places—usually the country—of origin. Headrights are indexed in books like—

Nugent, Nell Marion. *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1732*. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983. (FHL book 975.5 R2n.)

Many places required that an immigrant be a citizen or that an immigrant file a declaration of intent to become a citizen before buying land. Land records may include copies of naturalization records or lead to them. An excellent set of land records with immigration data, on 1,641 rolls of microfilm, is—

Saskatchewan Homestead Records, 1870-1930, and Index. Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office.

Military Records

Many immigrants served in the military of their new countries. Thousands served in the United States' army during the nineteenth century. As a result, some military records provide clues to immigrant origins. The following are especially helpful:

- *Pension Application Papers*. These may include name; rank; military unit; period of service; residence; age; place and date of birth, marriage, and death; and the nature of disability or proof of need.
- *Service records*. Service records document a soldier's involvement in the military. Descriptive rolls or enlistment papers may also list the birthplace.

Census records may indicate that the immigrant served in the military. For example, the 1910 United States census identifies soldiers who served in the American Civil War. Sometimes a

separate schedule (that may not show birthplace) was taken of veterans, such as the 1890 United States census.

Other records that could list birthplaces include unit histories with unit rosters, veteran organization records (such as the Grand Army of the Republic), cemetery records, and old soldiers' home records.

Immigrants honorably discharged were usually eligible for citizenship based on their military service. The naturalization process was often simplified for them, and separate records of soldier naturalizations may have been kept.

Naturalization and Citizenship

The naturalization process varies by country, state, and time period. The records also vary. Earlier records usually give the immigrant's name, age, and country of origin. More recent records tend to be more informative. Some give a wealth of data about the immigrant and his or her family, including specific places of origin.

Not all immigrants were naturalized. In many countries, adult males were the only immigrants to be naturalized because women and children had citizenship if their husbands or fathers were citizens.

Naturalization was generally not required if the immigrant settled in a colony of the mother country. Thus there are no naturalization records for British settlers of the United States before the Revolutionary War or in Canada before 1947. (Before 1947, British subjects entering Canada were considered Canadian citizens without naturalization.) During colonial times, each colony established its own laws regarding naturalization.

Although the specifics vary by place, the naturalization process was similar for most immigrants. After a specified period of residency, the alien filed a declaration of intent to be naturalized. Later he or she petitioned a court for naturalization. Seek the records for each of these steps. Declarations of intent to become a citizen and petitions for naturalization usually provide the most information.

An excellent study of United States emigration laws and records is—

Newman, John J. *American Naturalization Processes and Procedures 1790-1985*. Indianapolis, Ind.: Indianapolis Historical Society, 1985. (FHL book 973 P4n.)

Newspapers

Newspapers also provide immigration information. Search both the local newspapers where the immigrant settled and the ethnic newspapers in the immigrant's language or for his or her cultural

group. In addition to obituaries (described next), newspapers from the immigrant's lifetime may list—

- Passengers or new arrivals.
- Immigrants treated in a local hospital.
- Immigrants who came as indentured servants or apprentices.
- Missing relative or friend queries.
- Marriage announcements.
- Notices of estate probates.

An example of an index of immigrants in early newspapers is—

Harris, Ruth Ann M., and Donald M. Jacobs, eds. *The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot 1831- 1850*. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1989. (FHL book 974.461 H29s.)

Current newspapers from the area where the immigrant settled may have genealogical columns or print queries. You can generally get newspapers through your local public library. Public libraries have bibliographies you can use to identify useful newspapers. They can usually order copies through interlibrary loan.

Additionally, ethnic immigrant newspapers often carried regular notices from correspondents in various locales. Also, many serials and newspapers of political, cultural, fraternal, religious, and other groups printed abundant news of their individual members. Good examples of ethnic newspaper bibliographies are—

Wynar, Lubomyr R., and Anna T. Wynar. *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States*. 2nd ed. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1976. (FHL book 973 E4w.)

Arndt, Karl J.R. *German-American Newspapers and Periodicals, 1732-1955*. New York: Johnson Reprint, 1985. (FHL film 824091.)

Obituaries

Obituaries are an excellent source of biographical information about immigrants. In addition to names and death dates, you can learn about surviving family members, church affiliations, spouses, parents, occupations, burial places, and hometowns in the old country. Even if a place of origin is not given, an obituary may provide additional research clues, such as the date or ship of immigration or traveling companions. Much of this information cannot be found in other sources. For many immigrants, an obituary is the only “biographical sketch” ever written about them.

Obituaries were usually published in local and church newspapers. Some also appear in church, professional, company, and school periodicals. Contact institutions an immigrant may have

joined and ask if they had obituary notices. Although brief death notices appear in the earliest newspapers, traditional obituaries are most common after the mid-1800s. You are most likely to find obituaries of immigrants who lived in rural areas rather than in large cities.

Search smaller, local newspapers that feature community news. Many such newspapers are available on microfilm. The Family History Library has few newspapers, but your local library can usually get copies through interlibrary loan. Local historical societies and libraries where the newspaper is published may have obituary files or indexes as well as copies of the newspapers. Many North American newspapers are listed in—

Newspapers in Microform: United States. 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1984. (FHL book 011.35 N479 1984.)

It is helpful to know the exact death date before searching for an obituary. If you have the death date, search papers beginning the day after the death and search for a full week or more. For weekly papers, search at least two issues after the death. If you do not know the death date, a local library may have an index to the obituaries in that newspaper. If the paper or its successor is still being published, the publisher may have back copies or an index to obituaries. In addition to obituaries, you may find other references to the immigrant's death in a newspaper, including death and funeral notices, condolences of friends, and thank you notices from the family.

Pensions

A pension is money paid to an individual (or surviving relatives) on a regular basis because of his or her past service or employment. It is most often given after retirement and meeting specific conditions (usually age and years of service). This group of records is distinctive because of these conditions. Because age was a factor, the applicant had to provide proof of birth. When the benefit went to a pensioner's heir, the heir had to prove his or her relationship. Thus, many pension files contain pages torn from family Bibles, original marriage certificates, or affidavits from family and friends documenting the vital events of the pensioner's life and that of his or her family. These files are sometimes the only place you can find this information.

Although many countries have granted land or pensions for military service since the late eighteenth century, most pension records are a relatively modern record type. (See the “Military Records” section of this outline.) Pension records of private and public companies can be very informative, but they are generally available only since the early 1900s. You must usually contact the company or successor company to get copies of pension records.

Social Security and Government Pensions. Most modern federal governments provide some kind of pension to many of their citizens. In the United States, the Social Security Act, passed in 1935, provides this. Many early applicants were born between 1850 and 1880. In general, the application form provides the date of the application, the name and address of the applicant and the employer, the applicant's birth date and place, and the parents' full names (including the mother's maiden name).

The records for living individuals are restricted. However, records of people who have already died generally are not. You must know the individual's name and any government-assigned number to request a copy of the application form. You need to provide evidence that the individual is deceased and pay any government fees. In the United States, send your request to the—

Social Security Administration
ATTN: Freedom of Information Officer
4-H-8 Annex Building
6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, MD 21235

The individual's pension number may appear on his or her death record. For United States citizens, you can search the Social Security Death Index. This file is part of the FamilySearch™ computer system at the Family History Library and many family history centers. This file includes Social Security card holders who died between 1962 and 1988.

Periodicals

Genealogical, lineage society, religious, and historical periodicals are most helpful when you know where an immigrant settled and his or her ethnic group. Genealogical and historical societies usually publish periodicals about the people in the geographic area or ethnic group they cover. Family organizations often publish newsletters with immigrant information.

Periodicals often reprint various types of material, including abstracts from original sources. Periodical articles include—

- Passenger list abstracts.
- Naturalization list abstracts.
- Sketches about early pioneers.
- Ethnic group background information.
- Church record abstracts.
- Genealogical sketches.
- Pedigrees (sometimes called *ahnentafels*)
- Query lists

Genealogical society periodicals are a good place to publish queries for information about immigrant ancestors. There may be a fee for this service, especially for nonmembers. Also check indexes to previous queries and answers.

An excellent list of most English language periodicals is—

Bibliography of Genealogy and Local History Periodicals With Union List of Major U.S. Collections. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1990. (FHL book 973 D23b.)

Many periodicals index their own articles. A major index of over 2,000 English language and French Canadian family history periodicals is the—

Periodical Source Index (PERSI). Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library, 1986-. (FHL fiche 6016863-64.)

To find periodicals and available indexes, see the “Periodicals” section of the research outline for the state, province, or country where the individual settled. Also check the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under the topic PERIODICALS. To find periodicals for family and surname organizations, check the Surname section of the catalog. In addition, look for ethnic groups in the Subject section under headings like—

JEWS - PERIODICALS
IRISH - AUSTRALIA - PERIODICALS
HUGUENOTS - FRANCE - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS

Probate Records

Probate records are most helpful for finding places of origin during colonial periods than in later times. Probates from colonial eras are often published and indexed. An example is—

Dobson, David. *Scottish-American Heirs, 1683-1883*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990. (FHL book 941 D2d.)

Also, colonial immigrants often identified themselves by their hometown, especially in places like Dutch New Amsterdam (now New York). Family members left behind in the old country are mentioned more often in colonial wills. Some well-to-do immigrants held property in their parent countries that could be described in probate documents. Even if they do not directly mention the place of origin, probates may have clues that lead to the place of origin.

See the state and country research outlines and the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under the topic PROBATE RECORDS for available manuscript and published sources.

Societies

Societies often collect helpful records such as family and local histories, oral histories, church records, newspapers, cemetery record collections, passenger lists, manuscripts, organization membership applications, early settler indexes, military records, directories, and so on. Genealogical and historical societies are organized almost everywhere. Historical societies for most ethnic and religious groups also exist—for example, the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia. Also search for pioneer or old settler societies. Contact these societies to learn about their services and hours. They are usually very cooperative and can help you find good local researchers. Your public library normally has guides to help locate these organizations. Two North American guides are—

Directory of Historical Organizations in the United States and Canada. 14th ed. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1990. (FHL book 970 H24d.)

Bentley, Elizabeth Petty. *The Genealogist's Address Book*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1991. (FHL book 973 D24ben.)

The records of societies an immigrant joined during his or her life are harder to locate. Foreigners often received financial and other assistance from immigrant aid societies. An immigrant may have sent money back to his family or brought relatives from the old country through an immigrant aid society. These societies were usually associated with ethnic, religious, or community organizations. The Perpetual Emigration Fund is an example of a Latter-day Saint immigrant aid society. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society assisted Jewish people. Chinese clans organized immigrant aid societies to help immigrants to America, Australia, and Southeast Asia. Their records are some of the best sources for tracing Chinese emigrants. Ask local and ethnic historical societies about records and addresses of immigrant aid societies that operated in the area.

After the immigrant settled, he or she may have sought the company of people with similar interests and joined an ethnic or fraternal organization like the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a German-American Club, a Jewish Landsmanschaft, the Grange, a Masonic lodge, the Sons of Italy, or the National Slovak Society. These societies have a vast amount of personal information in membership records and insurance files. (Ethnic fraternal organizations served as the insurance companies of the nineteenth century.)

Although they may be difficult to locate, ethnic and fraternal society records sometimes provide crucial immigration information. A book that helps locate ethnic associations is—

Encyclopedia of Associations. Annual. Detroit: Gale Research, 25th ed. in 1991. (FHL book 973 E4gr.) See section 10, "Fraternal, Foreign Interest, Nationality, and Ethnic Organizations."

For a description of ethnic association records, see—

Records of Ethnic Fraternal Benefit Associations in the United States: Essays and Inventories. St. Paul: Minn.: Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 1981. (FHL book 973 F24r.)

For addresses and descriptions of many ethnic groups, see—

Wynar, Lubomyr R. *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Organizations in the United States*. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1975. (FHL book 305.8 W99e.)

Vital Records

Vital records, known as civil registration outside the United States and Canada, are government records of births, marriages, and deaths.

Twentieth-century marriage and death records often include detailed information about a person's birthplace and parents' names. Earlier civil vital records, when they exist, often have limited immigration information. Marriage records and death certificates may merely give country of birth. Even when vital records are unlikely to reveal a specific birthplace, search them for other important information. Civil death and marriage records may suggest other sources to search, such as which church the immigrant attended, which mortuary handled the funeral arrangements, or which cemetery he or she is buried in.

Even if a complete birth date and place is on a death certificate, the information may not be entirely accurate since the person reporting the event may not have known the place of origin. Verify information in civil vital records against information from other sources, such as censuses, ship passenger lists, cemetery records, or church records.

The Family History Library has civil vital records from many places. They are also available from government agencies. Addresses of vital records offices are listed in state, provincial, and country research outlines.

Voting Registers

While many voting registers provide only the voter's name and voting district, others include an address; how long he or she has lived in the precinct, county, state, province, or country; birthplace; and whether naturalized (and sometimes the date and court of naturalization). Even when voting registers do not provide naturalization information, the fact that the immigrant is listed suggests he or she was naturalized. Voting records can help locate an individual in a specific time period and can point to other records of that locality. Voting records can usually be found at the local county courthouse or the state archives.

PART 3. COUNTRY-OF-ORIGIN RECORDS

You will generally be more successful in learning an immigrant's place of origin with records of the country of arrival. However, some researchers do find the immigrant's hometown in country-of-origin records, especially for uncommon surnames in countries with nationwide indexes or where adequate emigration lists exist. Generally you must know at least the country the emigrant left before you can begin searching these records. If nothing else, you should be able to find that information in country-of-arrival records. In a few cases, you may be able to begin if you know only that the emigrant came from Europe, Scandinavia, or Great Britain. However, get as much information as possible from country-of-arrival records.

Search Tactics

There are many record types you can use when searching in country-of-origin records. However, they are all not equally valuable. Most record types are best used together with other record types as part of a search strategy that includes one or more tactics. The following discussion of search tactics is based on a comprehensive strategy of narrowing the possible places where an emigrant may have come from.

Search records and indexes covering a large area first. Next search records that might narrow the possible locations until you have found the right one. Information and clues in the records of the immigrant's new country determine which tactics to use when searching the records of the old country. The following tactics can help you systematically search country-of-origin records. Whenever you learn new information, reconsider which tactic to apply next.

1. Survey Records of Previous Research

The first place to search in country-of-origin records is those records containing research already done by others. In many cases, other researchers have already found where the emigrant came from. A distant, unknown relative may have the information, or indexes may contain the emigrant's birth record.

This tactic is similar to the second tactic in “Part 2. Country-of-Arrival.” You may use some of the same *types* of records, but focus on country-of-origin records.

A survey of previous research should include indexes to and databases of compiled records, such as the International Genealogical Index and Ancestral File. Also search published family histories, periodical articles, genealogical dictionaries, compendia, and local histories of the immigrant's original country.

FamilySearch™ computers at the Family History Library and family history centers offer convenient access to many key sources such as the Family History Library Catalog, International Genealogical Index, and Ancestral File.

Sections of this outline that describe previous research include “Biography,” “Genealogy,” “History,” and “Periodicals.”

Some genealogical societies encourage members to register their names and the ancestral lines they are working on. See the “Societies” section below.

2. Search Nationwide Records

Some countries of origin kept nationwide records. Where available and indexed, these records are an excellent tool that may identify an emigrant. For example, British countries have excellent

national records, many of which are being indexed. You must, however, have enough identifying information to recognize the immigrant.

Records most likely to apply to this tactic are discussed in the “Census,” “Civil Registration,” and “Taxation” sections of this outline.

3. Search Departure Records

Where possible, search the records created when the emigrant left the old country. These include passenger lists, permissions to emigrate, and other lists of emigrants. Where they exist, records of departure are generally easy to access and almost always identify from which town the emigrant left. However, not all such records have been preserved, are indexed, or are available to search. Furthermore, some emigration was illegal. In such cases, few, if any, records of departure exist.

To search departure records, you must know the country the emigrant left. This is generally not hard to learn. However, you should also know as much as possible about the emigrant, including the state, county, or area where he or she likely lived and the port from which he or she probably departed. You can often find this information in biographical sources in the country of arrival. Immigration sources, such as passenger arrival lists, usually identify the port of departure.

Departure records are generally under the jurisdiction of the port city (such as passenger departure lists) or the state or national government where the emigrant lived, such as permission to emigrate. If you know the emigrant's state or region of residence or port of departure, see “Court Records,” “Emigration and Immigration,” “History,” and “Population.”

4. Localize the Surname

Some surnames are more common in certain areas than in others. It may be possible to determine what region or specific area the surname is found in, especially if you are dealing with an uncommon surname. Because records exist at all levels of jurisdiction, the more closely you can determine where your ancestor came from, the more records you can search.

If you cannot learn the state or region where the emigrant lived, determine the general region or area where the family came from or where the surname is most common. After that, you might find emigration indexes or other sources that cover specific regions or localities.

Many sources, such as census records and vital records in the country of arrival, may give at least a province name. Sometimes family information and traditions can give a province or county name. Family traditions may also indicate that the place was near a particular river, seacoast, or agricultural district. Any such information may help narrow your search.

If you search indexes (such as the International Genealogical Index) and do not find your ancestor, you may find that everyone with that surname came from the same province. The

information found in tactics one and two often helps find the region where the surname is most common. You can use any general index that covers a broad spectrum of the population in this manner. Once you know which region the name comes from, search the records and indexes pertaining to that particular region.

Many sources can help you determine the region where the emigrant lived. See the sections below on “Civil Registration,” “Directories,” “Genealogy,” “History,” “Names, Personal,” “Periodicals,” and “Societies.”

5. Search Regional Records

Once you have found a probable region, state, province, or county where the emigrant lived, many sources could identify him or her. Even if these sources do not name the town of origin, they may help to localize the name to a few specific places.

Regional records to search include “Census,” “Civil Registration,” “Court Records,” “Emigration and Immigration,” “Genealogy,” “History,” “Military Records,” “Newspapers,” “Periodicals,” “Societies,” and “Taxation.”

6. Search Local Records

Eventually you will have to search local records. Hopefully your research has identified the specific town of origin. In such cases, search local records such as “Church Records” and “Civil Registration” to confirm the emigrant's origin and to extend the ancestry.

If you have not identified a specific town but are confident you know the region, search local records. Some records are formatted so you can easily search several localities within a region. In addition to church and civil records noted above, see “Census,” “Court Records,” “Land and Property,” “Newspapers,” “Population,” “Probate Records,” and “Taxation.”

Country of Origin Records Selection Table		
This table can help you decide which records to search. In Column 1, find the search tactic you selected. In Column 2, find the record types that are most likely to have the information you need. Then turn to that record type in this section. Additional records that may be useful are in Column 3. The terms used in both Columns 2 and 3 are the same as the record headings used in this outline and the subject headings used in the Family History Library Catalog.		
1. Search Tactic...	2. Look First In...	3. Then Search...
1. Survey general previous research	Genealogy, Societies	Periodicals
2. Search nationwide records	Civil Registration; Census;	Taxation, Directories,

	Church Records; Names, Personal	Periodicals
3. Search departure records	Emigration and Immigration, Population	History, Newspapers, Court Records, Military Records
4. Localize the surname	Names, Personal; Directories; Societies	Civil Registration, Census, Periodicals
5. Search regional records	Church Records, Civil Registration, Genealogy, History, Societies, Periodicals, Court Records	Directories, Census, Newspapers, Taxation, Military Records, Land and Property
6. Search local records	Church Records, Civil Registration, History, Census	Genealogy, Periodicals, Societies, Newspapers, Probate Records, Taxation, Court Records, Population, Land and Property

Census

Although census records exist in Continental Europe, Scandinavia, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, they do not have general indexes as do United States census records. The 1881 census of England and Wales is being indexed, but only parts of it are currently available. In many countries, censuses usually cover fairly small areas if they exist at all. They can be used to identify or eliminate possible places an emigrant might have lived. The national research outlines describe the availability of censuses and indexes for various countries.

Church Records

Various Christian denominations generate records of the people that belong to their congregations. Records of christenings, marriages, confirmations, and burials are some you can expect to find. Some church records are indexed. There are also published extracts of church records. The *Ortssippenbücher* (village lineage books) in Germany are generally extracts of church and other records that have been compiled into family groups and published.

Most church records are kept by the parish or congregation. You will need to know the place of origin before searching them. Therefore, these records are usually more useful for proving you have found the correct place of origin rather than for finding a place of origin.

Nationwide indexes are available for a few countries, such as the Old Parochial Registers of the Church of Scotland (available at family history centers). Completely extracted and indexed by county, these records are also listed in the International Genealogical Index. The International Genealogical Index also indexes many, but not all, church records for some countries, including Scotland, England, Germany, Mexico, and the Scandinavian countries. Check the Family History Library Catalog for other indexes to church records.

Many archives have church records, and they often publish inventories of their holdings. Archives may also compile indexes to the church records of the region they serve. If you can access church records from several parishes in a regional archive, you can use church records as part of tactic 5 (searching regional records). For guides to archives, look in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [COUNTRY], [COUNTY], [CITY] - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES.

Civil Registration

Civil registration records of births, marriages, deaths, and sometimes divorces are kept by national or local governments. Finding an emigrant in civil registration records usually means you have found his or her place of origin. In most cases, it is not a means of finding emigrants. Their value increases when they are indexed nationwide, such as in England and Wales after 1837, New Zealand after 1848, Scotland after 1855, and Ireland after 1864. In some countries, civil registration records are indexed by town or county, as in France after 1792, Belgium after 1796, and the Netherlands after 1811.

The availability of indexes determines whether to use civil registration earlier or later in your research. Find out when civil registration began in the area where your emigrant lived.

To see if civil registration records for the country have been indexed, search the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [LOCALITY] - CIVIL REGISTRATION - INDEXES.

Some areas, such as Scandinavian countries, did not have civil registration but used the government-sponsored church to register the vital information of its citizens.

Court Records

Look first for published court record abstracts with indexes. In some countries, such as Germany, emigrants had to show their debts were paid to get permission to leave. People who left without permission (fugitives) are also sometimes mentioned. In some countries, like England, courts deported criminals to America or Australia during colonial times. Some such records are indexed, for example—

Coldham, Peter Wilson. *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. (FHL book 973 W2c.)

———. *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1660*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987. (FHL book 973 W2coL.)

You can also use court records when you know the region where an emigrant may have lived. This is difficult and requires searching the appropriate records for the time period when the immigrant left. You may have to hire on-site researchers to investigate foreign court records.

For court record indexes and abstracts on emigrants, deported convicts, or bonded servants, check the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [COUNTRY] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Directories

City and telephone directories are useful for localizing an uncommon surname, especially in Italy, England, Scotland, and Wales. Computerized phone directories are available for Germany on compact disc (from Phone Disc USA, 20 Edenville Rd, Warwick, NY 10990) and in France through Minitel and Geopatronyme computer services. With such tools, you may search for a name from the entire country. While this approach locates present-day people with the same surname, you may find relatives of the emigrant or other people interested in your research. Often families with the same surname (especially an uncommon surname) know the area where the family originated.

The Family History Library has many nineteenth-century city directories from major cities of several countries. These directories may identify the emigrant, if he or she lived in that city. They also indicate how common the surname was in the region where the city was located. To use older directories to localize a surname, search all available city directories from the country of origin. This is usually easiest when used with other sources, such as the International Genealogical Index or surname books, and when you have narrowed the search to a part of a country. Note how often the surname appears in comparison to the total names (or pages) in the directory. Uncommon surnames are usually most strongly represented in one or two cities. Directories are best used as clues to the region where the name is common. Most emigrants did not live in cities for which directories were printed.

Emigration and Immigration

The process of emigrating from one country to another generated various records. Often a country required the emigrant to receive permission to leave. If the emigrant obeyed this law (about one-third did not), there may be an application to leave or a passport. Emigrants also had to book passage and board a vessel for the new country. Each step could have generated a record. Records of departure in the country of origin are called emigration records. Most emigration records give the emigrant's name, age, close relatives or traveling companions, and last place of residence (sometimes birthplace).

To use emigration lists, you must know the country of origin (or the port of departure) and when the emigrant left. A growing number of lists have been indexed. The archives in some countries have prepared indexes of emigrants from particular regions to better document emigration. Private authors have also compiled or indexed specific emigration records. Many emigration records and indexes are listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [COUNTRY] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Departure Lists. Some ports made lists of departing passengers. These records include such information as age, occupation, and last place of residence or birthplace. While some records have not been preserved, many are now on microfilm. Where available, these are an excellent source for finding an emigrant's place of origin. Many existing departure lists are available at the Family History Library. Of particular interest are the port records of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden (see Step 5 "Place-Names" section for a list of major European port cities). The Hamburg, Germany, departure lists begin in 1850. Most eastern Europeans departed from Hamburg, including people from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Sweden. See the Library's resource guide *The Hamburg Passenger Lists, 1850-1934* (34047).

Significant published departure lists for Europe and Great Britain include—

- Dutch emigrants from 1835 to 1880.
- English to America 1773-1776.
- Irish departures 1833 to 1839 and 1847 to 1871 (incomplete).

Passports and Permissions to Emigrate. Passports and emigration applications are available for Baden, Hesse, various French departments, and many other areas. An excellent example of the growing number of published emigration lists is—

Schenk, Trudy, and Ruth Froelke. *The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index*. 5 vols. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1986. (FHL book 943.47 W22st.)

Other published lists of German emigrant applications include—

- Brunswick, 1846-1871.
- Hessen Kassel, 1840-1850.
- Hessen-Nassau, 1806-1866.
- Lippe, to 1877.
- Minden, Westphalia, 1816-1900.
- Münster, Westphalia, 1803-1850.
- Rhine Palatine and Saarland, 1700s.
- Waldeck, 1829-1872.

Illegal Emigration. Many emigrants left their native country without permission from their government. While illegal emigrants did not receive permission to emigrate, governments sometimes tried to identify them after their departure. One example of an index of illegal Swiss emigrants is—

Faust, Albert Bernhardt. *Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies*. 2 vols. Reprint. Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1976. (FHL book 973 W2fa; fiche 6048998.)

Some professional researchers have lists of illegal emigrants in their files. For information on hiring a researcher, see the Family History Library's *Hiring a Professional Genealogist*.

Other Published Lists and Indexes. More than 2,600 other published sources are listed in—

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900.*

About half of the above lists are indexed in—

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index.*

Genealogy

Compiled genealogies and other sources for previous research should be the first place you look in the old country. A surprising number of genealogies, family history bibliographies, and indexes are published for many countries.

Global Indexes and Collections. These records are generally worldwide, so you only need a vague idea of a place of origin to search them. They are often available at family history centers, arranged by world region or surname.

- *Ancestral File* links millions of computerized names into families and pedigrees. Many lines extend back to the country of origin. It also helps you find other researchers interested in the same lines.
- *International Genealogical Index* lists millions of names by country or state. It indexes church record births and marriages and is one of the most helpful tools for localizing surnames. The index is an important source and should be one of the first places you check for all countries of origin, especially Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Wales.
- *Family Group Records Collection (Archive and Patron)* includes family sheets arranged alphabetically by the father's name. Many lines are followed back to the emigrant's place of origin.
- *Research coordination registers* list individuals who have researched selected surnames and who will share their information with you. At the Family History Library, Ancestral File is replacing the Family Registry, but the registry is still useful. An international query registry is Keith A. Johnson and Malcolm R. Sainty's *Genealogical Research Directory* (Washington, D.C.: Johnson & Sainty, 1985- Annual; FHL book 929.1025 G286grd).

Family Histories. Your ancestor's birthplace may be published in a family history. Often books published in foreign countries follow family lines down to the name of a family member who emigrated. You may be able to identify an individual in a foreign family history as being your ancestor.

Genealogical Bibliographies and Indexes. Many countries have bibliographies of published family histories with alphabetical indexes to the major surnames. Periodical indexes may also help you locate emigrant families. The genealogies cited in these bibliographies or indexes often

mention emigrants. The comprehensiveness of these bibliographies and indexes varies by country. Important examples are—

Arnaud, Étienne. *Repertoire de généalogies françaises imprimées*. [French genealogical bibliography]. 3 vols. Paris: Berger Levrault, 1978-1982. (FHL book 944 D23a).

Van Beresteyn, E.A. *Genealogisch Repertorium*. [Dutch Genealogical Bibliography]. Den Haag, Netherlands: Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, 1972. (FHL book 949.2 D25b.)

Marshall, George W., ed. *The Genealogist's Guide*. Reprint of 1903 ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980. (FHL book 929.142 M356g; film 496,451.)

Whitmore, John B. *A Genealogist's Guide: An Index to British Pedigrees in Continuation of Marshall's Genealogist's Guide* (1903). London: Walford Bro., 1953. (FHL book 929.142 M356g supp.; fiche 6054492.)

See the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under—

[COUNTRY] - GENEALOGY - BIBLIOGRAPHY [COUNTRY] - GENEALOGY - INDEXES

Genealogical Compendia. These collected genealogies (lineages) of thousands of families often mention emigrants. The higher social classes are better represented in most compendia. They are often published as periodicals, and many have indexes. An outstanding series with over 197 volumes for Germany is the—

Deutsches Geschlechterbuch [German lineage book]. Limburg an der Lahn: C.A. Starke, 1889-. (FHL book 943 D2dg.)

History

Histories about the country of origin and emigration from that country can reveal much about an emigrant, including the circumstances of the departure. Histories often give clues to emigration patterns and processes. They may also suggest sources of information about specific individuals. One such history is—

Bolognani, Bonifacio. *A Courageous People from the Dolomites: The Immigrants from Trentino*. Trento, Italy: Province of Trent, 1981. (FHL book 973 F2b.)

While they may not help localize the surname, histories may identify regions from which most emigration took place. Local histories are even more helpful. Many early emigrants (especially before the 1850s) left from small areas within the old country and settled together in the same area of the new country. Local histories often include lists of local inhabitants who emigrated or indicate places they settled in the new country. Even without names of emigrants, local histories usually include the names of many local families. They are an easily searched source that may identify an individual emigrant, or at least help localize the surname. Particularly useful town histories include the Norwegian *bygdbøker* and German *Ortssippenbücher* (especially for

Baden). Of course, local histories can only be useful if you know where the emigrant came from. However, they are easier to search (when available) than most other local records.

Land and Property

If the emigrant owned property in the country of origin and sold it before emigrating, land and property records may reveal the place of origin. In countries where deeds and other land transactions were registered, indexes of grantors list emigrants selling property. Since most countries do not have nationwide land indexes, use this source after you know where the emigrant left from.

Even if an immigrant did not own land, land and property records could be helpful if the immigrant was a tenant on an estate and was helped by the land owner to emigrate. For example, during the great potato famine in Ireland, land owners found it easier to help their impoverished tenants emigrate rather than feed, clothe, and house them. To see what records are available, look in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under [COUNTRY] - LAND AND PROPERTY.

An example of land and property records is—

Mitchell Brian. *Irish Emigration Lists 1833-1839: Lists of Emigrants Extracted from the Ordinance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989. (FHL book 941.6 W2m.)

Military Records

For most countries, military records provide—

- The birthplace or place of residence.
- Names of parent(s), wife, or both.
- Age.
- Physical description.
- Rank, promotions, and military service.
- Occupation.

Military records can be a valuable tool for learning the origins of emigrants. However, most military records are not indexed, and they are often inaccessible or organized in a way that makes research impractical.

Military Service before Emigration. Military service was required of most young men in many countries. Although some emigrants left to avoid serving in the military, most emigrated after fulfilling their military duty. For this reason, and because they are usually kept by country, military records are often an excellent place to seek an emigrant's origin if you know only the country. For example, many British soldiers moved to Canada after their discharge. These

records are in British sources. Many European military records have been microfilmed, including thousands of rolls of Austrian Empire records from the Vienna War Archives. The Austrian records include 673 rolls of individual muster sheets.

Generally you must know the soldier's regiment to search the records. Family records, such as photographs and certificates of military release, may prove an emigrant was in the military and identify which regiment. A useful reference for determining which British regiments were in certain places at certain times is—

Kitzmiller, John. *In Search of the Forlorn Hope*. 2 vols. Salt Lake City, Utah: Manuscript Publishing Co., 1988. (FHL book 942 M2kj.)

Emigration During Military Service. Some emigrants settled in a new country during or immediately after serving there in their homeland's military. Local histories may identify immigrants as former soldiers. In such cases, search the military records of the country of origin, specifically looking for references to deserters. A growing number of such references are being published. An excellent example is—

Hessische Truppen in Amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitskrieg (*HETRINA*) [Hessian Troops in the American Revolution]. 6 vols. Marburg, Germany: Institut für Archivwissenschaft, 1972-87. (FHL book 973 M2mg.)

Names, Personal

Surname books and other similar sources may provide places of origin for family names, but they are not available for every country. Such books are especially useful for localizing the surname. Examples of surname books for Switzerland and the Netherlands are—

Meier, Emil, et al. *Familiennamenbuch Der Schweiz* [Register of Swiss Surnames]. 3rd ed. Zürich, Switzerland: Polygraphischer Verlag, 1989. (FHL book Ref. 949.4 D4f 1989 vols. 1-3.) The register of surnames contains the names of families that had citizenship in a Swiss community in 1962. The families are listed by the canton and village of origin and give the date when the family name first appears.

Meertens, Dr. P.J. Ed. *Nederlands Repertorium van Familienamen* [Bibliography of Dutch Family Names]. Several vols. Assen, Netherlands: Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., 1963. (FHL book 949.2 D4n.) Volumes for each province and several larger cities are available.

Etymology books study the origins of words. Name etymologies help identify the region a name comes from, its meaning, and common spelling variations. For less common surnames, these books may help localize the surname. Etymologies exist for most major countries of origin. A useful etymology for German names is—

Bahlow, Hans. *Deutsches Namenlexikon* [German Name Dictionary]. München: Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1972. (FHL book 943 D4ba.)

Newspapers

Current newspapers can help you find living relatives of an ancestor. Find a newspaper that covers the area you think the emigrant came from. If you only know the country, find a newspaper with as wide a coverage as possible. If you know a county or state, choose a newspaper that covers that area. Directories of newspapers are available for most countries. They tell the coverage of the paper and give addresses. One such directory is—

Benn's Media Directory International, Tonbridge, Kent, England: Benn Business Information Services.

Place an advertisement or ask the editor to run an article in the newspaper requesting information on relatives of an emigrant or anyone having information about an emigrant. Sometimes living relatives of your ancestor will respond. Write to the newspaper first to determine prices and procedures. The editor of a local paper may take an interest in your story and publish it at no cost to you. If a foreign language is involved, you might need to have the letter or advertisement translated.

Newspapers published at the time the ancestor left the country of origin may identify the emigrant's origin. In some areas, newspapers listed people who were leaving. Newspapers may also contain advertisements for missing people, runaways, or people who emigrated without the family's knowledge. Many newspapers refer to births, marriages, and deaths. These have often been indexed. Newspapers with large coverage or from earlier time periods are less likely to mention people from lower social classes.

Copies of old newspapers and indexes to the newspapers are generally found in libraries, record offices, or national archives. A directory or bibliography of newspapers identifies what newspapers exist or existed. Some professional researchers who specialize in tracing emigrants keep files of newspaper announcements. They usually advertise in genealogical periodicals.

Periodicals

Periodicals published by genealogical or historical societies in the country of origin can help you trace an emigrant's origin. Periodicals are most helpful if you know which region in the country your ancestor is from. Most periodicals cover a county or state within a country and generally deal with only the records and the people of that area. The articles of particular interest to tracing emigrants include lists of surnames members are researching, inquiries, departure lists, and indexes.

Many periodicals have a section where society members (and sometimes others) place inquiries asking for information on a particular ancestor. This is a way to find living relatives and others who are tracing the same family. It is often free for members, but there is usually a fee for nonmembers. You can either place an inquiry or look for inquiries in previous issues that might

be about your ancestors. Many periodicals contain indexes to various types of records. Some have indexes to people leaving an area or country.

You will find periodicals in many libraries, archives, and record offices. Some bibliographies list genealogical periodicals. Genealogical society directories list organizations likely to publish genealogical periodicals. The Family History Library's research outlines for various countries and states identify major periodicals and any significant indexes to periodicals of that country or state.

Population

Some countries kept records of their citizens, temporary residents, and transients. This was especially true in large cities and seaports. The Family History Library has few of these records. However, if you know where the emigrant lived or the port he or she left from, write to the city or regional archives to see if such records are available.

Police Registration. In Germany and other European countries, the police registered citizens and transients. The Family History Library has registers of transients in Hamburg that give places of origin. You need to know the year the emigrant was in Hamburg to use the indexes to these records.

Hotel Registers. Some seaports and larger cities kept hotel registers of temporary residents and transients, including those awaiting emigration. The Family History Library does not have these records, but you can write to local archives and see if they exist for your seaport. For example, in Antwerp, Belgium, hotel registers were kept (with gaps) from 1834 to 1898. These are located at the Municipal Archives in Antwerp.

Population Registers. Population registers, similar to ongoing household censuses, were kept in Belgium and in the Netherlands. They can be extremely valuable in determining places of origin when families moved frequently. They list birthplaces or previous residences, but they can usually only be used if you know where the family lived.

Probate Records

Probate records in the country of origin can be a very valuable source for finding the emigrant's place of origin. Probate jurisdictions covered wide areas, and the records are usually well indexed. If the emigrant still held property in the homeland when he or she died, a probate record should exist in the records of that country. If the emigrant still had family in the country of origin, he or she may be named in a relative's probate.

Published probate information is often available for early years in both the country of origin and the country of arrival. Excellent examples include—

Coldham, Peter Wilson. *English Estates of American Colonists: American Wills and Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1610-1857*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980-81. (FHL book 942 P2cpw.)

Waters, Henry F. *Genealogical Gleanings in England: Abstracts of Wills Relating to Early American Families*. 2 vols., reprint 1901, 1907. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981. (FHL book 942 D2wh 1981).

South Africa maintained death notices that were included in a deceased person's estate file. These are full of information such as the deceased's place of birth or origin, parents' names, and children's names. They are easily accessible due to their arrangement.

Societies

Genealogical and historical societies can help you find an ancestor's place of origin. They are usually helpful if a request takes into account the staff's (usually volunteers) limited services, budget, and time. Through a society, you can find living relatives, others researching the same family, and records or indexes revealing your ancestor's place of origin.

Some societies, such as the *Institut für pfälzische Geschichte und Volkskunde* [Institute for Palatine History and Folk Culture] (Benzinoring 6, Postfach 2860, W-6750 Kaiserslautern, Germany) maintain files of emigrants from the area the society is interested in. Important directories of societies include—

Johnson, Keith A., and Malcolm R. Sainty, eds. *Genealogical Research Directory...and Guide to Genealogical Societies*.

Thode, Ernest. *Address Book for Germanic Genealogy*. 4th ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1991. (FHL book 943 D27t.)

Taxation

Tax records can substitute for census records to find where families with a selected surname are most concentrated. For example, the *Ireland Householders Index* helps locate families in the absence of a general census. It indexes two sets of tax records, the Tithe Applotment books (1820-1840) and Griffith's Land Valuation books (1840-1860). Both records identify where heads of households were living.

Vital Records

See “Civil Registration.”

FOR FURTHER READING

Daniels, Roger. *Coming to America: A History of Immigration and Ethnicity in American Life*. New York: Harper Collins, 1990. (FHL book 973 W2ro.)

Eakle, Arlene, and Johni Cerni, eds. "Tracking Immigrant Origins." Chapter 15 in *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1984. (FHL book 973 D27ts.)

Kurzweil, Arthur. *From Generation to Generation: How to Trace Your Jewish Genealogy and Personal History*. New York: William Morrow, 1980. (FHL book 929.1 K967f; film 1,059,468 item 4.)

Law, Hugh T. *How to Trace Your Ancestors to Europe*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Cottonwood Books, 1987. (FHL 940 D27L.) This book contains stories of people who traced their ancestors' origins.

Rose, James, and Alice Eichholz, eds. *Black Genesis*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1978. (FHL book 973 F27r.) A few pages mention slave trade records that substitute for passenger lists.

Smith, Jessie Carney. *Ethnic Genealogy: A Research Guide*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983. (FHL book 973 D27sj.) Includes Asian-American, African-American, and Hispanic-American sources.

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COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to—

Publications Coordinator
Family History Library
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

Paper publication: First Edition, 1992.

CHRONOLOGY OF NATIONALITY COLONIZATIONS AND MIGRATIONS

Year	Nationality	Place of Colonization	Religion	Where From	Remarks
1607	English	Jamestown, Virginia	Church of England	England	105 men & boys
1608	English	Jamestown, Virginia	Church of England	England	70 persons
1609	English	Jamestown, Virginia	Church of England	England	400 persons
1609	Dutch	Bergen, New Jersey		Holland	by 1655
1609	Norwegians	Bergen, New Jersey		Norway	1000 colonists
1612	Swedes	Delaware Valley, New Jersey		Sweden	
1620	English	Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts	Puritans	England & Holland	102 persons
1621	Dutch	Fort Orange (Albany), New York			
1623	Walloon	Fort Orange (Albany), New York	Protestants	Flanders, Holland	30 families
1626	Dutch	New Amsterdam (New York City)		Holland	
1630	English	Boston, Massachusetts	Puritans	England	In 10 years 24,000
1633	Swedes	Schoharie & Mohawk Valleys, N.Y.		Sweden	
1633	Dutch	Fort Good Hope (Hartford), Conn.			
1634	English	St. Mary's, Maryland	20 Catholics 200 Protestants		
1636	English	Connecticut & Rhode Island	Baptists	England Massachusetts	
1638	Swedes	Ft. Christina (Wilmington), DE		Sweden	
1638	English	New Hampshire	Puritans	Massachusetts	50 persons
1643	Swedes	Uplands (Chester), Pennsylvania		Sweden	
1644-1649	English	Anne Arundel Co., Maryland	Puritans	Virginia	1000 persons
1653	English	Chowan River, North Carolina		Virginia	by 1677 pop. 3000
1654	English	Cape Fear River, N.C.		Barbados Islands	1667 to Va. & Mass.
1664	Scotch-Irish	Eastern part of New Jersey	Presbyterians	Ireland	
1664	French	Western part of New Jersey			
1664	English	Newark, New Jersey	Puritans	Connecticut	
1664	English	Delaware River, New Jersey	Quakers	England	
1670	English	Albemarle Point, South Carolina		Eng. & Barbados Islands	Leader-Win. Sayle
1671	Dutch	Charleston, South Carolina		N.Y. & Holland	
1677	Germans	Germantown, Pennsylvania		Rhineland	
1678	English	South Carolina	Quakers	England	500 came in 1 mo.
1680	French	Charleston, South Carolina			by 1685 many came
1681	English	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Quakers	England	sent by Wm. Penn
1682	English	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		England	with Penn by 1683
1682-1684	English	Delaware River in New Jersey	Quakers	England	3000 Quakers in Pa.
1683	English	Charleston, South Carolina	Baptists	Somersetshire, Eng.	
1683	Scotch-Lowlanders	Eastern New Jersey	Presbyterians	Scotland	
1683	Scotch-Irish	Ashley River, South Carolina	Presbyterians	Ulster, Ireland	
1683	Scotch	Port Royal, South Carolina			
		Established Stewartstown	Presbyterians	Scotland	1686 survivors to
1685	French	Port Royal, South Carolina	Hugenots	France	Charleston, S.C.
1690	French	Bath, on Pamlico River, N.C.	Hugenots	Virginia	
1690	Welsh	Settled west of Philadelphia, Pa.	Quakers	Wales	

Year	Nationality	Place of Colonization	Religion	Where From	Remarks
1699-1763	French	Louisiana Territory	Catholics	France & Canada	Leader-David Pastorius 500-700 persons
1700	Germans	West of Philadelphia, Pa.	Mennonites		
1700	French	James River, Virginia	Hugenots	France	
1701	Welsh	Pennsylvania, (later Del.)			
1702	French	Alabama	Hugenots	France	
1704	French	Pamlico River, North Carolina	Hugenots	France	
1706	Germans	Sullivan County, New York	Protestants	Palatinate to London	
1709	Swiss	Lancaster County, Pennsylvania	Mennonites	Switz. to Alsace to London to Pa.	
1710	Germans	Columbia County, New York	Protestants	Palatinate to London	
1710	Germans	Nuese River, North Carolina	Protestants	Palatinate	650 persons
1710	Swiss	Nuese River, North Carolina	Mennonites	Bern Switzerland	100 persons
1720	Scotch-Irish	Charleston, South Carolina	Presbyterians		
1723	Germans	Lancaster County, Pennsylvania	Protestants	New York	
1726	Germans	Shenandoah Valley, Virginia	Protestants	Pennsylvania	
1729	French	New Orleans	Catholics	Natchez, Miss.	Survivors of Indian rail
1730	Germans	Baltimore County, Maryland		Pennsylvania	
1731	Germans	Southeastern Pennsylvania	Schwenckfelders	Germany	
1732	Germans	Beaufort County, South Carolina	Protestants	Wurtemberg, Ger.	
1733	English	Savannah, Georgia		England	130 from debtors prison
1734	Germans	Ebenezer, Effingham County, Ga.	Lutherans	Salzburg, Germany	70-80 persons
1736	Germans	Ebenezer, Effingham County, Ga.	Moravians	Germany	by 1741, 1200 Germans
1736	Scotch-Highlanders	Richmond County, Georgia	Presbyterians	Scotland	
1736	Welsh	Great Peedee River, S.C.	Baptists	Pennsylvania	Others came in 1741- 1759-1804
1739-1740	Germans	Wachovia (Winston-Salem), N.C.	Moravians	Pennsylvania	
1739	Germans	Forsythe & Guilford County, N.C.		Pennsylvania	15000 in number
1740	Germans	Waldboro, Maine			
1740	Scotch-Irish	Frederick County, Virginia	Presbyterians	Pennsylvania	
1744	Scotch-Irish	Brooke County, (W.) Virginia	Presbyterians	Pennsylvania	
1745	Germans	Yadkin River, North Carolina		Germany	
1750	Scotch-Irish	Wilmington, North Carolina	Presbyterians	Ulster, Ireland	
1751	Germans	Georgia		Dorchester Co., Pa.	
1752	Germans	New England			Later to S.C.
1755	French	New Orleans	Catholics	Novia Scotia	Arcadians
1755	French	Baltimore County, Maryland	Catholics	Novia Scotia	Arcadians
1755	Irish	Baltimore County, Maryland	Catholics	Ireland	
1755	Scotch-Irish	Lewisburg, (W) Virginia	Presbyterians	Pennsylvania	
1761	Scotch-Irish	South Carolina	Presbyterians	Ulster, Ireland	Heavy immigration
1767-1769	English	Wrightsboro, North Carolina	Quakers	Pennsylvania	
1769	Scotch-Irish	Iredell County, North Carolina	Presbyterians	Pennsylvania	
1769	English	Watauga River, Tennessee		Southwest Va.	

Year	Nationality	Place of Colonization	Religion	Where From	Remarks
1770	Germans	Brothers Valley, Cumberland Co. Pa. (now Somerset Co.)	Dunkards	Germany	In a few years
1774	Scotch-Highlanders	Wilmington, North Carolina	Presbyterians	Caithness and Sutherland Co. Scotland	
1775	Scotch-Highlanders	Southeast section North Carolina	Presbyterians	Scotland	
1775	English	Louisiana	Loyalists	New England	
1775	Germans	Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	Moravians	Effingham Co., Ga.	Prince Charles Stewart and followers
1790	Scotch	Wilmington, North Carolina			
1793-1795	French	Baltimore County, Maryland		Santa Domingo	
1803-1860	Irish	New York	Catholics	Ireland	
1809	Scotch-Irish	Alabama	Presbyterians	Tennessee	267 ships Irish to N.Y.
1811	English	Orange County, Indiana	Quakers	Pennsylvania	
1817	Irish	Baltimore County, Maryland	Catholics	Ireland	
1825	Norwegians	New York		Norway	
1830-1850	English	Rockingham, Chatham, and Guilford County, North Carolina	Quakers	Virginia & Pa.	
1833	Germans	Mississippi			
1847	Irish	Baltimore County, Maryland			
1848	Germans	Baltimore County, Maryland			

CROSSING THE OCEAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IMMIGRATION SOURCES	1
NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS	3
TERMINOLOGY	
FINDING AIDS	
GENEALOGICAL VALUE	
PASSPORTS	5
CREW LISTS	
SHIPWRECKS	
STOWAWAYS	
PASSENGER LISTS	6
UNITED STATES SOURCES	
AVAILABILITY	
PORTS OF ENTRY	
CANADIAN IMMIGRATION	
EUROPEAN SOURCES	
GERMAN IMMIGRATION	
RECORD AVAILABILITY -Europe	
ELLIS ISLAND	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES	12
AVAILABILITY	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
COLONIES	13
EARLY PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION	15
MAP SECTION	18
England and Wales	
Traced Ancestral Homes of New Englanders	
Migration of Fishermen	
General Areas of Migration Before 1643 (Great Britain)	
General Areas of Migration Before 1643 (U.S.)	
INDENTURED SERVANTS	23
HEADRIGHTS	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
FOREIGNERS IN AMERICAN WARS	24
CANADA, FRANCE	
JEWS	
WALES	
IRELAND	
GERMANY	
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY	26
IMMIGRANT STEAMSHIP PHOTOS	41

IMMIGRATION SOURCES

1. Family traditions, Bibles, journals, photographs, old letters, passports (U.S. and European), 1791-1905 national archives, etc.
2. Obituaries, tombstones, sexton's records, funeral director's records
3. Vital records: birth, marriage, death certificates
4. Census records: state and federal (1850-1920)
5. County and family histories
6. Land records
7. Naturalization records, Philadelphia and New York-1790+
8. Indexed immigration records, and Ships' Passenger Lists: Lancour & Filby
9. Social Security applications (after 1933)
10. LDS Sources:
 - a. International Genealogical Index (or Ordinance Index)
 - b. Main section Archives
 - c. Ancestral File
 - d. Other
11. Civil Registration in Great Britain
 - a. 1837 England
 - b. 1854 Scotland
 - c. 1845 and 1865 Ireland
12. U.S. military records
13. PCC probate records (Prerogative Court of Canterbury)
14. Episcopal Consistory Court of London
15. Printed books (see annotated bibliography)
16. Professional people: Oxford and Cambridge matriculation
17. Printed pedigrees and heraldry
18. Lineage societies
19. Voting registers - many available pre-statehood
20. Pattern of colonization
21. Overseas
 - a. IGI - unusual name
 - b. Apprentice records
 - c. Court Records
 - i. Ecclesiastical Courts - Church Offenders
 - ii. Quarter Sessions - criminals
 - iii. Assize Records - deportations
 - iv. Manor Court Records - working class people
 - d. Fleet Street Prison records
 - e. Recusant rolls
 - f. Boyd's Marriage Index - unusual name
 - g. Federation of Family History Societies Marriage Indexes, if county of origin is known
 - h. Books that serve as a census
 - i. Licenses to Pass Beyond the Sea

- j. Military - foreign service records
- k. Loyalist records
- l. City directories
- 22. Immigrant Aid societies
- 23. Fraternal orders, lodges, farmers' granges
- 24. Follow up other family members
- 25. Follow up leaders and other members of a group that came together
- 26. American foreign language newspapers
- 27. Emigration records of other countries.

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP RECORDS

Naturalization is the process of granting citizenship privileges and responsibilities to foreign-born residents. In the United States the naturalization records are actually court records and can include such records as: oaths of allegiance, declarations of intentions, petitions, records of aliens, and miscellaneous affidavits. As a result of the naturalization process, records were created that can be an excellent source of genealogical material. Naturalization records are available in the various courthouses, executive agencies, and federal depositories throughout the United States. The Family History Library has microfilmed some of the county and state naturalization records. These records are available at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

TERMINOLOGY

Collective Naturalization: The act of granting citizenship privileges and responsibilities to a group of people when a government by treaty of session, acquires the whole or part of the territory of a foreign nation.

Declaration of Intention: The primary record of the alien's request for citizenship. These records are sometimes referred to as the "first papers" and were often filed with a court soon after immigration.

Petition: Sometimes called the "second" or "final papers," these records were filed with affidavits that declared the applicant had resided in the county and state for the required length of time. The time between the filing of the first and second papers varied but usually took between three and five years.

Certificate of Naturalization: A record indicating that the naturalization process had been completed and citizenship had been granted. This certificate was given to the new citizen while only a "stub" of this record remained in the court where the naturalization took place.

Oath of Allegiance: As part of the petition, an oath was taken pledging loyalty to the adopted country and renouncing and future obligation to the former country.

FINDING AIDS

To determine if your ancestor was naturalized, check the 1820, 1830, 1870, 1900, and 1910 censuses, whichever are applicable. Each census has a column dealing with the citizenship status of an individual.

If your ancestor was naturalized after 1906, but you do not know where or when, write to the main office of the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) at 425 I Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20536 using form G-641 (available from any INS office). Fee is \$15.00 (subject to change). You will receive pertinent information about the date and place of naturalization. Then you can contact the appropriate office for further details.

GENEALOGICAL VALUE

The contents of the naturalization records will vary with the time period, document, and locality. In general, later records contain more information. The information listed below is typical of what may be found in naturalization records:

Declaration of Intention (first papers)

name of individual
address
occupation
birthplace or nationality

country from which
emigrated
birth date or age
personal description
date of intention
marital status
last foreign residence
port of entry

name of ship
date of entry
date of document

Petition (second or final papers)

name
address
occupation
date emigrated

birthplace
country from which
emigrated
birth date or age
time in the U.S.
Date of intention
name and age of spouse

birthplace of spouse
names of children
ages of children
last foreign residence
port and mode of entry
name of ship
date of entry
names of witnesses
date of document

Certificate of Naturalization

name
address
birthplace or nationality
country from which
emigrated
birth date or age
personal description
marital status
name of spouse
age or birth date of spouse
address of spouse
names, ages and addresses
of children
date of document

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Miller, Olga k. Migration, Emigration, Immigration, FHL R973 W2mo U.S.

M/G Ref.
CS 47.X1 M54

Neagles, James. Locating Your Immigrant Ancestor. FHL R973 P47n

M/G Ref.
CS 47.N32x

Newman, John J. American Naturalization Processes and Procedures 1790-1985. FHL 973 P4n U.S.

M/G Ref.
JK 1818 .N48x

New England Naturalization Petitions Index 1791-1906. 117 reels of microfilm, numbers 1,429,671 to 1,429, 787. Filed in FHLC Locality Catalog under U.S., New England.

Some film

Naturalization and Citizenship – Indexes or Connecticut (or other New England state).

Naturalization and Citizenship – Indexes.

Immigration History Research Center
University of Minnesota
826 Berry
St. Paul, MN 55114

PASSPORTS

Passports have existed in the United States since 1791. Before 1905 they were not required by law, except during part of the Civil War. It was common for immigrants, when traveling to their homelands, to obtain a passport because they were in danger of being drafted for military service if they could not prove their United States citizenship. The original records are at the National Archives in Suitland, Maryland.

Passport applications for 1795-1918 and indexes for 1831, 1850-1852 and 1860-1925 are available on microfilm at the Family History library. See the Passport Register at the FHL or look in the FHLC under United States – Emigration and Immigration for a call number. The applications are arranged alphabetically.

The applications vary in content. They usually contain name, signature, place of residence, age and personal description of applicant. Where appropriate, they contain the date and court of naturalization, and sometimes the date, port of arrival and name of ship on which a person arrived in the United States. If traveling as a family unit, data about the whole family should be there.

Passports are issued by foreign countries. They may be found among "home sources" and in the Locality section of the FHLC under the country – emigration and Immigration, i.e., Austria – Hungary Indexes to Passport Records of Austrian Citizens 1792-1901. (6 rolls of microfilm)

CREW LISTS

After 1803 crew lists were required to be filed with collectors of customs by masters of American vessels departing from and arriving at United States ports. Those for New York 1803-1919, New Orleans 1803-1902, Philadelphia 1803-1899, and for some other ports are available at the National Archives.

SHIPWRECKS

Information about shipwrecks (and their survivors) is difficult to find.

Suggestions:

1. Huntress, Keith. A Checklist of Narratives of Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea to 1860. G 525.X1 H86
(FHL 910.453 H926c)
2. Possible Sources of Wreck Information. (FHL 973 a1 #206) Docs
3. Write to: Hydrographic Surveys Branch C 55.431: 8/2
National Ocean Service
Rockville, MD 20852

They are developing an information file called AWOIS (Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System).

STOWAWAYS

Stowaways were almost always discovered and recorded on the Ship Manifest.

PASSENGER LISTS

Among the most important sources of information are passenger lists, often called emigrant/immigrant lists, manifests or arrival lists. From about 1890, they list an immigrant's specific birth date. They were created for administrative reasons to keep track of the millions of people who were on the move. As a result, at least seven different passenger lists were created. These include lists made and files with:

1. Port of embarkation
2. Ports of call along the route
3. Port of arrival
4. Newspapers at the port of departure
5. Newspapers at cities of arrival
6. Part of the ship's manifest
7. Notations of passengers in the ship's log

UNITED STATES SOURCES

Official passenger lists are available from 1820-1945 for most United States ports that have customs houses. They are available in the National Archives. They are divided into Customs Passenger Lists (original lists, copies, or abstracts) and Immigration Passenger Lists (State Dept. Transcripts) which have indexes. The National Archives will send you a copy of a passenger list entry if you can supply specific data on port of entry and arrival date.

Federal record repositories on the West Coast have passenger lists for that area.

No official records exist during the 19th century for persons entering the U.S. from Canada or Mexico.

Some cities kept City Lists. Microfilm copies for 1833-1866 are available at the FHL for Baltimore.

The FHL has passenger lists for most U.S. ports from 1820 up to about 1920 and indexes to 1945.

Pre-1820, one must consult ships' manifests. Page 464 of The Source by Eakle and Cerni has good references of where to find ships' manifests. Be aware that they are not usually indexes. This is also true of ships' logs.

M/G Ref.
CS 42.7 .S68x

AVAILABILITY

1. BYU and FHL have Passenger List Registers. If the port you are interested in is not there, be sure to consult the FHLC, Locality Section – United States – Emigration – Immigration.

2. Passenger and Immigration Lists Index edited by P. William Filby (FHL Ref 973 W32p). This is a multi-volume set of names of the immigrants compiled from previously printed passenger lists. The time period is mainly pre-1820. This covers the large time period prior to official government passenger lists. After the initial publication in 1981, a supplement of entirely new material has been added each year. All large libraries will have copies of this book.
3. See the annotated bibliography at the end of the "Crossing the Ocean" section of this syllabus. Printed books on immigration and emigration usually contain some type of list with names of people.
4. Compilations taken from U.S. census records and concerning persons born in the Netherlands and Sweden (and probably other nations in the future) have been printed.

PORTS OF ENTRY

With the increase in size of ocean going vessels, suitable harbors declined. Following is a partial list of ports of entry and the date for which their records exist. Originals are available in the National Archives. Many will be found at the FHL. Check the locality section of the FHLC for call numbers.

Alexandria, VA	1820-1865
Annapolis, MD	1849
Bangor, ME	1848
Bath, Me	1825-1867
Beaufort, NC	1865
Belfast, ME	1820-1851
Bristol & Warren, RI	1820-1871
Charleston, SC	1820-1828
Darien, GA	1823-1825
Edgartown, MA	1820-1870
Fall River, MA	1837-1865
Galveston, TX	1846-1871
Gloucester, MA	1820-1870
Kennebunk, ME	1820-1842
Key West, FL	1837-1868
Marblehead, MA	1820-1849
Nantucket, MA	1820-1862
New Bedford, MA	1826-1852
New Berne, NC	1820-1865
New Haven, CT	1820-1873
New London CT	1820-1847
Newport, RI	1820-1857
Oswegatchie, NY	1821-1823
Perth Amboy, NJ	1820-1832
Plymouth, NC	1820-1840

Providence, RI	1820-1867
Rochester, NY	1866
Sag Harbor, NY	1829-1834
St. Augustine, FL	1821-1870
Sandusky, OH	1820
Washington, NC	1820-1848
Wilmington, DE	1820-1848

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

Many immigrants traveled first to Canada (it was less expensive) and then to the United States, or after a time migrated south. Since Canada has been a part of the British Empire since the French and Indian War, no passports or permission to go there was needed by British citizens. Ports of arrival were Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Quebec City, Quebec.

Immigration records have been kept mainly since 1890. Passenger lists kept on an irregular basis survive. Many will be found in William Filby's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index. Official passenger lists exist for Quebec City 1865-1900 and Halifax 1881-1899. Consult the FHLC under the Province – Emigration and Immigration.

M/G Ref.
CS 68.P36

Until about 1902 Ontario maintained its own Department of Immigration in addition to that of the Dominion Government. In early times, Ontario was settled by three main groups: united Empire Loyalists, Military Land Grantees, and the Peter Robinson settlers from Ireland about 1830. Other land schemes attracted people in later years.

Four volumes covering 1872-1888 lists names and locations of immigrants to Ontario whose passage was paid by sponsors. These are called Applications for Passage Warrants. Family members, ages, and sometimes exact addresses in Europe are given. Call number: FHL 1,405,912.

In 1986 the National Archives of Canada published a microfilm-finding aid entitled Ships' Passenger Lists and Border Entry Lists (FHL 971 W23p). These are part of a larger record known as the Records of Entry which document the arrival of immigrants, visitors, persons in transit and returning Canadians, 1865-present. They contain a varying degree of useful genealogical information.

EUROPEAN SOURCES

There are several ports from which Europeans embarked. Hamburg and Bremen were most popular for Central, North and Eastern Europe. LeHavre, Antwerp, and Rotterdam served passengers from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine and much of Central and southern Germany. (The people used the large rivers to go from inland Europe to a port city). Other significant European ports were Naples and Trieste. Ports serving Scandinavia were Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Oslo (Kristiania) and Hamburg. The records of Bremen, Rotterdam, and Great Britain were destroyed during World War II.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION

1. Do family or LDS records give a town of birth?
If No, continue to (2)
If Yes, skip to (11)
2. Do death or obituary records give a town of birth?
If No, continue to (3)
If Yes, skip to (11)
3. Do passenger lists or naturalization records give a town of birth?
If No, continue to (4)
If Yes, skip to (11)
4. Are there printed Family Histories, Biographies, county histories, or occupational biographies that give a town of birth?
If No, continue to (5)
If Yes, skip to (11)
5. Do census records give a town of birth?
If No, continue to (6)
If Yes, skip to (11)
6. Do any of the preceding give only a province where the immigrant was born?
If No, skip to (9)
If Yes, continue to (7)
7. Does the state archives in the provinces of birth have emigration records that give town of birth?
If No, continue to (8)
If Yes, skip to (11)
8. Do any of the German genealogical periodicals from these or the other provinces have indexes or lists of emigrants which give a place of birth?
If No, continue to (9)
If Yes, skip to (11)
9. Are there any other American sources, such as land records, wills, newspapers, court records, etc., that give the place of birth?
If No, continue to (10)
If Yes, skip to (11)
10. Are any people listed in telephone books, lineage books, family organization files, or pedigree referrals who have the same surname (especially with uncommon names) who can supply the place of birth?
If No, skip to (12)
If Yes, continue to (11)
11. Check the parish registers or civil records of the town for further genealogical information.
12. **CONSULT WITH A PROFESSIONAL RESEARCHER**

RECORD AVAILABILITY -Europe

1. For a more inclusive list see The Source by Eakle and Cerni.
2. Passenger List Registers available at FHL.
3. Consult the FHLC for your locality: Country-Immigration-Emigration.
4. Brief Summary of record availability.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Records Exist</u>	<u>Records Available</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
Alesund, Norway	Yes	FHL	1852-1923
Amsterdam, Netherlands	?		
Antwerp, Belgium	?		
Bergen, Norway	Yes	FHL	1874-1924
Bremen, Germany	Yes/No		
Christiania, Norway	Yes	FHL	1867-1902
Copenhagen, Denmark	Yes	FHL	1867-1910
Finland	Yes	FHL	1818-1922
Fiume, Yugoslavia	No		
Glasgow, Scotland	?		
Gothenburg (Goteborg), Sweden	Yes	FHL	1869-1951
Hamburg, Germany	Yes	FHL	1850-1934
Kristiansand, Norway	Yes	FHL	1873-1911
Kristiansund, Norway	Yes	FHL	1882-1959
LeHavre, France	Yes	France	?
Liverpool, England	No		
Malmö, Sweden	Yes	FHL	1874-1939
Messina, Italy	No		
Naples, Italy	No		
The Netherlands	Yes	FHL	1820-1880
Norrköping, Sweden	Yes	FHL	1869-1921
Oslo, Norway--see Christiania			
Palermo, Italy	No		
Patras, Greece	No		
Queenstown, Ireland	No		
Rotterdam, Netherlands	No		
Stavanger, Norway	Yes	FHL	1814-1900s
Stockholm, Sweden	Yes	FHL	1869-1920
Trieste, Italy	No		
Trondheim, Norway	Yes	FHL	1867-1925
Wuerttemberg, Germany	Yes	FHL	1700s-1900s

Note: Many ships leaving European ports were "shuttle ships." They carried the emigrant to Hull, on the east coast of England. The person would then take a train across England to Liverpool, located on the west coast.

ELLIS ISLAND

In 1855 Castle Garden, New York, became the first official place devoted solely to the processing of new immigrants. Located on the tip of Manhattan, the building had been a fort, an amusement hall, and an opera house. Here, immigrants were inspected for disease, told about potential jobs, and directed to their destinations. In 1875 laws were passed which caused the inspectors to spend more time examining the arrivals. A larger building became essential. The

spot chosen was a little island in New York Harbor, just north of the Statue of Liberty, known as Ellis Island. The new processing center opened in 1892. A disastrous fire there in 1897 destroyed the New York immigration lists kept since 1855. However, ships passenger lists do exist, although many are un-indexed at the present time. (See Passenger List Register.) CS 68.G45x

Ellis Island was for steerage passengers only. First- and second-class passengers were processed aboard ship and debarked at Manhattan. The steerage passengers were ferried in small boats to Ellis Island, where many questions were asked, including "Do you have any disease?" and "How do you expect to make a living?" About 2 percent of the immigrants were returned to their homeland, at the expense of the shipping company which had brought them.

It is estimated that 16 million immigrants were processed at Ellis Island, often as many as 5,000 a day. (The record for persons processed, 11,747, occurred on April 17, 1907.) Although one of over 100 ports of arrival in the United States, it is estimated that 40 to 50 percent of Americans can trace their ancestry back to an ancestor who came through Ellis Island.

After World War I many laws were enacted excluding various types of immigrants. When the 1924 Immigration Act was adopted, traffic through Ellis Island subsided to a trickle. The quota system, began in 1929, stated that only 150,000 people could immigrate to the United States each year. Because of this law in particular, Ellis Island gradually became less important and in 1954 closed its doors. Today it is a national monument.

There are no original records, on microfilm or computer, at Ellis Island of those people who entered the United States there. (These are proposed projects.) Some biographies and pictures have been donated by descendants which are available on computer. A picturesque wall surrounding the facility contains a list of names of immigrants placed there through a donation to the national monument by their descendants.

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Spec. Coll.
CS 15.5.W65

IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES

With the influx of large numbers of immigrants arriving in America, many problems arose. That of the undesirable immigrant was a constant problem for immigration officials after 1820; the nightmare of immigrants was the fear that they would be classified as "undesirable." New arrivals could fall into distress as they traveled to America and tried to establish residency. Frequently the immigrant was alone, without friends or relatives, and unable to speak English. The problem of becoming a public charge was increased by problems of ill health caused by poor conditions aboard ship and destitution caused by thieving individuals at the port of departure or arrival. Thus, societies for assisting the immigrant sprang up in the cities along the Atlantic coast.

The first such society in 1657 was named the Scots Charity Box of Boston. Its original aim was for relief directed toward the aged, the infirm, the widow, the orphan, the sick, the shipwrecked, and to those desirous of returning to Scotland without the means to do so.

Later other societies were formed by earlier immigrants for the protection and aid of their countrymen, existing for years before becoming incorporated. Aid was directed along the channels of monetary, medical, protective, educational and legislative aid. The societies also assisted indentured servants during their service. Pamphlets were printed by several societies for distribution in European countries containing needed information for emigrants.

Several hundred Immigrant Aid Societies still exist, rendering assistance and accurate information for the immigrant. Some are ethnically oriented, others are religiously oriented. Societies are operated by charitable institutions, adoption agencies, commercial development firms and speculative enterprises. Their value to the genealogist lies in the fact that all keep records, being accountable to their members for the cost of services rendered.

AVAILABILITY

1. FHLC, Subject and Locality sections.
2. Corporation records in city and county offices.
3. WPA inventories of social welfare agencies in each state.
4. Names of organizations are found in City Directories.
5. City almanacs.
6. Telephone directories: See Welfare and Social Welfare Agency headings.
7. Church minutes.
8. Articles in genealogical periodicals.
9. Contact for mid-western immigration:
Immigration History Research Center
c/o University of Minnesota
826 Berry St.
St. Paul, MN 55114

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COLONIES

This section deals with sources pertaining to the colonial times.

When the first permanent colonists arrived on our shores, there was a mad scramble for territories and for power over them. The Spaniards claimed the southern tip of Florida; however, they busied themselves in Central and South America and gradually phased out of the picture. The French reluctantly gave up the foothold in some southern states and further north. The Swedes really fought for Delaware, although unsuccessfully, and the Dutch were bitter rivals of the English in New York. It was not until 1763, after the treaty of Paris, that England gained control over all thirteen original colonies. They were, in chronological order of their origin:

Virginia, 1607
New Jersey, 1618
Massachusetts, 1620
New Hampshire, 1623
New York, 1624
Maryland, 1631
Connecticut, 1631

Rhode Island, 1636
Delaware, 1638
Pennsylvania, 1643
North Carolina, 1650
South Carolina, 1670
Georgia, 1733

All of them kept up lively disputes over their borders and religion. Add to this troubles with Indians and constant fear of foreign aggression and it is no wonder some of them banded together in smaller sections of the whole settlement. Thus in 1643 the United Colonies of New England was formed, consisting of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven. Rhode Island and Maine were excluded for political and religious reasons. The United Colonies lasted only until 1684.

In 1677 the province of Maine was purchased by Massachusetts. Thus, when a record states that the immigrant came to New England in colonial times, it generally means he came to the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

A student of the colonial phase of genealogical research should have in mind the following dates and events:

1607	The founding of Virginia.
1619	First American legislative assembly meets at Jamestown.
1620	Arrival of Mayflower. At this point the English had sent to the colonies a little over 100 individuals.
1623	Beginning of the settlement on New Netherlands by Dutch West India Company.
1630-1640	Puritan migration to New England.
1631	Founding of Maryland.
1649	Arrival of the first Jewish immigrants to New Amsterdam.
1660	Emigration from England officially discouraged. By now the population of the colonies has reached 52,000.
1664	New Netherlands taken over by England.

1682	Arrival of William Penn.
1683	First German settlers arrive in Pennsylvania.
1685	Louis XIV revokes the Edict of Nantes.
1697	Slave trade expands. There were some 275,000 inhabitants in the colonies.
1709	German Palatines begin their exodus to the New World.
1717	English Parliament authorizes transportation of convicts to American colonies.
1718	Beginning of large scale Scotch-Irish immigration.
1720	Redemptioner trade becomes systematized.
1727	Alien immigrants required to swear allegiance to the crown -- in Pennsylvania only.
1730	German and Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania spread into some southern areas.
1733	Founding of Georgia.
1740	By the act of Parliament alien immigrants into the colonies receive British citizenship.
1755	Arcadians expelled from Nova Scotia.
1775	British government suspends emigration upon outbreak of hostilities in the colonies.
1790	First official count in the United States: 3,227,000 inhabitants.

Source: Migration, Emigration, Immigration, Principally to the United States and in the United States. Olga Miller. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1974.

M/G Ref.
CS 47.X1 M54

EARLY PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>FROM</u>
VIRGINIA				
Jamestown	1607	English	Ch of Eng	England
Coastal area	1624	English	Ch of Eng	England
James River	1701	French	Huguenot	France
Culpepper Co	1714	German	Lutheran	Palatinate
Shenandoah Vy	1726	German	Protestant	Pennsylvania
Shenandoah Vy	1730	mixed	Protestant	Maryland/DL/NJ
Frederick Co	1740	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Pennsylvania
Brook Co (WV)	1744	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Pennsylvania
Lewisburg (WV)	1755	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Pennsylvania
NEW JERSEY				
Bergen	1609	Dutch/Norwegian		
Delaware Vy	1612	Swede	Protestant	Sweden
Eastern area	1664	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Ireland
Western Area	1664	French		France
Newark	1664	English	Puritan	Connecticut
Delaware River	1664	English	Quaker	England
Delaware River	1682	English	Quaker	England
Eastern area	1683	Scotch (low)	Presbyterian	Scotland
Northern area	1710	Dutch	Protestant	New York
MASSACHUSETTS				
Plymouth	1620	English/Dutch	Puritan	England/Holland
Salem	1628	English	England	
Boston	1630	English	Puritan	England
Nantucket	1630	English		Plymouth, England
Duxbury	1632	English	Protestant	England
Scituate	1633	English		England
New Town	1633	English	Baptist	England
Hingham	1636	English		England
Barnstable	1638	English		England
Yarmouth	1639	English		England
Marshfield	1640	English		England
	1752	German		Germany
NEW YORK				
Fort Orange	1621	Dutch	Protestant	Holland
Fort Orange	1623	Walloon		Flanders/Holland
New Amsterdam	1626	Dutch		Holland
Schoharie Vy	1633	Swede		Sweden
Mohawk Vy	1633	Swede		Sweden
Long Island	1640	English		Connecticut
Sullivan Co	1706	German	Protestant	Palatinate
Columbia Co	1710	German	Protestant	Palatinate
Statewide	1803-1860	Irish	Catholic	Ireland
	1825	Norwegian	Protestant	Norway

CONNECTICUT

Mouth-Conn Rv	1620s	Dutch		Holland
Ft. Good Hope	1633	Dutch		Holland
CN River Vy	1630s	English		Massachusetts
Windsor	1633	English	Puritan	Dorchester
CN River Vy	1635	English		Nantucket, MA
CN River Vy	1635	English	Baptist	Massachusetts
Hartford	1635	English		Massachusetts
New Haven	1638	English	Protestant	England

MARYLAND

St. Mary's	1634	English	Catholic	England
St. Mary's	1634	English	Protestant	England
Anne Arundel Co	1644	English	Puritan	Virginia
Baltimore Co	1730	German		Pennsylvania
Baltimore Co	1755	French	Catholic	Nova Scotia
Baltimore Co	1755	Irish	Catholic	Ireland
Baltimore Co	1793	French		Santo Domingo

RHODE ISLAND

	1636	English	Baptist	Massachusetts
Portsmouth	1638	English	Protestant	Massachusetts
Statewide	1660s	English	Quaker	England

DELAWARE

Delaware Rv	1630	Dutch		Holland
Fort Christina	1638	Swede	Protestant	Sweden
Statewide	1656	Finnish		Finland
Delaware Valley	1664	English	Quaker	England
Statewide	1698	Irish	Presbyterian	Ireland
Statewide	1701	Welsh	Protestant	Wales
Northern area	1730		Catholic	
Northern area	1790	French	Catholic	West Indies

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rye	1623	English	Protestant	England
Exeter/Hampton	1630	English	Protestant	England
Statewide	1640s	English		Conn/Mass

PENNSYLVANIA

Uplands	1643	Swede		Sweden
Germantown	1677	German		Rhineland
Philadelphia	1681	English	Quaker	England
W. of Phila.	1690	Welsh	Quaker	Wales
W. of Phila.	1700	German	Mennonite	Germany
Lancaster Co	1709	Swiss	Mennonite	Switzerland
Lancaster Co	1723	German	Protestant	New York
Southeastern	1731	German	Schwenkfelder	Germany
Cumberland Co	1770	German	Dunkard	Germany
Bethlehem	1775	German	Moravian	Effingham Co, GA

NORTH CAROLINA

Chowan River	1653	English	English	Virginia
Cape Fear River	1664	English		Barbados
Pamlico River	1690	French	Huguenot	Virginia
Pamlico River	1704	French	Huguenot	France
Neuse River	1710	Germans	Protestant	Palatinate
Neuse River	1710	Swiss	Mennonite	Bern, Switzerland
Wachvia	1739	German	Moravian	Pennsylvania
Forsythe	1739	German		Pennsylvania
Guilford	1739	German		Pennsylvania
Yadkin River	1745	German		Germany
Wilmington	1750	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Ulster, Ireland
Wrightsboro	1767	English	Quaker	Pennsylvania
Wilmington	1774	Scotch (high)	Presbyterian	Scotland
Southeast	1775	Scotch (high)	Presbyterian	Scotland
Rockingham/Guilford/ Chatham Counties	1830	English	Quaker	PA/VA

SOUTH CAROLINA

Albemarle	1670	English		England & Barbados
Charleston	1671	Dutch		NY and Holland
Coastal area	1678	English	Quaker	England
Charleston	1680	French		France
Charleston	1683	English	Baptist	Somerset, England
Ashley River	1683	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Ulster, Ireland
Fort Royal	1683	Scotch	Presbyterian	Scotland
Fort Royal	1685	French	Huguenots	France
Charleston	1720	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	
Beaufort Co	1732	German	Protestant	Wuertemburg, Ger.
Gr. Pee Dee River	1736	Welsh	Baptist	Pennsylvania
Newberry	1762	English	Quaker	Camden and PA

LOUISIANA

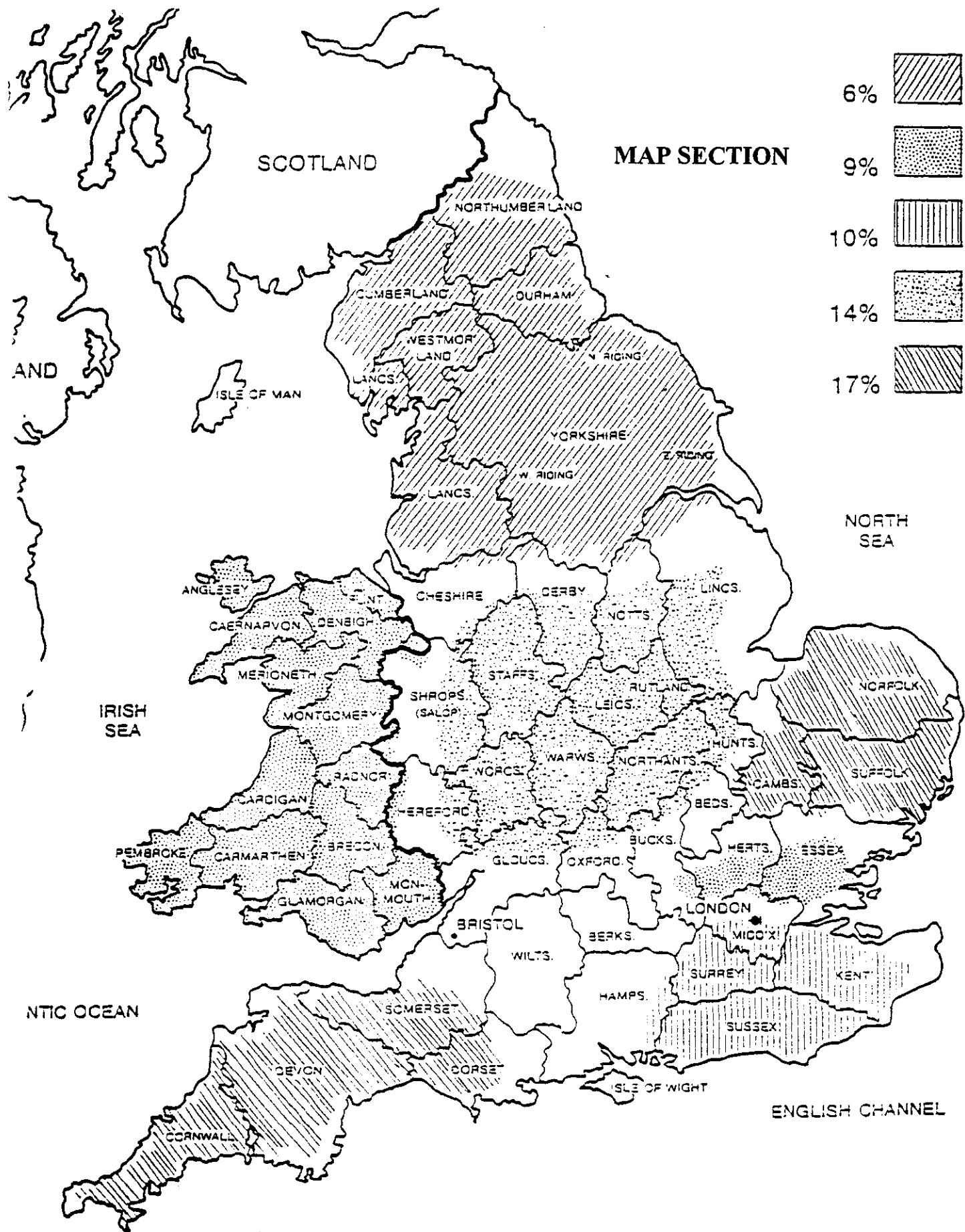
Territory	1699	French	Catholic	France/Canada
New Orleans	1755	French	Catholic	Nova Scotia
New Territory	1803	American		So. of Ohio River

ALABAMA

Mobile	1702	Spanish	Catholic	Spain
Mobile	1703	French	Huguenot	France

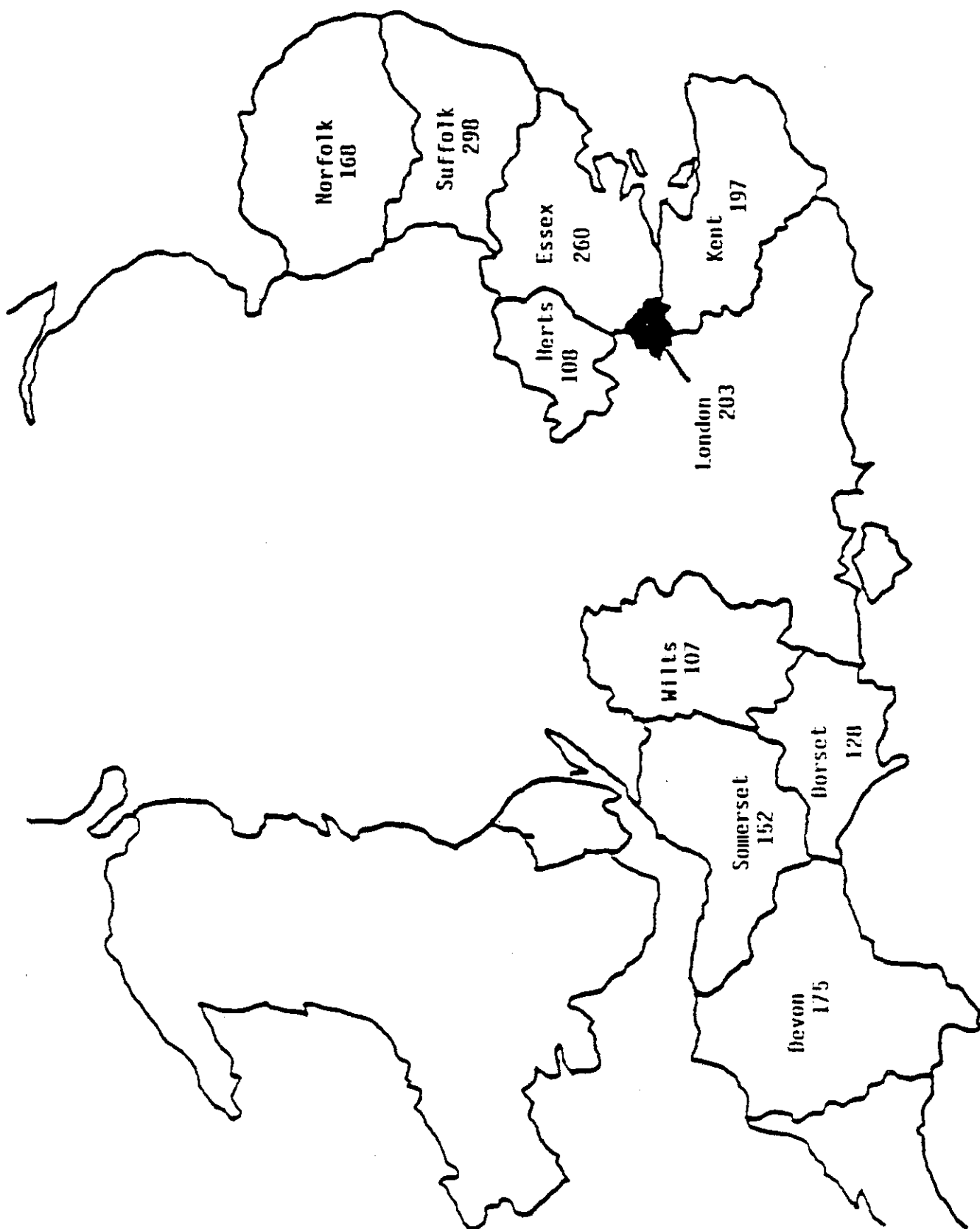
GEORGIA

Savannah	1733	English		England
Effingham Co	1734	German	Lutheran	Salzburg, Germany
Effingham Co	1736	German	Moravian	Germany
Richmond Co	1736	Scotch (high)	Presbyterian	Scotland
	1751	German		Germany

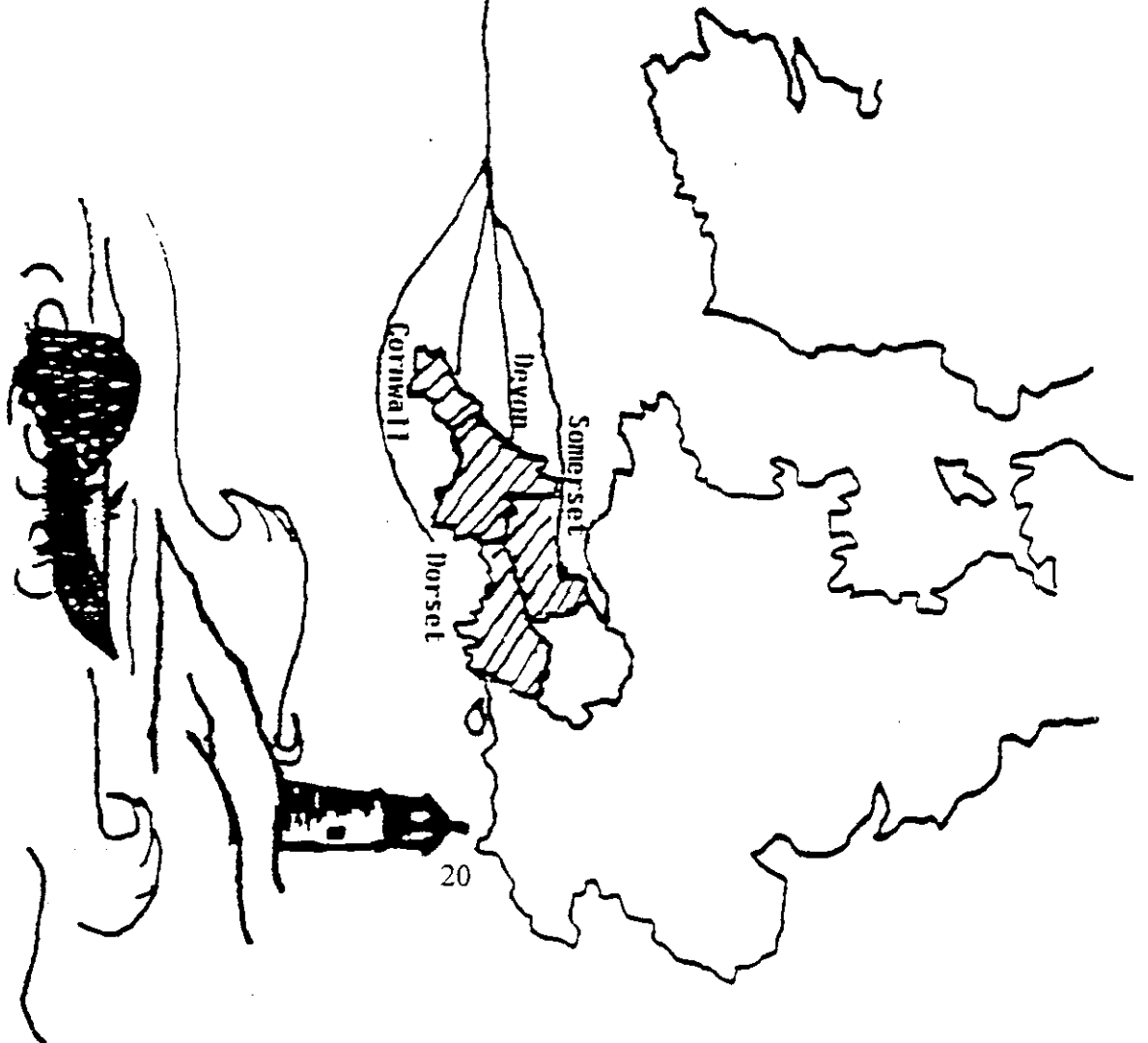
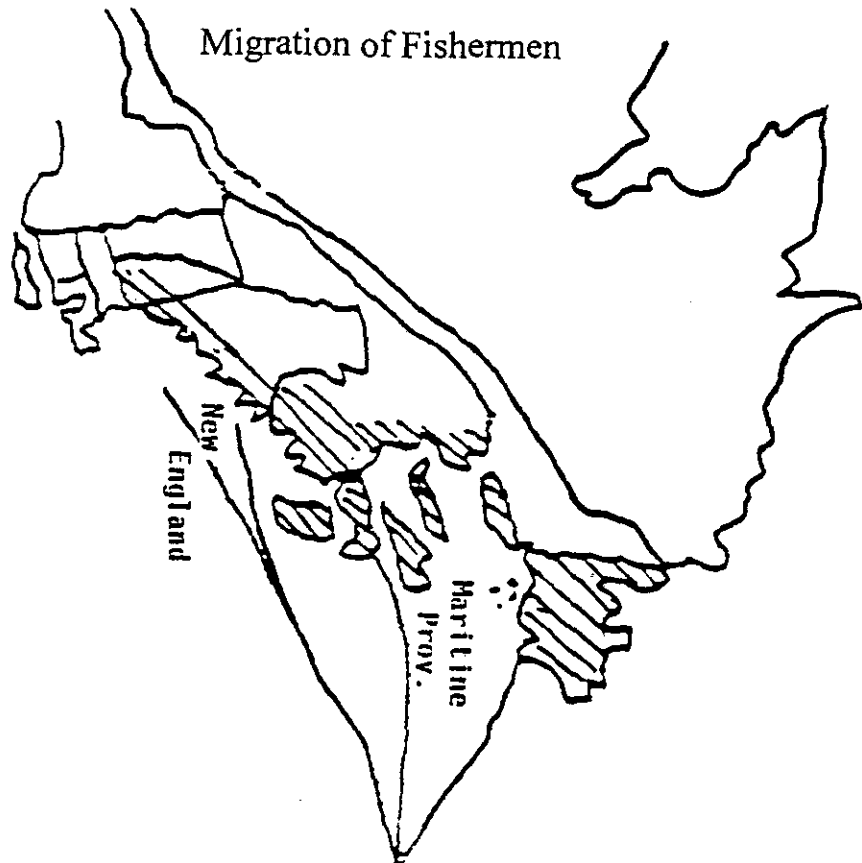


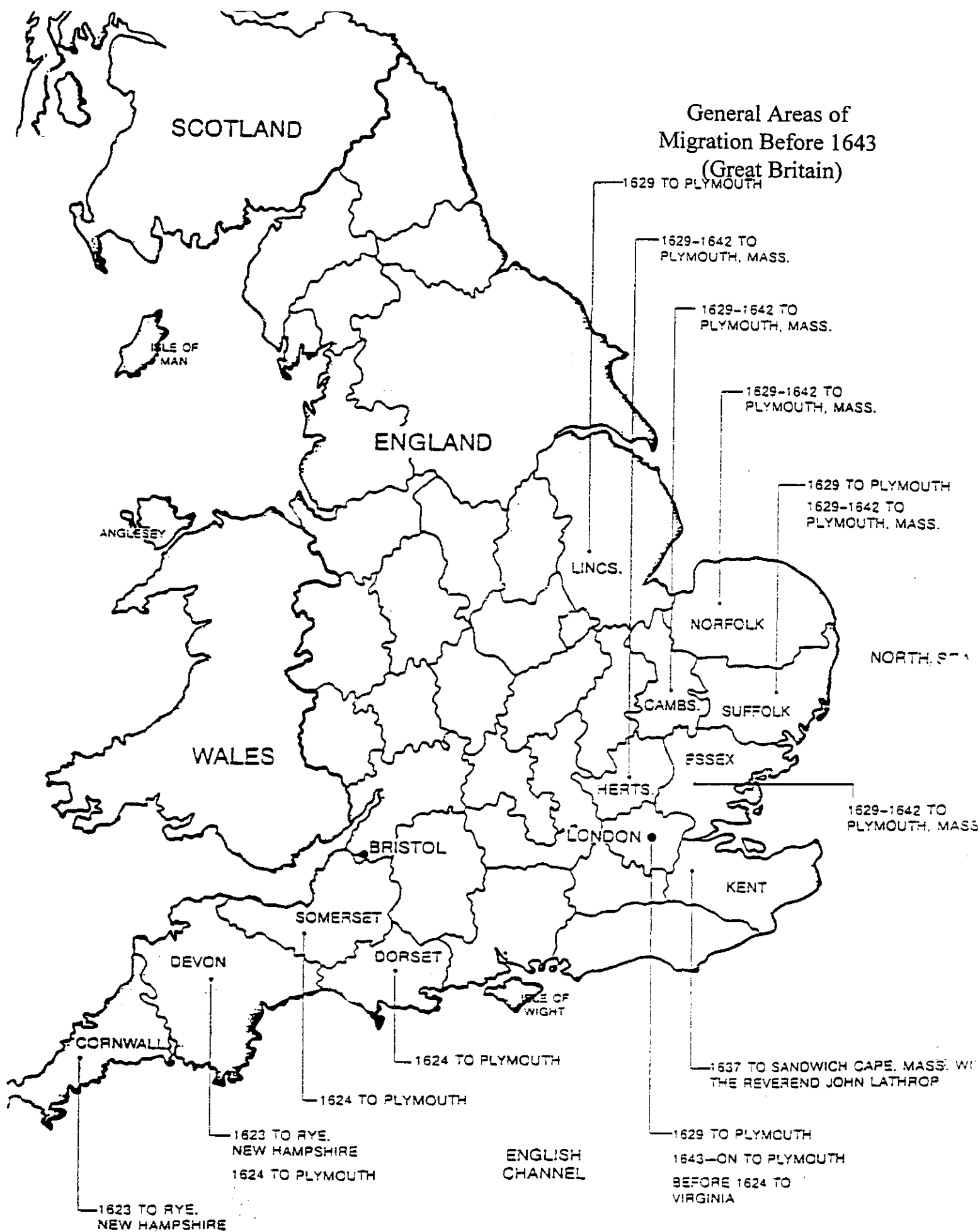
ENGLAND AND WALES
 Showing Percentages of Total Emigration by Area 1607-1700 to North America

Traced Ancestral Homes of New Englanders

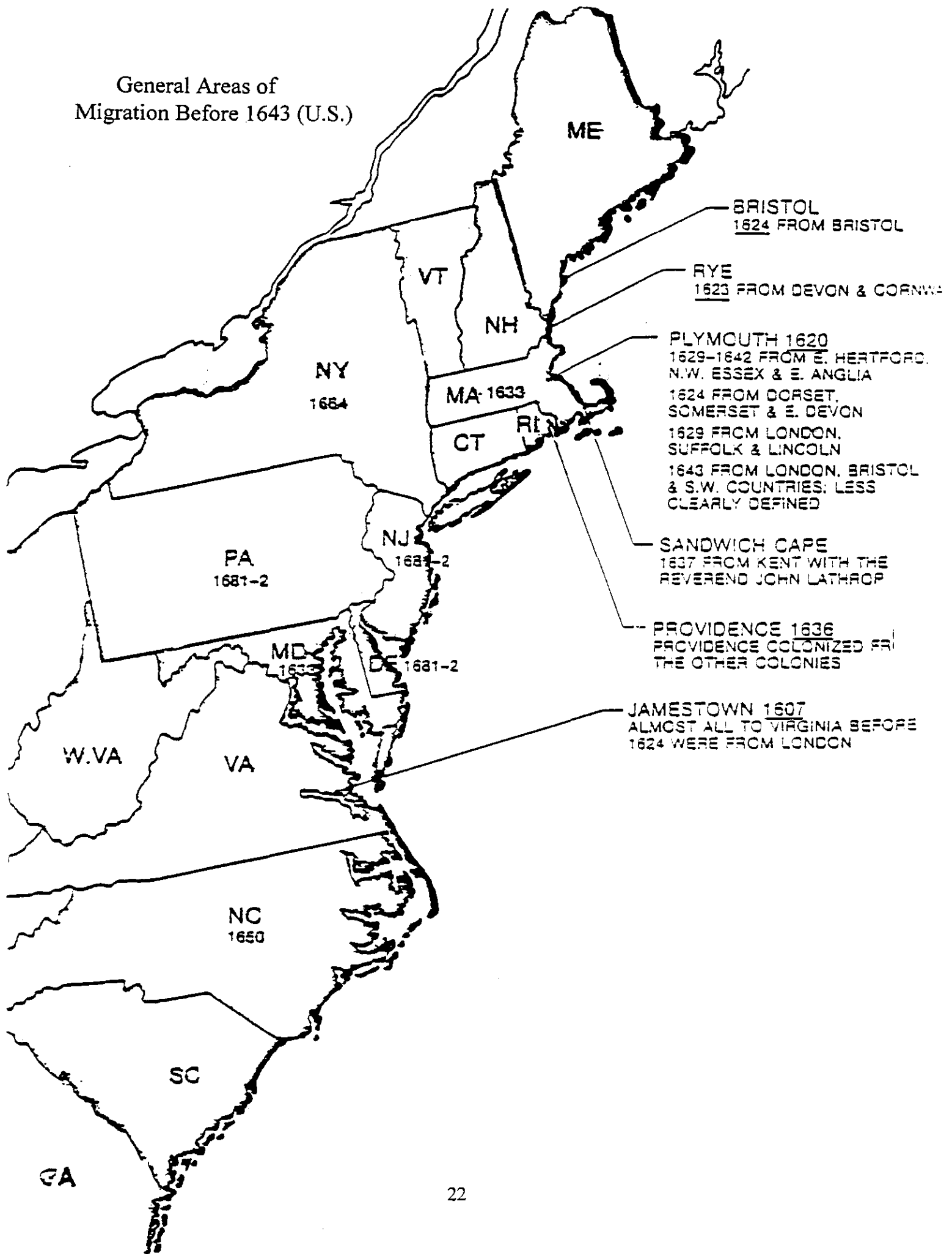


Migration of Fishermen





General Areas of
Migration Before 1643 (U.S.)



INDENTURED SERVANTS

A new kind of immigration was born in Colonial America because of the expense of travel, need for laborers in America, and the condition in general of the lower classes in Great Britain. It is called "indentured servitude" - an actual selling of one's self to obtain the goal of a home and land in America.

An indenture was a contract entered into by an emigrant and a colonial family, obligating the servant to work from four to seven years without pay (except board and room) in return for his/her passage across the ocean. When the term of service was completed, he/she was to receive a new suit of clothes and a small sum of money. He/She was then free to live and work wherever desired. It was a common practice to work additional years, with a salary, so land of one's own could be purchased.

Many immigrants had contracts before leaving Great Britain; others were brought over by ship's captains and various entrepreneurs who then held an auction at the ports of arrival, selling the services of their passengers for the passage money.

Over half of all colonial immigrants came as indentured servants, women as well as men. Indentured servitude continued until the 1820s.

HEADRIGHTS

Settlers were attracted to Colonial America in many ways. One popular scheme, especially in Virginia, was the granting of a special headright grant to those who paid the passage of someone to come to the colonies. For every new person a man sponsored, he was granted 50 acres "per head" - thus the term, headright.

A man who desired headright grants might advertise in his hometown in England for those who would like to come to America. (Advertisements attracted persons usually within a 30-mile radius of a landowner's home in the old country.) He paid their passage, received his 50 acres per head, and as most came as indentured servants, had free laborers for the term of the contracts. He could also sell the headright to someone else.

Records for headright grants are filed in the FHL, Locality Section, State, Land and Property.

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- Allan, Morton. Directory of European Passenger Steamship Arrivals.
M/G Ref. Covers the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the years 1890-
HE 945.A2 D5 1930.
- Anuta, Michael J. Ships of Our Ancestors.
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- Bailyn, Bernard. Voyagers to the West.
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CS 47.B36x of all their voyages and some dates of registration.
- Banks, Charles Edward. The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Father. Reprint.
Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. (FHL 974 W2be)
F 68.B19 Biographical sketches of 112 passengers of four ships bound for Plymouth, 1620-1624. It contains considerable genealogical data on these early emigrants, stressing their origins, family connection, and later histories. Also included is a list of the female passengers on the Anne and the Little James and indexes of persons and places.
- Barnaby, K.C. Some Ship Disasters and Their Causes.
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F 67.B19 Boston and Bay Colony on 213 ships in chronological arrangement, 1620 to 1640, giving

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F 3.B35

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_____. The Winthrop Fleet of 1630. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1930. (FHL 974 W2bd).

F 67.B3 An account of the vessels, the voyage, the passengers, and their English homes from original authorities.

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Film F no. 242

Pages 671-680 give an account of the origins of some early settlers to Bucks County in the years 1678 to 1687.

Bodge, George Madison. Soldiers in King Phillip's War. 3rd ed., Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Fiche
E 203.P36x

The definitive study of the Indian war of New England known as "King Phillips War" (1675-1677), with muster and payrolls of colonial soldiers, both regular and militia, and biographical and genealogical sketches of integrated throughout the narrative. Also included are lists of grantees and claimants of the Narragansett Townships of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. The index of persons contains upwards of three thousand surnames, many with multiple references.

Bolton, Charles Knowles. The Founders. Boston: The Boston Atheneum, 1919-1926.

920.073 B639f

Three volumes. Portraits, biographical outlines, and comments of persons who came to North America before 1701.

_____. The Real Founders of New England. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974.

F 7.B67

Settlers and settlements along New England coast predating the Puritans, 1602-1628. Valuable appendices are included, the first giving a tentative list of old planters and sojourners in New England before 1628 with accompanying genealogical details.

_____. Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. (FHL 973 F2sb)

Fiche
CS 43.G46x
LH no. 40

A general history of the Scotch-Irish with some reference to leaders and groups who emigrated to New England, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina before 1718.

Brock, R.A. Huguenot Emigration to Virginia. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966. (FHL 975.5 H2br)

F 235.F8 B8

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_____. The Magna Charta Barons and Their American Descendants. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1969. (FHL 973 D2bm).

CS 55.B86 Includes the pedigrees of the founders of the Order of Runnymede. (Use with caution!)

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929.7 B821s Collection of genealogies of some "Colonial Dames" of royal descent. (Use with caution.)

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825.3429 B821w History with lists of companies of Welsh settlers to Pennsylvania and a partial name index. (Use with caution).

M/G Ref. Burke, Arthur Meredyth. The Prominent Families of the Unites States of America. London, 1908. (FHL Film 02,095)

CS 59.P76

Prominent families of the Unites States traced into England.

M/G Ref. Burke, Sir John Bernard. Burke's American Families with British Ancestry. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1975. (FHL Ref 973 D24b)

CS 45.B78

The lineages of 1,600 families of British origin now resident in the Unites States.

M/G Ref. _____. History of the Colonial Gentry. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970. (FHL 942 D22b)

CS 425.B72

Lineages of British families, some of whom reside in the United States.

Burrage, Champlin. Early English Dissenters. New York: Russell & Russell, 1912. (FHL 942 F2be)

Two volumes. Information from original English documents about sixteenth and seventeenth century dissenting congregations, many of whose members emigrated to America.

M/G Ref.

CS 42.N43 no.45

Coldham, Peter Wilson. American Loyalist Claims. Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society.

American Loyalist claims abstracted from the Public Records Office.

_____. English Adventurers and Emigrants, 1609-1660: Abstracts of Examinations in the

High Court of Admiralty with Reference to Colonial America. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984.

_____. Middlesex: 1617-1775. English Convicts in Colonial America, vol. 1. New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1974. (FHL 973 W2cp)

Covers the county of Middlesex and lists in alphabetical order over twelve thousand individuals who were forcibly transported to the American colonies.

_____. English Estates of American Colonists.

CS 68.C53 American will and administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1700-1799.

Currer-Briggs, Noel. Colonial Settlers and English Adventurers. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1971. (FHL 942 P2c)

CS 439.K72 Collection of abstracts relating to immigrants New England families. Contains court references to several thousand related individuals and families.

_____. Virginia Settlers and English Adventurers, 1484-1798. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970. (FHL 975.5 S2cb)

F 225.C96 Wills and other legal proceedings relating to Kirbies and many associated families from English and Virginia courts.

Des Cognets, Louis, Jr. Records of Virginia Pioneers. Princeton, 1960. (FHL 975.5 N2d)
Lists of Virginia pioneers compiled from documents in the Public Records Office, London. Includes land grants, rosters of militia officers, clergy, ship captains, and others. Contains over eight thousand names, 1690-1730.

Dobson, David. American Vital Records from the Gentleman's Magazine, 1731-1868.

CS 68.D63 About 6,000 birth, marriage, and death notices pertaining to North America and the West Indies are abstracted here. Included are deaths of American Loyalists in England, and the marriages and deaths of "younger sons" of English gentry and nobility who had emigrated.

Dobson, David. Directory of Scots in the Carolinas. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968.

F 265.S3 D63 An alphabetical list of immigrants with identifying data.

Dobson, David. Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America, 1625-1825. Vol. 1, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985.

M/G Ref.
E 184.S3 D63

Dodd, Arthur Herbert. The Character of Early Welsh Emigration to the United States. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1953. (FHL 973 A1#115)

E 184.W4 D6 General information regarding Welsh emigrants, with places of origin and general destinations in America.

Drake, Samuel. The Founders of New England. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974 W2d)

F 7.D77

Lists of emigrants 1634-1671.

M/G Ref.
CS 42.7.S68x Eakle, Arlene H. "Tracking Immigrant Origins," pp. 453-516. In Arlene Eakle and Joni Cerny's, The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy. Salt Lake City.

F 148.E32 Egle, William Henry. Pennsylvania Genealogies: Chiefly Scotch-Irish and German. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974.8 D2e 1969).
Contains Scotch-Irish and German genealogies.

CS 69.S28x Farmer, John. The First Settlers of New England. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964. (FHL Ref 974 D2f)
A genealogical register of the first families of New England; containing an alphabetical list of the governors, with many other of the early inhabitants of New England and Long Island, New York, from 1620 to the year 1675, to which are added various genealogical and biographical notes, collected from ancient records, manuscripts, and printed works. Also contains the freemen admitted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1630 to 1662 and names of emigrants, both freemen and non-freemen, who came over to the several colonies before 1643. Arranged alphabetically.

M/G Ref.
CS 68.P361 Filby, P. William, comp. Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900. (FHL 973 W33p)
Lists 2,550 published immigration sources.

M/G Ref.
CS 68.P36 _____ . Passenger and Immigration Lists Index. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981.
Supplements each following year. Computerized listings of printed passenger lists.

M/G Ref.
CS 68.P47 _____ . Philadelphia Naturalization Records.
An index to records of alien's declarations of intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880, in Philadelphia. Majority of people are of German origin.

CS 71.F574 Flagg, Ernest. Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England: My Ancestor's Part in That Undertaking. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1926. (FHL 929.273 F 597q)
Ernest Flagg was a descendant of fewer than 172 different New Englanders, most of whom settled in this country between 1635 and 1640. Inter marriages resulted in a posterity of thousands upon thousands of related individuals who are here worked back through their respective lines to the original settlers. Each generation of each family is accounted for by all known names of family members, relevant dates and places of birth, marriage, death, places of residence, and a variety of genealogical data.

E 184.F8 F6 Fosdick, Lucian J. The French Blood in America.
Traces of influence of the Huguenots in American life. Includes settlements at Oxford, Narragansett, New Amsterdam, New Rochelle, New Platz, Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, and Virginia. Biographical sketches.

Fothergill, Gerald. A List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1690-1811. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. (FHL 973 W2f; film 485,971)

CS 61.F6

- E 187.5.F69 Fothergill, Gerald. Emigrants from England, 1773-1776. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964. (FHL 929.373 F82e)
- E 187.5.L77 French, Elizabeth. Emigrants to America from Liverpool, 1697 to 1707. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1962. (FHL 973 A1 #42).
List of emigrants to America from Liverpool, 1697 to 1707.
- M/G Ref.
E 187.5.G47 Ghirelli, Michael. A List of Emigrants from England to America, 1682-1692. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1968. FHL (942 W2g)
A list of early emigrants to America and the West Indies extracted from manuscripts in the Public Record Office, known as Lord Mayor's Waiting Books.
- F 160 .N4 G5 Glenn, Thomas Allen. Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970. (FHL 974.8 F2wg).
Two volumes, with many pedigrees of early Welsh emigrants.
- F 93 .G65 Goodwin, Nathaniel. Genealogical Notes, or Contributions to the Family History of Some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974 D2g)
Partial genealogies of the families of the first settlers. The entry under each settler consists of a genealogical notice, with data such as place of residence, name and parentage of wife, and dates of death. Following the notice is a line of descent of the children, including a genealogical notice for each generation, nearly always extending to the third generation and, often, to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh generations.
- Fiche
CS 43 .G46x
GS no.12 Greenlaw, Lucy Hall. The Genealogical Advertiser. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974. (FHL 974 B2ga)
Births, marriages, deaths, and wills of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.
- F 225.G81 Greer, George Cabell. Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1960. (FHL 975.5 D2gg).
- M/G Ref.
CS 68.G58 Guiseppi, M.S. Naturalizations of Foreign Protestants in the American Colonies.
- M/G Ref.
CS 68.A57x Hall, Charles M. The Antwerp Emigration Index. Salt Lake City: Heritage International, n.d.
This index deals with emigrants from Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, France, and The Netherlands. There are in excess of 5,100 immigrants. It includes the ship name and the passport origin.
- M/G Ref.
E 187.5.B835 Hargreaves-Mawdsley, R. Bristol and America: A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America, 1654-1685. London: R. Sydney Glover, n.d. (FHL Ref 973 W3b)
The title pages state that this includes "The names with places of origin of more than 10,000 Servants to Foreign Plantations who sailed from the Port of Bristol to Virginia, Maryland, and other parts of the Atlantic coast, and also to the West Indies from 1654 to 1685." Lists of emigrants to New England, Maryland, Virginia, New York,

Pennsylvania, Canada, and the Caribbean who sailed from Bristol from 1654 to 1685 with information as to origin, destination, name of ship, and from 1680 to 1685, the exact date of sailing. Index in copies published after 1931.

Harris, Ruth Ann M., et al, eds. The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot, 1820-1880. (FHL 974.461 H29s)

Two volumes. Over 10,000 names.

F 93.H65 Hinman, Royal R. A Catalogue of the Names of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. (FHL 974.6 D2hra; Film 908,908)

Standard dictionary of the first settlers of Connecticut, consisting of an alphabetically arranged list of about two thousand settlers, showing the time of their arrival, residence, station or occupation, and names of wives and children. Also included are alphabetical lists of the first settlers of Enfield, Hartford, Saybrook, Wetherfield, and Windsor; a list of "A Part of the Early Marriages, Births and Baptisms, in Hartford, Connecticut, from Record," and "Passengers of the Mayflower in 1620."

F 160.G3 H6 Hocker, Edward W. German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory. 1743-1800 advertisements in German newspapers published in Philadelphia and Germantown.

Hocking, Charles. Dictionary of Disasters at Sea During the Age of Steam. 2 Vol. 1824-1962. Includes merchant ships, freighters, ships of war, and large liners.

M/G Ref.
CS 61.H6 Holmes, Frank R. Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964. (FHL 974 E4b)
Alphabetized list of surnames occurring in New England colonies in the seventeenth century, with information regarding all known given names of residents during that period and possible European connections.

E 187.5.H794 Hotten, John Camden. The Original Lists (The Hotten List). Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1962. (FHL Ref 973 W2h 1968).
Original lists of emigrants from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700, from manuscripts at the Public Record Office with British residences and name of ship given. Indexed.

Jester and Hayden. Adventures of Purse and Person.
All that is known of English settlers in Virginia, descendants and ancestors, pre-1700.

CS 436.N555 J48 Jewson, Charles Boardman. Transcript of Three Registers of Passengers from Great Yarmouth to Holland and New England, 1637-1639. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964. (FHL 974 W3j)
Arranged chronologically. Contains name, domicile, birthplace, occupation or quality, age, destination, reason for journey, and anticipated date of return.

Lancour, Harold. A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1825. 3rd ed. New York: New York Public Library, 1963.

Indexed in Filby but widely available; bibliography by state.

Landis, John T. Mayflower Descendants and Their Marriages for Two Generations After the Landing. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972. (FHL 973 D2L)

F 68.M47x

This work lists the Mayflower passengers, their children and their grandchildren, with records of births, deaths, and marriages as far as known.

F 2131.L4

Lawrence-Archer, J.H. Monumental Inscriptions of the West Indies. London: Chatto and Windus, 1875. (FHL 972.9 V22m)

Gravestone and church markers from many early West Indian parishes.

MacKenzie, George Norbury. Colonial Families of the United States of America, 1607-1775.

M/G Ref.

CS 61.M22

Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966. (FHL 973 D2mg)

Seven volumes, with index. History and genealogy from the settlement of families in Jamestown, 1607-1777.

_____. Immigrants to Maryland and Massachusetts. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966. (FHL 973 D2mg)

Information includes date of arrival in Maryland, date of death, and other information, with reference to the source information.

Munsell, Joel, and Sons. American Ancestry. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. (FHL Ref 973 D2a).

M/G Ref.

CS 43.A42

Contains pedigrees of 7,500 persons resident in U.S. in the nineteenth century who trace their lineage to a colonial ancestor prior to 1776.

_____. Index to American Genealogies. Albany: Joe Munsell's Sons, 1900. (FHL Ref 929,173 D2m 1900).

CS 47.X1 D95

This is a surname index to genealogies and family histories that appear in town and county histories as well as historical and genealogical periodicals.

Fiche

Z 1236.L5

no. 15747

Myers, Albert Cook. Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974.8 W2m 1969).

Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750, with early history in Ireland.

_____. Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974.811 P1 F2m; Film 845,163).

F 152.M985

Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750, with no history included.

Naegles, James. Locating Your Immigrant Ancestor.

M/G Ref.

CS 47.N32x

A "how to" textbook on immigration. Also contains naturalization records available on a county basis for each state and immigrants from each foreign country.

New England Historic Genealogical Society. The New England Historical and Genealogical

F 93.G46

Register (1847-1896). Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1847. (FHL 974 B2ne)

First published in 1847; the oldest periodical devoted to genealogy. Its contents include family histories, record abstracts, articles on the English origins of American families, book notices, and other information. Most volumes have individual indexes. Unified indexes are available for volumes 1-50.

F 116.N28 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1870. (FHL 974 B2n) Index, volumes 1-50.

E 187.5.N5 Nicholson, Cregoe D.P., and Sharpe France. Some Early Emigrants to America, also Early Emigrants to America from Liverpool. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. (FHL 973 W2n)

List of approximately one thousand persons who indentured themselves to serve in the plantations in 1683 and 1684 mainly in Maryland, Virginia, Barbados, and Jamaica. Gives name of apprentice, place of origin, occupation, and age. Indexed.

Part two contains the names of thirty-four emigrants to America from Liverpool who were indentured for service in Virginia or Maryland, 1686, pp. 98-100.

F 18.N68 Noyes, Sybil, Charles T. Libby, and Walter G. Davis. Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972. (FHL 974 D2L) Extensive biographical and genealogical data on every family established in Maine and New Hampshire before 1699. Lists of births, marriages, and deaths of the settlers through the third generation and sometimes into the fourth. Further genealogical information includes place of origin and places of residence, details of wills and deeds, court cases, and highlights of life and career.

Nugent, Nell M. Early Settlers of Virginia. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 975.2 R2n 1969).

Contains an article entitled, "Ancient Planters," which is a list of those known to have come to Virginia before 1616. Index lists over twenty thousand names.

O'Brien, Michael J. Irish Immigrants to Virginia, Pennsylvania and New England. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. (FHL 973 A1 #18)

Early immigrants to Virginia (1623-1666), as contained in The Irish in America.

E 184 .I6 O26 _____. Irish Settlers in America: A Consolidation of Articles from The Journal of the American Irish Historical Society. 2 Vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979.

M/G Ref.
E 184.S23 O43 Olsson, Nils William. Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York, 1820-1850. Chicago: The Swedish Pioneer Historical Society, 1967.

M/G Ref.
E 184.S23 O45 _____. Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S. Ports, 1820-1850 (except New York). St. Paul: The North Central Publishing Co., 1979.

- M/G Ref.
CS 68.U549x Passengers Who Arrived in the United States, September 1821-December 1828. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1969.
Copied from State Department material deposited at the National Archives. Taken from lists of passengers which the ship captains were ordered to deposit with the customs collectors of the American ports upon arrival. Same as above source.
- F 160.G3 P43 Pennsylvania German Immigrants, 1709-1786: Lists Consolidated from Yearbooks of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980.
- M/G Ref.
CS 16.P55 Pine, Leslie G. American Origins. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1971. (FHL Ref 929.173 P652p)
Sources for genealogical research and records, including British and European.
- CS 55.P7 Pittman, Hannah D., ed. Americans of Gentle Birth and Their Ancestors. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970. (FHL 973 D2pa)
A two-volume genealogical encyclopedia embracing many authenticated lineages and biographical sketches of the founders of the colonies and their descendants found in all parts of the United States.
- F 18.P82 Pope, Charles Henry. The Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire, 1623-1660. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. (FHL 974 D2po).
An alphabetical list of genealogical notices of one thousand settlers of Maine and New Hampshire, covering the period 1623-1660. Includes only those pioneers whose names had been discovered in public and private archives as well as ship passenger lists. Notices include references to dates and places of residence in America; places of origin; marriages, occupations, estates, social status, dates of death; and names and dates of birth of children.
- F 63.P821 Pope, Charles Henry. The Pioneers of Massachusetts. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974.4 D2p)
An alphabetically arranged list of approximately five thousand settlers and their families. This work contains all names of persons found in the records of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts between 1620 and 1650, and in the various passenger lists for the period. Information includes dates of removal and arrival in America, occupations, estates, marriages, names and dates of birth of children, and abstracts of probated wills.
- F 68.P98 Putnam, Eben. Two Early Passenger Lists, 1653-1637. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964.
Not indexed.
- M/G Ref.
CS 68.R37 Rasmussen, Louis J. San Francisco Ship Passenger Lists. 4 vols. Colma, CA: San Francisco Historical Record and Genealogy Bulletin, 1965-1970.
The original government lists were destroyed so these have been reconstructed using contemporary source material such as newspaper lists, journals, etc.
- Richardson, Hester D. Side-Lights on Maryland History with Sketches of Early Maryland Families. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. (FHL 975.2 H2r 1967).
- F 184.P48

Two volumes that contain early shipping lists of settlers arriving in Maryland, 1633-1634.

Spec. Coll.
CS 69.S28x Savage, James. A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1860. (FHL E.S. 974 D2s)

Shows three generations of those who came before May 1692.

M/G Ref.
CS 627.A3 S33x Schenk, Trudy, Ruth Froelke, and Inge Bork. The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Vol. 1
Alphabetical list of applicants who filed for permission to emigrate from Germany during the nineteenth century, with birthplace and place of origin.

M/G Ref.
E 184.I6 S34 Schlegel, Donald M. Passengers from Ireland: Lists of Passengers Arriving at American Ports between 1811 and 1817. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980.

F 118.S363 Scott, Kenneth. Early New York Naturalizations.
Abstracts of naturalization records from federal, state, and local courts, 1792-1840.

M/G Ref.
F 118.S37 Scott, Kenneth and Rosanne Conway. New York Alien Residents, 1825-1848. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978.
An 1825 act of New York State allowed aliens to hold real estate by filing a deposition with the secretary of the state of New York.

Sheppard, Jill. "The Sojourn in Barbados of 2,000 Disbanded Soldiers." The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society. 35 (March 1976): 138-143. (FHL 972.981 B2j)
This article discusses the importation to Barbados (1698-1699) of some two thousand disbanded soldiers who were indentured as servants and used to bolster the local militia. However, as soon as their indentures expired, most of them left for America. A historical discussion only is given. No personal names are included.

F 152.S44x Sheppard, Walter Lee. Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970. (FHL 973 W3s)
Consists of various seventeenth century shipping lists of emigrants to the mid-Atlantic States.

M/G Ref.
E 187.5.S53 Sherwood, George. American Colonists in English Records. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL Ref 973 W2k)
A supplement to the Hotten List of American colonists mentioned in English records. Most references taken from the Principal Probate Registry and Public Record Office. Two series in one volume. Indexed.

F 180.S55 Skordas, Gust, ed. The Early Settlers of Maryland. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., n.d. (FHL 975.2 W2s)
Alphabetical index of early immigrants to Maryland, 1633-1680. A ship passenger list of close to twenty-five thousand (almost all immigrants) to Maryland during its first fifty years.

Smith, A. E. Colonists in Bondage. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1947.

White servitude and convict labor in America.

E 184.G3 S6595

Smith, Clifford Neal. Emigrants from the Principality of Hessen-Hanau, Germany, 1741-1767. McNeal, AZ: Westland Publications, 1979.

Smith, Clifford Neal. British Deportees to America 1760-1776.

E 184.B7 S63

A series of monographs concerning "criminal" ancestors taken from the appellate court records, supplementing Peter Colham's English Convicts in Colonial America. CS 61.C63

CS 25.S64

_____. Nineteenth-Century Emigration from Kreis Simmern (Hunsrueck), Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, to Brazil, England, Russia, Poland, and the United States of America. McNeal, AZ: Westland Publications, 1980.

M/G Ref.

CS 35.S64

_____. Reconstructed Passenger Lists for 1850: Hamburg to Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and the United States. 4 parts. McNeal, AZ: Westland Publications, 1980-1981.

Smith, Eugene W. Passenger Ships of the World, Past & Present. (FHL Ref 387.243 Sm 55p) Various ships arranged by the ocean they crossed; indexed.

E 184 .B7 S64

Smith, Frank. Immigrants to America Appearing in English Records. Providence, UT: Everton Publishers, 1976. (FHL 942 W2im) Nine hundred forty-eight additional references to English immigrants.

Smith, Captain John. The General History of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1907. (FHL 970 H2S)

Two volumes. Contains some lists of early emigrants to Virginia and Bermuda.

Smith, Leonard H., Jr. A Dictionary of Immigrants to Nova Scotia. Vol 1. Clearwater, Florida: (is there a Clearwater in Florida?) Owl Books, 1985. (FHL 971.6 W26s)

Pre-Confederation Peninsular Immigrants from Manuscript sources. Contains about 7,350 names. No United Empire Loyalists included.

BX 8673.4
S059sh

Sonne, Conway B. Ships, Saints, and Mariners.

A maritime encyclopedia of Mormon migration 1830-1890. Contains pictures of ships with brief description. Principally about the Mormon migration, but the ships were used by other persons at various times.

F 225.S82

Stanard, William G. Some Emigrants to Virginia. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1953. (FHL 975.5 D2sw)

Memoranda in regard to several hundred emigrants to Virginia during the colonial period. Whole parentage is shown or former residence is indicated by authentic records. Contains an article entitled "Ancient Planters," which is a list of those known to have come to Virginia before 1616. Index lists over twenty thousand names.

- F 68.S92 Stoddard, Francis R. The Truth About the Pilgrims. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973.
The purpose of this book is to correct certain long-standing misconceptions about the Pilgrims and to furnish authoritative genealogical and biographical data on the Mayflower passengers themselves.
- M/G Ref.
E 184.D9 S953 Swierenga, Robert P. Dutch Emigrants to the United States, South Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia, 1835-1880: An Alphabetical listing by Household Heads and Independent Persons. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1983.
Twenty-one thousand eight hundred names on a computer generated list. Difficult to use because of all the codes, but valuable nonetheless.
- M/G Ref.
E 184.D9 S95 _____ . Dutch Immigrants in U.S. Ship Passenger Manifests, 1829-1880: An Alphabetical Listing by Household Heads and Independent Persons. 2 vols. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1983. (FHL 973 W3sr)
Fifty-five thousand names on a computer generated list. The coding make it difficult to use, but all of the codes are defined in the front of both volumes.
- M/G Ref.
E 184.D9 S948 _____ . Dutch Households in the U.S. Population Censuses 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880. Alphabetical listing by family heads, as found in the census.
- F 148 .E5 Tepper, Michael. Emigrants to Pennsylvania, 1641-1819: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978.
Facsimile reprint of articles in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Some overlap with the Boyer work, but includes many not in Boyer.
- M/G Ref.
CS 68.T464 Tepper, Michael H. Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia: 1800-1819: The Philadelphia "Baggage Lists". Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986.
- M/G Ref.
CS 68.T464 _____ . Immigrants to the Middle Colonies: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists and Associated Data from the New York Genealogical and Passenger Arrivals, 1819-1820: A Transcript of the List of Passengers Who Arrived in the United States from October 1, 1819 to September 30, 1820. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.
- M/G Ref.
CS 68.S54x _____ . Ship Passenger Lists Port of Galveston, Texas, 1846-1871. Galveston: Galveston County Genealogical Society, 1984.
Gives origin, occupation, age, sex and destination.
- M/G Ref.
E184.A1x The Immigrant in America: Guide to the Microfilm Collection. 6 vols. Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1983.
The six volumes of indexes, indexed by each of the twenty-three European groups, including Eastern European, as to title and main entry listings. The collection is a print collection of contemporary printed sources. The microfilm call numbers are included in each of the volumes, and the BYU Library as the entire collection.

F 187.S7 T67

Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1966. (FHL 975.233 H2t)

A study in foundations and founders.

M/G Ref. Totten, Christine M. Roots in the Rhineland. America's German Heritage in Three Hundred
E 184.G3 T67 Years of Immigration 1683-1983.

Virginia, State of. The Living and the Dead of Virginia in 1623. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., n.d.

Reprinted from a document published by the State of Virginia. Names only. Arranged under place of residence, like a census.

M/G Ref. Virkus, Frederick A., ed. The Compendium of American Genealogy. Reprint. Baltimore:
CS 69.V53 Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968. (FHL Ref 920.073 Vi 819a)

The standard genealogical encyclopedia of the first families of America. Seven volumes trace the genealogies of thousands of New Englanders. Volume 1 gives alphabetized list of emigrant ancestors. (Should be used with caution).

M/G Ref. _____, Immigrants to America Before 1750. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical
E 187.5.V53 Publishing Co., 1965. (FHL Ref 973 W2v)

An alphabetical list of 2,500 immigrant ancestors to America before 1750. Includes surnames A through Bat. (Should be used with caution.)

Waters, Henry F. Genealogical Gleanings in New England. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 942 D2wh)

Two volumes. Index, vol. 2. English records mentioning American emigrants and many pedigrees.

Weiland, Florence Black. Fifty New England Colonists and Five Virginia Families. Boothbay Harbor, Maine: The Boothbay Register, 1965. (FHL 974 D2we)

Genealogical tables.

M/G Ref. Weis, Frederick Lewis. Ancestral Roots of Sixty American Colonists Who Came to New
CS 55.W4 England between 1623 and 1650. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969. (FHL 974 D2w)

Traces sixty colonists who have royal descent.

_____. Cross Index of Ancestral Roots of Sixty American Colonists and Supplement. Colorado Springs, Colorado: T.H. Owen, 1964. (FHL 974 D2wa)

Cross index to above.

Whitehead, W.A. Early History of Perth Amboy. New England Historical & Genealogical Register 1 (1847): 377-80.

Contains list of Scottish prisoners on ship John and Sarah to Charleston, Maine, in 1651.

Whittemore, Henry. Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America: With a Brief History

M/G Ref.
CS 61.W5

of Those of the First Generation. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. (FHL Ref 920.073 W618q)

Genealogical notices of ten thousand seventeenth century settlers, giving dates of arrival, places of residence in America and removal, wife's name and date of marriage, names and dates of births of children, dates of wills and other records, and names of ships and countries of origin. Not complete as the publication was discontinued. It goes from A through the name Prior.

M/G Ref. Whyte, Donald. A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A. Baltimore: Magna Carta
E 184.S3 W49 Book Co., 1972. (FHL 973 W2w)

Alphabetized list of three centuries of Scottish emigrants to U.S.

F 160.G3 P43 Yoder, Don. Pennsylvania German Immigrants, 1709-1786. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980.

Lists of immigrants taken from yearbooks of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. Includes emigrants from Wuertemberg, Wetheim, Zweibruecken and Schaffhausen.

F 67 .Y68 Young, Alexander. Chronicles of First Planters of Colony of Massachusetts Bay 1623-36. Boston: Little & Brown, 1846. (FHL 974.4 H2y; Film 896,651)

Transcription of authentic documents by contemporary men relating to the plantings of the colony of Massachusetts from 1623 to 1636.

F 68.Y68 _____ . Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth from 1602 to 1625. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974. (FHL 974.4 N2y)

Contains a detailed history of the Pilgrims' rise in the north of England, their residence in Holland, the causes which led to their emigration, and their means of transportation to America.

M/G Ref. Zimmerman, Gary J. and Marion Wolfert. German Immigrants: Lists of Passengers Bound from
CS 68 .Z55x Breman to New York, 1847-1854. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.

HISTORY OF ELLIS ISLAND

April 1890	Designated an immigration station to replace Castle Garden. The federal government now controls all immigration.
January 1892	Opened as an immigration station
June 1897	Buildings destroyed by fire, but all persons safely evacuated
December 1900	Reopened as an immigration station on a larger scale
1907	The peak year of immigration saw 1,000,000 newcomers, mostly from Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ireland and Poland.
1917 - 1919	Served as a detention center for enemy aliens, a way station for navy personnel, and a hospital for the army
1919 - 1954	Served as a deportation center as well as an immigration station
1924	Mass immigration ended due to laws and quotas. Immigrants now were inspected in their countries of origin.
1939 - 1946	Part of Ellis Island was used as a Coast Guard Station
1941 - 1954	Part served as a detention center for enemy aliens
November 1954	Ellis Island closed
May 11, 1965	Added by Presidential Proclamation to the Statue of Liberty National Monument
1976	Opened to the public for visits

European Emigration Records

Hamburg Passenger Lists: When American research sources do not give a definite place of origin of an immigrant, but only a general area in Europe, you may need to search the records of people leaving Europe. Many people from Central and Eastern Europe came through the port of Hamburg, Germany, on their way to the Americas. Hamburg passenger lists have been microfilmed by the Family History Library. They cover the years 1850-1934, and there are 361 rolls of microfilm, of which there are 105 rolls with indexes to the regular emigrant lists. Contrary to published reports, there is no need to send money to Hamburg to have these records searched.

Antwerpen, Belgium Passenger Lists: Includes names of emigrants from Germany, Prussia, Italy, Switzerland, Luxembourg, France, Belgium, England and Austria. Gives the name of emigrant, age, occupation, place of birth (city and country), city where passport was issued, and number of family members included on the passport. The years 1854 - 1855 are on microfilm at the Family History Library. (Films 392,910 to 392,912). * at BYU *

Alsace Emigration Index 1817 - 1866: Passport applications issued to Europeans traveling through the Alsace region of France. (Films 1,125,002 to 1,125,007). * at BYU *

Dutch Emigration Records: This is coded alphabetical computer listing of approximately 19,000 emigrants from the Netherlands in the years 1847-1877. Contents: Name (usually head of household), sex, age, occupation, religion, number of women and children in the household, reason for emigrating, destination, year of departure, province and municipality of origin. (Film No. 1,181,553) * not at BYU *

Baden Emigration Index: Index of emigration from Baden, Germany, to all parts of the world from 1600 to 1900s. Contents: name of emigrant (usually head of house), place of origin (birthplace or last residence), year of emigration, and destination. Film numbers may be obtained from the Emigration Register at the European Reference Center. Alphabetically arranged in sections. Each section must be checked.

Hessen Emigration Index: Emigration card index of Hessen and vicinity. (Darmstadt, Kreis Bergstrasse, Dieburg and Erbach) for the years 1800 to 1900. Arranged alphabetically in sections. Each section must be checked. (Film No. 1,124,278 to 1,124,280 and 1,124,319 to 1,124,320.) * at BYU *

Emigrants from Westfalen: An indexed listing of emigrants from the Prussian province of Westfalen giving name and place of origin is found in:

Beitrag zur Westfälischen Familienforschung. Vol. 22-24. Munster: Verlag Aschenforff, 1966. (book 943.55 B5bf)

German Emigration Index of Names From Periodicals. SLC: The Genealogical Department, 1976. (Film No. 1,125,001). * at BYU *

[This information was provided by Daniel Schlyter of the Family History Library.]

Registres des émigrés, 1817-1866.

(Alsace, Germany/France Emigration index, 1817-1866.)

CONTENTS:

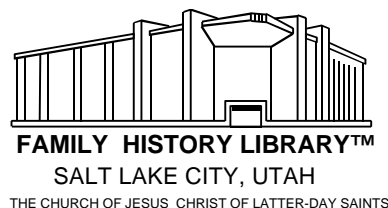
Card index to emigration records of Europeans traveling through the Alsace region of France. Includes records of those traveling through Colmar and Strasbourg, France and emigrating throughout the world including other European countries, the U.S., Algeria, and new Caledonia.

Also includes internal migration within France.

	FILM
A - C	1125002
D - G	1125003
H - K	1125004
L - P	1125005
Q - S	1125006
T - Z (miscellaneous cards at end of index)	1125007

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. France - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
2. France, Bas-Rhin - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
3. France, Haut-Rhin - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
4. United States - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
5. Texas - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
6. Louisiana - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
7. New York - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
8. Germany - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
9. Switzerland - Emigration and immigration - Indexes
- I. Alsace emigration index



RESOURCE GUIDE

The Hamburg Passenger Lists, 1850–1934

WHAT ARE THE HAMBURG PASSENGER LISTS?

The Hamburg passenger lists contain the names of millions of Europeans who emigrated through Hamburg between 1850 and 1934 (except 1915–1919). Nearly one-third of the people who emigrated from central and eastern Europe during this time are included on these lists. If you have ancestors who emigrated from these areas, the Hamburg passenger lists could provide important genealogical information about them, including their hometowns. Extensive indexes make these records easier to use than most other passenger lists and emigration records.

The records of Europeans who emigrated through other ports, such as Bremen, LeHavre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, have either been destroyed or are not available for research at the Family History Library.

You may not need to look at the Hamburg passenger lists if you already know where your ancestor was born in Europe. Furthermore, you may be able to find your ancestor's birthplace in other sources, such as local records where the person resided.

The Hamburg passenger lists are made up of two sections. Both sections have an index.

1. The Direct Passenger Lists include passengers who left Hamburg, Germany, and sailed directly to their destination without stopping at other European ports.
2. The Indirect Passenger Lists include passengers who stopped at another European port before sailing to their final destination. About 20 percent of the immigrants leaving Europe took indirect routes.

The Hamburg passenger lists and indexes are on 486 rolls of microfilm at the Family History Library plus an additional 48 rolls of microfilm for the Klüber Kartei, a newly acquired index for the Hamburg Passenger lists covering approximately 1850 to 1871. For film numbers, search the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

GERMANY, HAMBURG, HAMBURG -
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

If you are using the compact disc version of the catalog (FamilySearch®), select the computer number search and enter 11064. For the Klüber Kartei, select computer number 755339.

USING THE PASSENGER LIST INDEXES

Four Steps to Follow

1. Select the best index to use.
2. Search the index.
3. Obtain the passenger list.
4. Search the passenger list.

STEP 1: SELECT THE BEST INDEX TO USE.

Before using the index, you need to know the year the emigrant left Germany. The 1900, 1910, and 1920 U.S. censuses are a good place to begin searching for this kind of information. The census provides the year a person arrived in the United States. If possible, find out whether the emigrant traveled directly to his or her destination or stopped at other ports along the way.

Most of the Hamburg passenger lists have been indexed. The only ones not indexed are those from 1850 to 1854. They are arranged alphabetically. There are three sets of indexes: the Fifteen-year Index to the Direct Hamburg Passenger Lists, 1856–1871; the Klüber Kartei, covering approximately 1850–1871; and the regular indexes.

If the emigrant departed between 1850 and 1854, search the alphabetical passenger list for those years. If the emigrant departed between 1856 and 1871, search the fifteen-year index or Klüber Kartei first. If the person is not listed in these, you may still wish to search the regular indexes.

The Fifteen-Year Index

The Fifteen-year Index arranges all the names on the direct lists from 1856 to 1871 in one alphabetical index. Though it is convenient to use, this index is not complete. After checking the index, you may still need to use the Klüber Kartei or the regular indexes for the same time period. The regular indexes are more complete, but they are more difficult to use.

The Klüber Karteien

The Klüber Kartei, or Klüber Card File, was filmed in 1994. It consists of two separate card indexes that cover both the direct and indirect Hamburg passenger lists for the following years:

Card File 1 (Kartei 1)

Includes entries lettered from A–Z for:

Direct Passenger Lists, 1856–1871
Indirect Passenger Lists, 1866–1867

Card File 2 (Kartei 2)

Includes entries lettered from A–Z for:

Direct Passenger Lists, 1850–1871
Indirect Passenger Lists, 1854–1865

Although the two files overlap in time periods, both are necessary since neither file is complete. These card files are considered more complete than the Fifteen-year Index when card files 1 and 2 are used together.

The Regular Indexes

Both the Direct Passenger Lists and the Indirect Passenger Lists have regular indexes. The indexes are divided into segments that cover one year or part of a year. The direct indexes begin in 1854 and end in 1934. The indirect indexes begin in 1854 and end in 1910.

STEP 2: SEARCH THE INDEX.

Use the following instructions to search the index you selected in step 1.

When you find a person in an index, use the information in the index to find the person in the actual passenger list. See step 3 to learn how to do this.

Using the Fifteen-year Index

Using the table shown in figure 1, get the film on which your ancestor's name would appear.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Film Number</u>
Aab, George-Breyer, Adam	0884668
Breytspaak, Eliza-Fick, Ludwig	0884669
Fick, Maria-Hartzke, August	0884670
Harung, Frid.-Katz, Salomon	0884671
Katz, Samual-Lewin, And.	0884672
Lewin, August-Neuer, Genofeva	0884673
Neufeld, Hoseph-Ristow, Friedr.	0884674
Ristow, H.-Schwassengewer, H.	0884675
Schwarts, Abrah.-Volkwann, A.F.W.	0884676

Figure 1: Fifteen-year Index film numbers

ROSSELMAN, Ludwig		Schneider	
Name		Occupation - Beruf	
56	Retzin - Prss.		
Age - Alter	Place of Origin - Herkunftsort		
Anna Frau 45 - Catharina 18 - Dorothea 9 -			
Family Members - Familienmitglieder			
Simon 4 Jahre Alt			
Other Information - Sonstige Angaben			
Direct / or Indirect	1859	187	25
	Year - Jahr	Page - Seite	Code

Figure 2: A fifteen-year index card.

Using the Klüber Kartei

Using the Family History Library Catalog, find the film number of the time period and correct beginning letter for your family name.

Klüber Kartei 1

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Film Number</u>
Aab - Azeroth	1961710
Ba - Bethke	1961978
Bethmann - Brezzel	1961818
Bribach - Czyrner	1961979
Daab - Eidenmüller	1961980
Eiding - Frei	1961981
Freiboese - Gorzewsky	1961982
Gos - Hamatuzsch	1982354
Hannauer - Herzog	1963651
Hesbenau - Jacobus	1963652
Jacoby - Kellermeyer	1963653
Kelling - Koßwitz	1917107
Kost - Lapsap	1917108
Larcher - Lütcher	1917109
Lütt - Meyenburg	1964322
Meyer - Nazel	1964323
Neander - Pehmoeller	1964324
Pehr - Raßner	1964325
Rast - Roszler	2012975
Rotbarth - Schmidmeier	2012976
Schmidt - Schulz E.	2013230
Schulz F. - Srock	2013305
Staab - Theysen	2013306
Thias - Walthusen	2013307
Walti - de Witt	2013308
Wittach - Zywicki + unknowns	201345 item1-3

Klüber Kartei 2

Family Name	Film Number
Aaener - Albersdorfer	2013451 item 4
Albert - Bemberg	2013452
Ben August - Braxmaier	2013453
Brech - Dayton	2013544
Erasmus - Gapek	2013594
Gar - Güffler	2013595
Gugel - Helwitz	2013696
Hem - Huth	2013697
Huther - Keszewsky	2013803
Ketel - Kraye	2013859
Krebeheure - Leopoldt	2013860
Lepar - Martens, H.	2014049
Martens, J - Mohnsohn	2014050
Mohr - Oetzmann	2014051
Oeverbeck - Oetzmann	2014215
Proh - Roschke	2014216
Rose - Schlußler	2014323
Schlüter - Schultz	2014324
Schulze - Stawizki	2014476
Stealing - Sch/Sz - Traznik	2014477
Treacks - Wezinsky	2014478
Wemmert - Zzakowitz	2014567

The index cards provide the emigrant's name, status or occupation, age, names of persons traveling in the same party, and place of origin. It also includes the year of emigration and the page number where the entry will be found. A letter *i* or *d* following the year will indicate if the entry was from the indirect or direct index. There are different types of cards used in this file. The figures below show two typical samples of cards from the Klüber Kartei.

REITING, Syrtian		Landmann	
Name		Occupation - Beruf	
53		Groten-Holsheim	
Age - Alter		Place of Origin - Herkunftsort	
Berna 57 Frau - Maria 15 -			
Family Members - Familienmitglieder			
Martin 10 1/2 Kinder			
Other Information - Sonstige Angaben			
Direct / or Indirect	Year - Jahr	Page - Seite	Code
/	1871	125	15

Figure 3: Index card from Klüber Kartei

Kempin, Ferdinand, Landmann, 35 J. (S.184)
Albertine, Frau, 36 - August, Sohn, 6J.
S.176 : Bertha, 3 - Minna, 1/4 J., Töchter
Redel / Preussen
Kempin, Wilhelm, Landmann, 48 J. (S.176)
Ulrike, Frau, 44 - Albert, Sohn, 22 - Frieda- rike, Töchter, 20 - Wilhelm, Sohn, 18 - Mat- hilde, Töchter, 14 J.
Redel / Preussen
(letzere aus.mit Schwägerin Ulrike RoBmann, 23 J.,v.
+4 +6 =+ 10 da) 19
1869 d
S.176
& 184

Figure 4: Index card from Klüber Kartei

Using the Regular Indexes

Using the Family History Library Catalog to find the film number, locate the index for the time period the emigrant departed.

Find the year the emigrant departed and the letter of the alphabet with which your ancestor's surname begins. Names are arranged by the first letter of the surname only, so you may need to search the entire section to find the person you are looking for.

NOTE: Each letter of the alphabet was allotted only a certain number of pages. When these pages were filled, the rest of the names beginning with that letter were continued on the unused pages under another letter. There may or may not be a note indicating this happened. Therefore, search all of the end pages assigned to other letters if your ancestor's name is not listed where it should be.

Figure 3 below is a sample of an entry from the regular index. The actual format of the indexes vary over time. Notice the type of information provided within these entries.

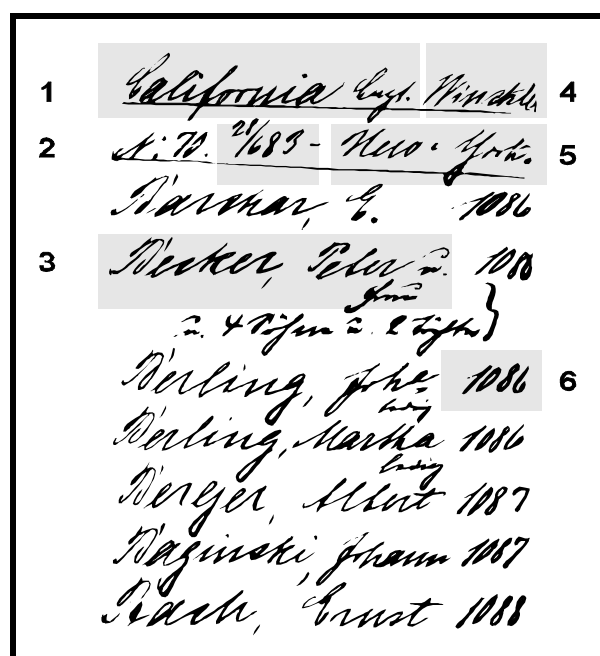


Figure 5: A Regular Index Entry

An index entry contains:

1. The name of the ship.
2. The departure date of the ship (28 June 1893).
3. The passenger's name.
4. The name of the ship's captain.
5. The name of the destination port.
6. The page this information is found on the actual passenger lists.

When you find the emigrant in the index, note the number following the name (see number 6 in figure 3). This number indicates which page the name appears on in the passenger list. In some cases page numbers are dittoed, referring to the previous page. Occasionally, large page numbers are partially dittoed. For example, pages 1086, 1087, and 1088 might appear as 1086, 87, 88.

Next, move up the column until you find the departure date (see number 2 in figure 3). When you have both the departure date and page number, you are ready to find the emigrant in the passenger list.

If you cannot find a person in the index to the direct lists, follow the steps outlined here to search the index to the Indirect Lists.

CAN'T FIND YOUR ANCESTOR IN THE INDEXES?

If you cannot find an emigrant in the indexes, there are several possible reasons.

1. The emigrant did not sail from Hamburg. He or she may have sailed from one of several other ports in Europe, most of which have few or no records available.
2. The person was listed on another page because the first page was full. Search the end sections of other letters of the alphabet.
3. The name was spelled differently than it appears in your records. Look for alternate spellings of the name.
4. The person emigrated at a different date.

STEP 3: OBTAIN THE DESIRED PASSENGER LIST.

Once you have found your ancestor in an index, you will want to get the actual passenger list on which that person appears. Film numbers for the passengers lists appear after the regular indexes in the Family History Library Catalog.

STEP 4: SEARCH THE PASSENGER LIST.

In the passenger list, turn to the page number you found in the index. On some passenger lists a numbered page is followed by one or more unnumbered pages. If your ancestor's name does not appear on the numbered page, search the unnumbered page(s) immediately following it.

Figure 4 shows an example of a passenger list. Format and titles may vary by shipping line and year.

For more information on the Hamburg Passenger Lists and how to use them, see *The Hamburg Passenger Lists* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1984; FHL fiche 6000034).

541

Verzeichniss

der Personen, welche zur Auswanderung nach Hamburg

durch Unterzeichneten engagirt sind, und mit dem Dampf-Schiffe Polonia Captain J. Schneider

unter Deutscher Flagge nach Hamburg bedördert werden.

Abgang des Schiffes den 13 Mai 1891

Die zu einer Familie gehörenden Personen sind unter einander zu notiren und durch eine Klammer als zusammengehörig zu bezeichnen.		Geschlecht		Alter	Bisheriger Wohnort	Im Staate resp. in der Provinz	Bisheriger Stand oder Beruf	Ziel der Auswanderung (Ort und Land ist anzugeben)	Zahl der Personen	Davon sind:		
Zuname	Vornamen	männlich	weiblich							Erwachsene und Kinder über 10 Jahre	unter 10 Jahre	unter 1 Jahr
1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<u>Smiddeck</u>												
1	<u>Pardach</u>	<u>Marie</u>	1	14	<u>Rickman</u>	<u>Holten</u>	<u>e</u>			1		
2	<u>Pardach</u>	<u>Johanne</u>	1	19	<u>Jedim</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>h</u>			1		
3	<u>Pardach</u>	<u>Joh.</u>	1	19	<u>Jedim</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>h</u>			1		
4	<u>Pannemann</u>	<u>Emmy</u>	1	18			<u>e</u>			1		
5		<u>Caroline</u>	1	18			<u>e</u>			1		
6		<u>Auguste</u>	1	14						1		
7		<u>Wilk</u>	1	11	<u>Melvin</u>	<u>Vann</u>	<u>h</u>			1		
8	<u>Pardach</u>	<u>August</u>	1	25			<u>h</u>			1		
9		<u>Emilie</u>	1	25			<u>h</u>			1		
10		<u>Wilk</u>	1	10			<u>h</u>			1		

Figure 6: A page from from the Hamburg passenger Lists

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34047



Hamburg, Germany

Indexes

1850-1854	(No index is needed, the lists are alphabetical)
1856-1871	Fifteen Year Direct Index
1855-1910	Regular Direct Indexes
1855-1910	Regular Indirect Indexes
1911-1934	Regular Direct and Indirect Indexes

Lists

1850-1934	Regular Direct Lists
1850-1854	(Indirect Lists are with Direct Lists)
1854-1910	Regular Indirect Lists
1911-1934	(Indirect Lists are with Direct Lists)

**For Film Numbers
See the Following Pages**

HAMBURG PASSPORT APPLICATIONS - 1851 - 1929

The UVRFHC holdings are listed below. The film collection is incomplete both for individual years such as 1853, which has more than one film and for most years after 1912. The index will be helpful in ascertaining if there was an application. For holdings not available here in the UVRHC check the Family History Library Catalogue for HAMBURG - EMIGRATION and IMMIGRATION for holdings in Salt Lake City.

YEAR	Film Number
-------------	--------------------

Index for Passport Applications 1897 - 1929

A-Bra	0,577,670
Bra-E	0,577,671
F-	0,577,672
G-Hen	0,572,099
Hen-Hy	0,572,100
I-Kle	0,572,101
Kle-Ky	0,572,102
L-	0,572,103
M-Moi	0,572,104
Moi-O	0,572,105
P-Q	0,572,106
R-	0,572,107
Sch-Schu	0,572,108
Schu-Sz	0,572,109
T-	0,572,110
U-Wes	0,572,111
Wes-Z	0,572,112

Passport Applications 1851-1922

1853	0,561,269
1855	0,561,273
1856	0,561,276
1857	0,561,278
1857	0,561,279
1857-1858	0,561,280
1858	0,561,281
1858	0,561,282
1859	0,561,283
1859	0,561,284
1859-1860	0,561,285

1860	0,561,286
1860-1861	0,561,287
1861	0,561,288
1861-1862	0,561,289
1862	0,561,290
1862-1863	0,561,291
1864	0,561,293
1864-1865	0,561,294
1865	0,561,295
1868-1869	0,561,299
1872	0,561,301
1873-1874	0,561,302
1878-1880	0,563,176
1888 # 671-1252 1889 #1-426	0,563,185
1889 #427-1456	0,563,186
1889 #1457-1748 1890 #1-1604 1890-1891 #1-117	0,563,187
1891 #118-1733 1891-1892 #1-470	0,563,188
1893 - 1894 #1-1725	0,563,190
1895 - 1896 #1993-2068 1896 #1-1922	0,563,193
1896-1897 #1922-2193 1897 #1-1743	0,563,194
1897 #1743-2162 1898 #1-1927	0,563,195
1899 #1773-2460 1900 #1-1600	0,563,197
1900 #1601-2868 1901 #1-1014	0,563,198
1901 #1015-2708 1902 #1-698	0,563,199
1902 #699-2956	0,563,200
1903 #1090-3023 1904 #1-385	0,563,202
1904 #386-1621	0,563,203
1905 #2313-3051 1906 #1-498	0,563,206
1908 #499-2969	0,563,207
1906 #2970-3326 #1-2016	0,563,208
1909 #1278-3552 1910 #1-114	0,565,560
1910 #115-1309	0,565,561
1910 #1310-3703	0,565,562
1910 #3703-3793 1911 #1-2302	0,565,563
1912 #730-3125	0,565,565
1912 #3126-4159 1913 #1-1361	0,565,566
1918 #9601-12000	0,566,806
1919 #1201-3600	0,566,816
1919 #3601-6000	0,566,817
1919 #6001-8301	0,567,092
1919 #10693-13100	0,567,094
1919 #13101-15500	0,567,095
1919 #17901-20300	0,567,097

1920 #6001-8400	0,566,810
1921 #3601-5400	0,577,605
1923 #9001-10800	0,569,057
1923 #36081-37760	0,569,072
1925 #1-1801	0,569,092
1928 #3001-5000	0,570,800

Paskarten: (Passport)

1879-1883	0,577,655
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Gratispace (Free Pass)

1860-1868	0,577,660
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Wanderpas Protokoll (Departure Application)

1884-1890	0,577,665
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Passports for Ships:

1855-1912	0,577,672
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PASSPORT APPLICATIONS - 1851 - 1929

The UVFHC holdings are listed below. The film collection is incomplete both for individual years such as 1853, which has more than one film and for most years after 1912. The index will be helpful in ascertaining if there was an application. The index is only complete through Schu. For holdings not available here in the UVFHC check the Family History Library Catalogue for HAMBURG - EMIGRATION and IMMIGRATION for holdings in Salt Lake City..

YEAR	Film Number
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Index for Passport Applications 1897 - 1929

A-Bra	577,670
Bra-E	577,671
F-	577,672
G-Hen	572,099
Hen-Hy	572,100
I-Kle	572,101
Kle-Ky	572,102
L-	572,103
M-Moi	572,104
Moi-O	572,105
P-X	572,106
R-	572,107
Sch-Schu	572,108

Passport Applications 1851-1922

1853	561,269
1855	561,273
1856	561,276
1857	561,278
1857	561,279
1857-1858	561,280
1858	561,281
1858	561,282
1859	561,283
1859	561,284
1859-1860	561,285
1860	561,286
1860-1861	561,287
1861	561,288
1861-1862	561,289

1862	561,290
1862-1863	561,291
1864	561,293
1864-1865	561,294
1865	561,295
1868-1869	561,299
1872	561,301
1873-1874	561,302
1878-1880	563,176
1888 # 671-1252 1889 #1-426	563,185
1889 #427-1456	563,186
1889 #1457-1748 1890 #1-1604 1890-1891 #1-117	563,187
1891 #118-1733 1891-1892 #1-470	563,188
1893 - 1894 #1-1725	563,190
1895 - 1896 #1993-2068 1896 #1-1922	563,193
1896-1897 #1922-2193 1897 #1-1743	563,194
1897 #1743-2162 1898 #1-1927	563,195
1899 #1773-2460 1900 #1-1600	563,197
1900 #1601-2868 1901 #1-1014	563,198
1901 #1015-2708 1902 #1-698	563,199
1902 #699-2956	563,200
1903 #1090-3023 1904 #1-385	563,202
1904 #386-1621	563,203
1905 #2313-3051 1906 #1-498	563,206
1908 #499-2969	563,207
1906 #2970-3326 #1-2016	563,208
1909 #1278-3552 1910 #1-114	565,560
1910 #115-1309	565,561
1910 #1310-3703	565,562
1910 #3703-3793 1911 #1-2302	565,563
1912 #730-3125	565,565
1912 #3126-4159 1913 #1-1361	565,566
1918 #9601-12000	566,806
1919 #1201-3600	566,816
1919 #3601-6000	566,817
1919 #6001-8301	567,092
1919 #10693-13100	567,094
1919 #13101-15500	567,095
1919 #17901-20300	567,097
1920 #6001-8400	566,810
1921 #3601-5400	577,605
1923 #9001-10800	569,057
1923 #36081-37760	569,072
1925 #1-1801	569,092
1928 #3001-5000	570,800

Paskarten: (Passport)

1879-1883 577,655

Gratispase (Free Pass)

1860-1868 577,660

Wanderpas Protokoll (Departure Application)

1884-1890 577,665

Passports for Ships:

1855-1912 577.672

SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION RECORDS

(This a listing of holdings in the UVFHC library. It is recommended that a search be made of all ports of departures as many immigrants, left from other Scandinavian ports than their own country. This does not represent all the holdings of the Family History Library, thus if an individual is not found from these records, check the FHL Catalog for records in Salt Lake.)

Scandinavian General Records

Title	Film Number
Scandinavians on the Pacific, Puget Sound	1,321,452 Item 7
Along the Scandinavian emigrant trail	897,215 Item 2
Emigrant Records, Scandinavian Mission (Denmark, Norway, Sweden) 1852 - 1920)	
1852 - 1877	25,696 Item 1
Record A 1854 - 1863	25,696 Item 2
Record B 1864 - 1865 (med register)	25,696 Item 3
Record C 1866 (med register)	25,696 Item 4
Record D 1867 - 1869 (med register)	25,696 Item 5
Record E 1870 - 1873	25,696 Item 6
Record F 1873 - 1880	25,696 Item 7
1880 - 1881	25,696 Item 8
Record G 1881 - 1886	25,696 Item 9
1901 - 1914	25,697 Item 1
1901 - 1920 (med skips navn)	25,697 Item 2

Passenger lists of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the Scandinavian Mission, 1872-1894 (Most sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark to Hull England where the passengers made their way to other ports and ships. All the Dominion lines probably sailed to New York.

12 Apr 1872 Humber	40,994
25 Jun 1872 Pacific og Cato	40,994
17 Mai 1872 Cato	
15 Oct 1872 Cato	
29 Aug 1873 Pacific	
27 Jun 1873 Milo	
10 Jun 1874 Delv og Humber	
9 Sep 1875 Nero	

7 Sep 1876 Cameo	
22 Jun 1876 Occto	
13 Sep 1877 Argo	
21 Jun 1878 Humber	
7 Sep 1878 Bravo	
14 Jun 1878 Cameo	
30 Aug 1879 Albion	
23 Jun 1879 Cato	
28 Aug 1880 Otto	
20 Jun 1881 Hero Og Cato	
5 Jul 1880 Cato og Leo	40,994
14 Oct 1881 Milo	
29 Aug 1881 Pacific	
28 Aug 1882 Argo	
13 Oct 1882 Cato	
27 Oct 1882 Milo	
6 Apr 1882 Cato	
16 Jun 1882 Albano og Bravo	
6 Apr 1883 Albano	
11 Mai 1883 Bravo	
19 Oct 1883 Milo	
24 Aug 1883 Bravo (this sailing from Goteborg-Stockholm to Hull)	
15 Jun 1883 Milo og Pacific	
9 Jun 1884 Milo 25 Aug 1884 Panther	
4 Apr 1884 Milo	
6 Jun 1884 Panther	
17 Oct 1884 Bravo	
16 Jun 1885 Panther	
11 Jun 1885 Bravo	
7 Jun 1885 Cato	
10 Sep 1885 Cato	
20 Aug 1885 Cato	
2 Apr 1885 Cato	
15 Oct 1885 Bravo	
21 Jun 1886 Otto	
18 Jun 1886 Bravo	
13 Mai 1886 Milo	
7 Oct 1886 Milo	
12 Aug 1886 Bravo	
20 Jan 1887 Dominion-linien	
30 Mai 1887 Dominion-linien	
7 Apr 1887 Dominion-linien	
29 Sep 1887 Dominion-linien	

18 Aug 1887 Dominion-linien	
11 Oct 1888 Dominion-linien	
31 Mai 1888 Dominion-linien	
19 Jul 1888 Dominion-linien	
23 Aug 1888 Dominion-linien	
18 Jan 1889 Dominion-linien	
17 Oct 1889 Dominion-linien	
12 Sep 1889 Dominion-linien	
8 Aug 1889 Dominion-linien,	
30 Mai 1889 Dominion-linien	
29 Mai 1890 Dominion-linien	
24 Apr 1890 Cameo	
7 Aug 1890 Cameo	40,994
13 Sep 1890 Cameo	
2 Oct 1890 Cameo	
29 Oct 1891 Volvo	
1 Oct 1891 Guion linien	
17 Nov 1891 Guion linien	
3 Sep 1891 Guion linien (til N.Y.)	
20 Aug 1891 Guion linien	
6 Aug 1891 Guion linien	
23 Jul 1891 Guion linien	
11 Jun 1891 Volo	
28 Mai 1891 Cameo	
14 Mai 1891 Volo	
16 Mai 1891 Cameo	
2 Apr 1891 Volo	
31 1892 Volo	
14 Apr 1892 Volo	
14 Jul 1892 Volo	
18 Aug 1892 Volo	
1 Sep 1892 Volo	
27 Oct 1892 Volo	
22 Sep 1892 Volo	
4 Aug 1892 Volo	
9 Jun 1892 Volo	
12 Mai 1892 Volo	
28 Apr 1892 Volo	
4 Feb 1892 Dominion linien (til N.Y.)	
13 Oct 1892 Dominion linien (til N. Y.)	
6 Oct 1892 Dominion linien (til N.Y.)	
14 Jan 1892 Domion linien (til N.Y.)	
5 Oct 1893 Dominion linien (til N.Y.)	40,0994

7 Sep 1893 Bravo	
16 Nov 1893 Bravo	
14 Dec 1893 Milo	
10 Aug 1893 Milo	
8 Jun 1893 Bravo	
6 Jul 1893 Bravo	
4 Mai 1893 Bravo	
30 Mar 1893 Bravo 22 Jun 1893 Dominion linien	
11 Mai 1893 Dominion linien	
13 Apr 1893 Dominion linien	
27 Apr 1893 Dominion linien	
3 Mai 1894 Milo	
5 Apr 1894 Bravo	
7 Jun 1894 Bravo	
4 Jan 1894 Milo	40,0994
22 Feb 1894 Bravo	

Passport records for Denmark: Altona, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany and Bergen, Norway

Passports for Altona (Humburg) 1800 og Bergen 1801	495,479
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Scandinavian LDS Mission Index

Name	Fiche Number 6060482
A - Andersen, Hans	Fiches 1-10
Andersen, Hans - Anderson, Ester Alice	Fiches 11-20
Anderson, Ester Alice - Amesen, Gunda (Larsen)	Fiches 21-30
Amesen, Gunda (Olsen) - Bjorklund, Elsa Wilhelmina	Fiches 31-40
Bjorklund, Elsa Wilhelmina (Stjernborg) - Carlson Wilhelm	Fiches 41-50
Carlson, Wilhelm - Christiansen, Anne Sofie	Fiches 51-60
Christiansen, Anne Sophie - Ehlers, Henrik F.	Fiches 61-70
Ehlers, Josephine - Erikson, Kristina Mathilda	Fiches 71-80
Erikson, Kristina Sigvor Ethel - Glad, Erik Yngve Emanuel	Fiches 81-90
Glad, P. L. - Halversen, Brit	Fiches 91-100
Halversen, Carl C - Hansen, Lauritz	Fiches 101-110
Hansen, Laust - Hentzen, Johan (Jensen)	Fiches 111-120
Hentzen, Julie Caroline Kristine - Jacobsen, Ole	Fiches 121-130
Jacobsen, Ole - Jensen, Hans	Fiches 131-140
Jensen, Hans - Johanesen, Karen Anethe	Fiches 141-150
Johanesen, Laura M. - Johansson, Fredrick	Fiches 151-160
Johansson, Fredrika - Jorgensen, Jens	Fiches 161-170

Jorgensen, Jens - Kritschmer, anna K. P. (Poulsen)	Fiches 171-180
Kritzshmer, Annna K. P. Poulsen - Larson, Anna	Fiches 181-190
Larson, Anna - Lindgren, Maria	Fiches 191-200
Lindgren, Maria - Madsen, Maren (Laursen)	Fiches 201-210
Madsen, Maren (Petersen) - Mortensen, Ane A.	Fiches 211-220
Mortensen, Ane B. - Nielsen, Jens Chr. (Hasland)	Fiches 221-230
Nielsen, Jens Chr. (Munch) - Nilsson, Anna	Fiches 231-240
Nilsson, Anna - Olsen, Arne	Fiches 241-250
Olsen, Arne - Olsson, Johan Fredric	Fiches 251-260
Olsson, Johan Fredrick - Pehrsson, Chris	Fiches 261-270
Pehrsson, Christen - Petersen, Niels	Fiches 271-280
Petersen, Niels - Preatorius, Thor Vald. W.	Fiches 281-290
Predensdr., Petronelle - Samuelsen, Etta Caroline M.	Fiches 291-300
Samuelsen, Etta Carolina Maria - Sorensen Weibel, Juline Kjertine	Fiches 301-310
Sorensen Weibel, Elise Rebekka - Stuve, Vihelmikne Mariane	Fiches 311-320
Stuve, Vilhelmine Mariane - Thoresen, Kr	Fiches 321-330
Thoresen, Lenard T - Westlund, Gosta Arvid Oskar	Fiches 331-340
Westlund, Gosta Arvid Oskar - Zvick, Calle Johan Ferdinand	Fiches 341-344

Danish Emigrant and Immigrant Records

Along the Scandinavian emigrant trail: Denmark 897,215 Item 1

Alphabetical lists of emigrants who emigrated from a port in Denmark (direct) and from ports of other countries as England and Germany (indirect)

Register over udvandrere, indirect	
1869	898,564
1869-1871	898,565
1871-1872	898,566
1873-1877	898,567
1878-1880	898,568
1880-1882	898,569
1882-1886	898,570
1886-1888	898,571
1888-1889	898,572
1889-1890	898,573
1890-1891	898,574
1891-1892	898,575
1892-1894	898,601
1900-1902	898,603

1902-1904	898,604
1906-1908	898,606
1908-1910	898,607
1910	898,608

Register over udvandrere, direct (1869-1881	
Inga optegneiser for 1875 - 1878	898,609
1881-1883	898,610
1883-1887	898,611
1887-1891	898,612
1982	898,613
1901-1903	898,616
1903	898,617
1904	898,618
1905-1907	898,619
1907-1908	898,620
1908-1909	898,621
1910-1911	898,622

Sources related to Danish Emigration

Sources related to Danish Emigration 897,215 Item 15

Other Danish Holdings in Book and Fiche Form

A new life: Dandish emigration to North America as described by the emigrants themselves in letters 1842-1946: translated from the Danish by Karen Veien.

E 184 .S19 S77x 1994
(Americana Collections)

Along the Scandinavian emigrant trail. Part I. Denmark

CS 2 .W669x 1969 vol. 5

"From Scandinavia to America" proceedings from a conference held at Gl. Holtegaard / edited by Steffen Elmer Jorgensen, Lars Scheving, and Niels Peter Stilling

DL 142.5 .F76x 1987

Immigration to Denmark: international and national perspectives / by David Coleman and Eskil Wadensjo: with contributions by Brent Jensen and Soren Pedersen

JV 8202 .C65x 1999

Mormon emigration from Denmark to America

BX 8608 .Ala no. 6946
(Americana Collection)

Sources related to Danish emigration

929.1 W 893 v. 5 no. E-14

Finish Emigrant and Immigrant Records

Forteckning over till Harnosandsområdet invandrade personer
födda i Finland, framst Ostebotten, 1808-1939

1,364,873 Item 13

Other Finish Holdings in Book and Fiche Form

**The Finnish experience in the Western Great Lakes region:
new perspectives** / edited by Michael G. Karni, Matti E. Kaups,
Douglas J. Ollila, Jr.

E 184 .F5 F5 1975

**The Finns in North America: destinations and composition of
immigrant societies in North America before World War I /**
Reino Kero

E 184 .F5 K47 1980

Icelandic Emigration and Immigration Records

Ninety years of Icelandic settlements in Western Canada

928,212 Item 6

Norwegian Emigration and Immigration

**A history of Norwegian immigration to the United States
from the earliest beginning down to the year 1848**

161,987

A history and record of Norwegians in North America especially 896,612 Item 1
in the United States including biographies 896,613 Item 1

**Foreign Emigrants from Bergen 1874-1924 Including
Sweden, Finland, Denmark**

Index to Foreign Emigrants

1,364,761 Item 5

Persons emigrating through Bergen

(Fiche)

1874
1875
1876

6,200,301
6,200,302
6,200,303

1877	6,200,304
1878	6,200,305
1879	6,200,306
1880	6,200,307
1881	6,200,308
1882	6,200,309
1883	6,200,310
1884	6,200,311
1885	6,200,312
1886	6,200,313
1887	6,200,314
1888	6,200,315
1889	6,200,316
1890	6,200,317
1891	6,200,318
1892	6,200,319
1893	6,200,320
1894	6,200,321
1895	6,200,322
1896	6,200,323
1897	6,200,324
1898	6,200,325
1899	6,200,326
1900	6,200,327
1901	6,200,328
1902	6,200,329
1903	6,200,330
1904	6,200,331
1905	6,200,332
1905	6,200,333
1906	6,200,334
1906	6,200,335
1907	6,200,336
1907	6,200,337
1908	6,200,338
1909	6,200,339
1909	6,200,340
1910	6,200,341
1910	6,200,342
1911	6,200,343
1912	6,200,344
1913	6,200,345

1914	6,200,346
1914	6,200,347
1915	6,200,348
1916	6,200,349
1917	6,200,350
1918	6,200,351
1919	6,200,352
1920	6,200,353
1921	6,200,354
1922	6,200,355
1923	6,200,356
1923	6,200,357
1924	6,200,358

Etternamregister:

Atteraas, Bertel Sivert - Bergum, Rasmus Rasmussen	6,200,359
Bergum, Sjur Rasmussen - Elvekrog, Johanna Hansen	6,200,360
Elvekrog, Karen Andrea - Hagen, Signe Pedersen	6,200,361
Hagen, Signy Marie - Hoivik, Bernt J.	6,200,362
Hoivik, Frida Gustavgsen - Larsdatter, Susanne	6,200,363
Larsdatter, Synneve - Namtvedt, Kristian T.	6,200,364
Namtvedt, Margit K. - Remmem, Anna Iversdatr	6,200,365
Remmem, Christen I. - Stien,Arthur Ingv. O.	6,200,366
Stien Store Urdal, Knut - Vangen, Anna Olsdatter	6,200,367
Fangen, Anna Larsdatter - Ovre Saeter, Anne J.	6,200,368

Forenameregister:

A. - Anna Sofie Hansen Dosen	6,200,369
Anna Sofie Henriksen - Christian O. Haaland	6,200,370
Christian O. Rode - Gunnar Olsen Faerevag	6,200,371
Gunnar Olsen Gjerstad - Inger Pedersdtr	6,200,372
Inger Pernille - John Johannesen Millang	6,200,373
John J. Musland - Lars Nilsen Hefte	6,200,374
Lars Nilsen Helle - Michael Monsen Eldal	6,200,375
Michael Monsen Maele - Ole Olsen Kalvig	6,200,376
Ole Olsen Kalvig - Serine Christensdatter	6,200,377
Serine Christofersdtr - Adne Larsen Bendix Pedersen Spilde	6,200,378

Emigrant Records for Bergen City

b 1 1874-1885	357,704
b 2 1886-1892	357,704
b 3 1893-1898	357,704
b. 4 1899-1900	357,704

**Passports for Entering and leaving Alesund
in More og Romsdal**

1,282,950

Emigration Records for Alesund in More og Romsdal County

1852 - 1887	1,282,950 Item 3
1888 - 1899	1,282,950 Item 4
1899 - 1906	1,282,950 Item 5
1906 - 1910	1,282,950 Item 6
1910 - 1923	1,282,950 Item 7
1879 - 1923 (register ordnet pa fornavn)	1,282,950 Item 8

Emigration Records for Kristiansand in Vest-Agder County

b. 1 1873-1882	365,931
b. 2 1882-1886	365,931
b. 3 1886-1888	365,931
b. 4 1888-1893 1890-1891 (agentene)	365,931
b. 5 1893-1896 1893-1895 (agentene)	365,931
b. 6 1896-1901	365,931

Emigrant Records from Oslo (Emigrantprotokoller), 1867-1966

1 1867-1868 (Segiskip; med agentene)	353,083
2 1867-1869 (seglskip; med agentene)	353,083
3 12/14/1869 - 22/4/1874 (seglskip; med agent)	353,083
4 30/12/1868 - 30/8/1871 (med register)	353,084
5 30/8/1871 - 31/5/1876	353,085
6 31/5/1876 - 29/4/1880	353,086
7 29/4/1880 - 20/5/1881	353,087
8 20/5/1881 - 6/5/1882	353,088
9 6/5/1882 - 22/4/1883	353,089
10 28/4/1883 - 23/11/1883	353,090
11 30/11/1883 - 8/8/1885	353,090
12 6/8/1885 - 28/4/1887	353,091
13 2/3/1886 - 12/4/1892 (med register) 9/4/1897 (Mormonere)	353,091
14 28/4/1887 - 25/5/1888	353,092
15 28/5/1888 - 23/5/1890	353,093
16 23/5/1890 - 7/5/1892 (med mange Swenske)	353,094
17 7/5/1892 - 25/8/1893 (med mange Svenske)	353,095
18 25/8/1893 - 1/9/1897 (med mange Svenske)	353,096

19 1/9/1897 - 28/6/1901	353,097
1 1/9/1871 - 19/3/1880 (register for dampskip)	353,081
2 20/3/1880 - 5/5/1882 (register for dampskip)	353,081
3 6/5/1882 - 31/12/1884 (register for dampskip)	353,081
4 1/1/1885 - 31/3/1888 (register for dampskip)	353,081
5 1888-1892 (register for dampskip)	353,082
6 1892-1899 (register for dampskip)	353,082
7 1899-1902 (register for dampskip)	353,082
1 5/1/1883 - 14/3/1890 (White star-linje)	353,098
2 21/3/1890 - 26/9/1900 (White Star-linje)	353,098
3 28/9/1900 - 1902 (White Star-Linje)	353,098

Emigration contracts and transactions with Goteborg Agency of the Larrson Brothers & Co. and G. Hohnke Agency in Oslo 1881 - 1913

1891-1896 v. D III d 1-3	262,325
1899-1913 v. D III d 7	262,329
1893-1909 v. D III e 1 1896 v. D III e 2	262,330
1904-1906 v. D III e 14	262,341
G. Hohnke Agency Kristiania (Oslo), Norway 1892-1900 v. D III g 1	262,345
Adolf Larsson-Orton 1911 v. D III h1	262,345

Continue 1885-1901

1888-1889 v. D III c 4	262,318
1889 v. D III c 5	262,319
1889-1890 v. D III c 6	262,320
1892-1893 v. D III c 11 1896-1901 v. D III c 12	262,324

Emigration Records Index for Rogaland County

A - B	1,440,024 Item 1
C - E	1,440,024 Item 2
F - G	1,440,024 Item 3
H - I	1,440,024 Item 4
I - J	1,440,025 Item 1
K	1,440,025 Item 2
L	1,440,025 Item 3
M - N	1,440,025 Item 4
O - Q	1,440,026 Item 1
R	1,440,026 Item 2

S - Tor	1,440,026 Item 3
Ta - Ub	1,440,027 Item 1
Ub - AA	1,440,027 Item 2
Addendum A	1,440,027 Item 3
Addendum B	1,440,027 Item 4
Addendum C	1,440,027 Item 5

Passports for Entering and Leaving Romsdal Rural District 1,28,950

Emigrant Lists from Todheim city (Emigrantprotokoller), 1867 - 1926

1 30/4/1867 - 25/11/1870	362,609
2 19/31/1871 - 28/8/1872	362,609
3 28/8/1872 - 1/8/1878	362,609
4 31/7/1878 - 22/7/1880	362,609
5 23/7/1880 = 25/4/1882	362,609
6 26/4/1882 - 2/7/1885	362,609
7 3/7/1885 - 22/3/1888	362,610
8 22/3/188 - 14/3/1892	362,610
9 15/3/1892 - 23/9/1895	362,610
10 1895 - 1900	362,611

Norwegian migration to America, 1825-1860 1,033,630

Norwegian Settlements in the United States: a review of printed and manuscript sources for the study of Norwegian sources in America 897,215 Item 11

Other Holdings in Book and Fiche Form

A history of Norwegian immigration to the United States / by George T. Flom E 184 .S2 F6 1992

Early Mormon missionary activity in and emigration from Norway BX 8672 .Ala no. 513
(Americana Collection)

From peasants to farmers: the migration from Balestrand, Norway to the upper Middle West / John Gierde F 358.2 S2 G54 1985

Norwegian migration to America E 184 .S2 B6

Norwegian migration to America microform	Fiche: Z1236.L5 1971 no. 22861-62
Pioneer Norwegian settlement in North Dakota	Fiche F636.Q8
Norisk emigrationsatlas / utvigen av Hans Norman och Harald Runblom	JV 81098 .N673 v. 1 (Map Collection)
The colony that rose from the sea: Norwegian maritime migration and community in Brooklyn 1850-1910 / David C. Mauk	F 128.9 .S2 M38 1997
The Mormon migration from Norway	BX 8674.81 Se48M (Americana Collection)

Swedish Emigrant and Immigrant Records

Title	Film Number
Church register: 1871-1928	11,580
Police Department emigration lists 1869-1920 and 1869-1951	
Personregister till emigrantlistor	
1	
869 E IX 1-2 Duplicate film 555,246	1,043,023
1870 E IX 3-4	1,043,024
1871 E IX 5	1,043,025
1872-1873 E IX 6-7	1,043,026
1874-1878 E IX 8-12	1,043,027
1879 E IX 13	1,043,028
1880 E IX 14-16	1,043,029
1881 E IX 17	1,043,030
1881 E IX 18	1,043,031
1882 E IX 19-20	1,043,032
1882 E IX 21	1,043,033
1883 E IX 22-23	1,043,034
1884 E IX 24-25	1,043,035
1885 E IX 26-27	1,043,036
1886 E IX 28-30	1,043,037

1887 E IX 31-33	1,043,038
1888 E IX 34-37	1,043,039
1889 E IX 38-40	1,043,040
1890 E IX 41-43	1,043,041
1891 E IX 44-46	1,043,042
1892 E IX 47-48	1,043,043
1892 E IX 49	1,043,044
1893 E IX 50-52	1,043,045
1899 AA 5 E IX 63-64, Pabau Edvin P H - O	1,149,180
1900 AA 5 E IX 65-66, A - Alexander, Emelia	1,149,180
1900 AA 6 E IX 65-66, Alexandersson, Anna - Pettersson, Ida	1,149,181
1900 AA 7 E IX 65-66, Pettersson, Ida - O	1,149,182
1908 AA 27 E IX 86-87, Fahstrom, Gustav - O	1,149,202
1909 AA 27 E IX 88-90, A - Johnson, Axel	1,149,202
1909 AA 28 E IX 88-90, Johnsson, Axel - Akerstrom, John	1,149,203

Emigrantlistor

1869 Apr-Dec E IX 1-2	216,580
1870 E IX 3-4	216,581
1872 E IX 6	216,583
1876-1877 E IX 10-11	216,586
1878 E IX 12	216,587
1879 E IX 13	216,588
1882 Jan-Jun E IX 19-20	216,592
1882 Jul-Dec E IX 21	216,593
1883 E IX 22-23	216,594
1886 E IX 28-30	216,597
1888 Jun-Dec E IX 36-37	216,601
1890 Jan-Jul E IX 41-42	216,604
1891 Jan-Jul E IX 44-45	216,606
1892 Jan-Jul E XI 47-48	216,608
1892 Aug-Dec E IX 49	216,609
1893 Aug-Dec E IX 52	216,611
1894 E IX 53-54	216,612
1895 E IX 55-56	216,613
1896 E IX 57-58	216,614
1899 E IX 63-64	216,617
1900 E IX 65-66	216,618
1901 E IX 67-68	216,619
1902 Sep-Dec E IX 71	216,621
1903 Jan-Jul E IX 72-73	216,622
1903 Aug-Dec E IX 74	216,623

1904 Jan-Aug E IX 75-76	216,624
1904 Sep-Dec E IX 77	216,625
1905 Jan-Jun E IX 78	216,626
1905 Jul-Dec E IX 79	216,627
1906 Jan-May E IX 80	216,628
1909 Jan-Aug E IX 88-89	216,633
1910 May-Dec E IX 92-93	216,636
1911 Jan-Jun E IX 94	216,637
1911 Jul-Dec E IX 95	216,638
1912 Jan-Jul E IX 96	216,639
1912 Aug-Dec E IX 97	216,640
1913 Jan-Jun E IX 98	216,641
1913 Jul-Dec E IX 99	216,642
1914 Jul-Dec E IX 101	216,644
en annan filmning Personregister 1869 Dupl. Filming ave film 1,043,023	555,246

Emigration Records 1905 - 1932 (Swedish Mission)

1905 - 1932	25,700
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Index and Emigrant Lists from Sweden and Finland through Malmo (Emigrantlistor), 1874-1939

Personregister

1889-1891	1,043,347
1902-1903 Ra	1,149,254

Emigrantlistor

1881	919,915
1884	919,918
1886	919,920
1887	919,921
1888	919,922
1892	919,926
1893	919,927
1896	919,929
1897	919,930
1899	919,932
1900	919,933
1906	919,939
1907	919,940

1910	919,943
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Passengers from Goteborg (Handlingar), 1881 - 1910

Forteckning	262,289
Biljetter, etc. 1881-1883 v. D 11	262,289
1881 - 1888 v. D 12	262,290
1884 - 1889 v. D 1 3-4	262,291
1889, v D 15	262,292
1890-1891 v. D 1 6-7	262,293
1901-1902 v. D 1 16-17	262,300
1903-1907, v. D 1 18-19	262,301
Handlingar ordnade efter amne. Passageerarstatiska uppgifter 1886-1902 v. D V 5	262,346 Item 3
Handlingar angående agentverksamheten 1882 - 1889	262,346 Item 1
Handlingar angående inkasseringar, konkurs, arvsmal 1868 v. D V 4	262,346 Item 2
Forteckning	262,303
Biljettbocker (Inland) 1888 Nr. 2001-2250 v. D 1 a 1890-1891 Nr. 22301-22550 v. D II a 2 1890-1891 Nr. 18151-18400 v. D II a 3	262,303
1891 Nr. 23551-24551 v. D II a 4-6, 8 1891 Nr. 21901-22150 v. D II a 7	262,304
1896 Nr. 21662-21900 v. D II a 27 1896 Nr. 3751-4000 v. D II a 28 1896 Nr. 8501-8750 v. D II a 29 1906 Nr. 4901-4500 v. D II a 30-31 1896-1897 Nr. 8751-9000 v. D II a 32 1896-1897 Nr. 11101-11350 v. D II a 33	262,309
1900-1901 Nr. 251-500 v. D II a 34 1907-1911 Nr. 11601-11849 v D II 35 1908-1912 Nr. 3051-3300 v. D II a 36	262,309

Goteborg & Malmo Emigration (Inkomna skrivelser), 1879-1924

Broderne Larssons (Elis Larssons brev) 1880-1891 v. C 1 A 1-3	262,213
1900-1906 v. C 1 a 8-9	262,216
Forteckning	262,217
Samuel Larssons brev 1881-1888	262,217
1887 v. C II 5	262,222
1888 A-O v. C II 6-7	262,223
1891 J-L v. C II 19-20	262,229
1893 A-D v. C II 40-42	262,238

1893 k-r V. c ii 46-48	262,240
1894 A-O v. C II 51-53	262,242
1901 A-I v. C II 79-80	262,256
1903 A-H v. C II 89-91	262,261
1904 A-O v. C II 95-99	262,263
1909-1911 A-O v. C II 106-108	262,266
Brev, etc. 1892 A-O v. C IV 9-10	262,271
1900 A-O v. C IV 32-33	262,278

Goteborg Emigration Agency (Koplebocker), 1876-1901

Forteckning	262,175
Emigrantbrev	
1884 - Apr	262,175
1887-1889 aug - mar	262,177
1889 - 1890	262,178
1899 - 1900 okt. - aug	262,184
Register till kopiebocker	262,184
Forteckningng	262,185
Emigrantbrev 1887-1889 (Guion & Co., Liverpool) Okt. - aug	262,185

Emigration from Malmo (Kopiebocker), 1881-1891

Forteckning	262,168
Emigrantbrev	
1881-1882 apr - feb	262,168
1882 - 1883 feb - maj	262,169
1883 - 1884 maj - maj	262,170
1886 - 1887 maj - sep	262,171
1887 - 1889 sep - maj	262,172
1889 - 1890 maj - sep	262,173

Passenger Lists from Stockholm (Liggare) , 1878-1910

Liggare 1890-1897, 1901-1902	262,211
Forteckning over handiande och kommissionarer 1878-1881	262,212 Item 1
Forteckning over emigranter fordelade pa fartygaresor 1881-1883, 1890	262,212 Item 2
Forteckning over anmalda fribiljetter 1892-1887 passagereforteckning 1903-1910	262,212 Item 3

Index of Emigration from Norrkoping 1860-1921

1,149,263

Index to Emigration Records from Stockholm, Uppsala, Sodermanlands, Ostergotland and Norrbotten Counties

Personregister till immigranter 1875-1947 A-O Sodermanlands lan 1,364,765

Passenger Ticket Accounts of Larsson Brothers 1873-1911

Forteckning	262,347
Rakenskaper 1873-1893 v. E III fc 1-2	262,347
1894-1897 v. E III fc. 3-4	262,348
1898-1901 v. E III fc 5-8	262,349
1902-1903 v. E III fc 9-11	262,350
1904-1908 v. E III fc 12-14	262,351

Swedish Passenger arrivals in New York, 1820-1850 Microform E 184 .S23 043

**Swedish settlements and records in the United States:
a closer look at Swedish immigrant sources** 897,215 Item 7

Royal Swedish Navy Pension fund and Departure lists of Passengers

1813	479,599
1814-1815	479,600
1816-1817	479,601
1818-1821	479,602
1822-1833	479,603
1834-1844	479,604
1845-1851	479,605

Other Swedish Holdings in Book and Fiche Form

**A community transplanted: the trans-Atlantic experience of
Swedish immigrant settlement in the Upper Middle
West, 1835-1915 / Robert C. Ostergren** JV 6749 .I83 O88 1988

**A folk divided: homeland Swedes and Swedish Americans,
1840-1940 / H. Arnold Barton** E 184 .S23 B27 1994

Along the Scandinavian emigrant trail, Part III. Sweden CS 2 .W669x 1969 vol. 5

**Amerika-emigrationen i kallornas belysning / Hans Norman
och Harald Runblom; under medverkan av Ann-Sofie
Kalvemark och Lars-Goran Tedebrand; grafiska ill.,**

- Margaretha Eriksson** JV 6744 .N66
- Amerikabrevan** / (av Carl Johan Bergman och Fredrik Bergman)
 Utg. Och kommenterade av Otto Rob. Landelius.
 Forord av Vilhelm Moberg E 184 .S23 B45
- Betänkande** / Emigrationsutredninge Being cataloged Check By-line
- Die Anfangsphase der Emigration aus Schweden in die USA
 1820-1850: Gesamtdarstellung anhand der amerikanischen
 Passagierlisten sowie Detailanalyse der Emigration aus
 Kisa in Ostergotland: mit Bibliographic** / Reinhold Wulff JV 6744 .W85 1987
- Emigration und Arbeitswanderung aus Schweden nach
 Norddeutschland 1868-1914** / von Claudius Helmut Riegler DD 222 .R53x 1985
- From Sweden to America: a history of the migration** /
 editors, Harald Runblom and Hans Norman: a
 collective work of the Uppsala Migration Research Project JV 6744 .U66 1976
- Getting ahead: a Swedish immigrant's reminiscences,
 1834-1887** ? By Charles J. Hoffund: edited by
 H. Arnold Barton E 184 .S23 H564 198
- Mormonvarfningen i Sverige: uttalande af
 emigrationsutredningen** / (Gustav Sundbarg) BX 8656.485 .Su72m 1910
 Americana Collection
- Olanningar ove haven: utvandring fran Oland 1840-1830:
 bakgrund, forlopp, effekter** / Margot Hojfors Hong JV 8221 .H66 1986
- Swedish passenger arrivals in New York 1820-1850** E 184 .S23 043
 (Microform/Genealogy Reference)
- Swedish settlements and records in the United States:
 a closer look at Swedish immigrant sources** CS 2 .W669x 1969 vol. 5
- The background of Swedish immigration 1840-1930** JV 8221 .J3 1997
 Fiche: Z 1236 .L5 1971 n. 14874
- The cultural heritage of the Swedish immigrant
 microform: selected references** Microform
 Z 1236 .L5 1971 no. 15487

The Mormons

BX 8608 .A1 no.969
(Americana Collection)

The religious aspects of Swedish immigration

BR 563 .S8 S7 1969
(Americana Collection)

SWEDEN EMIGRATION LISTS

YEAR	STOCKHOLM	URPSALA	SODERMANLAND	OSTERGOTLAND	JONKOPING	KRONOBERG
1851-5	83004	83004	83004	83004	83004	83004
1856-60	83005	83005	83005	83005	83005	83005
1865	83006	83006	83007	83007	83008	83008
1866	83018	83019	83019	93020	83020	83021
1867	83030	83031	83031	83032	83032	83033
1868	83042	83043	83043	83044	83044	83045
1869	83054	83055	83055	83056	83057	83058
1870	83067	83068	83068	83069	83070	83070
1871	83080	83081	83081	83082	83083	83083
1872	83093	83094	83084	83095	83096	83096
1873	83106	83107	83107	83108	83109	83109
1874	83118	83119	83119	83120	83120	83121
1875	83130	83130	83130	83130	83130	83131
1876	83135	83135	83135	83135	83135	83136
1877	83139	83139	83139	83139	83139	83139
1878	83143	83143	83143	83143	83143	83143
1879	83147	83147	83147	83147	83147	83147
1880	83151	83151	83151	83151	83151	83152
1881						
1882	83161	83161	83161	83161	83162	83162
1883						
1884	83173	83173	83173	83173	83174	83174
1885	83179	83179	83179	83179	83180	83180
1886	83185	83185	83185	83185	83186	83186
1887						
1888	83197	83197	83197	83197	83198	83198
1889	83203	83203	83203	83203		
1890	83209	83209	83209	83209	83210	83210
1891					83216	83216
1892	83221	83221	83221	83221	83222	83222
1893	83227	83227	83227	83227	83228	83228
1894	83233	83233	83233	83233		
1895					83240	83240
1896					83246	83246
1897					83252	83252
1898	83256	83256	83256	83256	83257	83257
1899	83262	83262	83262	83262		
1900	83268	83268	83268	83268		
1901					83275	83275
1902	83279	83279	83279	83279	83280	83280
1903					83286	83286

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>KALMAR</u>	<u>GOTLAND</u>	<u>BLEKINGE</u>	<u>KRISTIANSTAD</u>	<u>MALMOHUS</u>	<u>HALLAND</u>
1851-5	83004	83004	83004	83004	83004	83004
1856-60	83005	83005	83005	83005	83005	83005
1865	83009	83009	83009	83010	83011	83012
1866	83021	83022	83022	83022	83023	83024
1867	83033	83033	83034	83034	83035	83036
1868	83045	83046	83046	83046	86047	86048
1869	83058	83059	83059	83059	83060	83061
1870	83071	83072	83072	83072	83073	83074
1871	83084	83084	83085	83085	83086	83087
1872	83097	83097	83097	83098	83099	83100
1873	83110	83110	83110	83111	83112	83113
1874	83121	83121	83122	83122	83123	83123
1875	83131	83131	83131	83131	83132	83134
1876	83136	83136	83136	83136	83136	83137
1877	83140	83140	83140	83140	83140	83141
1878	83144	83144	83144	83144	83144	83145
1879	83148	83148	83148	83148	83148	83149
1880	83152	83152	83152	83152	83152	83153
1881						
1882	83162	83162				83164
1883				83169	83169	83170
1884	83174	83174	83174	83175	83175	
1885	83180	83180	83180	83181	83181	
1886	83186	83186	86186			83188
1887	83192	83192	83193	83193	83193	83194
1888	83198	83198				83200
1889				83205	83205	83206
1890			83211	83211	83211	
1891	83216	83216	83217	83217	83217	
1892			83223	83223	83223	83224
1893			83229	83229	83229	
1894				83235	83235	83236
1895	83240	83240	83240			83242
1896	83246	83246	83246	83247	83247	83248
1897	83252	83252	83252	83253	83253	83254
1898	83257	83257	83257	83257		
1899						83265
1900				83270	83270	83271
1901			83276	83276	83276	
1902	83280	83280	83281	83281	83281	83282
1903	83286	83286	83287	83287	83287	83288

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>KOPPARB</u>	<u>GAVLEBORG</u>	<u>VASTERNO</u>	<u>JAMTLAND</u>	<u>VASTERBO</u>	
1851-5	83004	83004	83004	83004	83004	83004
1856-60	83005	83005	83005	83005	83005	83005
1865	83016	83016	83016	83017	83017	83017
1866	83028	83028	83028	83028	83029	83029
1867	83040	83040	83040	83040	83041	83041
1868	83052	83052	83053	83053	83053	83053
1869	83065	83065	83066	83066	83066	83066
1870	83078	83078	83079	83079	83079	83079
1871	83091	83091	83092	83092	83092	83092
1872	83104	83104	83104	83104	83104	83104
1873	83117	83117	83117	83117	83117	83117
1874	83128	83128	83128	83129	83129	83129
1875	83134	83134	83134	83134	83134	83134
1876	83138	83138	83138	83138	83138	83138
1877	83142	83142	83142	83142	83142	83142
1878	83146	83146	83146	83146	83146	83146
1879	83150	83150	83150	83150	83150	83150
1880	83154	83154	83154	83154	83154	83154
1881	83160	83160	83160	83160	83160	83160
1882						
1883						
1884	83178	83178	83178	83178	83178	83178
1885	83184	83184	83184	83184	83184	83184
1886	83190	83190	83190	83190	83190	83190
1887	83196	83196	83196	83196	83196	83196
1888	83202	83202	83202	83202	83202	83202
1889	83208	83208	83208	83208	83208	83208
1890						
1891	83220	83220	83220	83220	83220	83220
1892						
1893						
1894						
1895						
1896						
1897	83255	83255	83255	83255	83255	83255
1898						
1899						
1900	83273	83273	83273	83273	83273	83273
1901	83278	83278	83278	83278	83278	83278
1902	83283	83284	83284	83284	83284	83284
1903	83290	83290				

Other Resources Binder 39 Tracing Immigrant Origins

Immigration Records-Information about and how to order

Hamburg Auswanderlisten (Emigration) 1850 -1934 Microfilms

Ellis Island : Tracing your Family History through America's Gateway: Szucs, Loretto Dennis. **HBLL Call Number** CS 49 .S98 2000

Microfilms Available from Salt Lake, may or may not be at BYU FHL

Maryland, Baltimore (Independent City) - Emigration and immigration Microfilms

Massachusetts, Suffolk, Boston - Emigration and immigration Microfilms

A supplemental index to passenger lists of vessels arriving at Atlantic & Gulf Coast ports (excluding New York) 1820-1874 Microfilms

Louisiana, Orleans, New Orleans - Emigration and immigration Microfilms

New York, New York (City) - Emigration and immigration Microfilms

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Philadelphia - Emigration and immigration Microfilms