

Alaska

Research Outline

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This outline describes major sources of information about families from Alaska. As you read this outline, study the *United States Research Outline* (30972), which will help you understand terminology and the contents and uses of genealogical records.

RECORDS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

The Family History Library has many of the records described in this outline. For Alaska, the most useful sources at the Family History Library are the U.S. census records.

Some of the sources described in this outline list the Family History Library's book, microfilm, and microfiche numbers. These are preceded by *FHL*, the abbreviation for *Family History Library*. You can use these numbers to locate materials in the library and to order microfilm and microfiche at Family History Centers.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

The library's records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog found at the Family History Library and at each local Family History Center. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the catalog for:

- The *place* where your ancestor lived:

UNITED STATES - CENSUS***ALASKA*** - DIRECTORIES***ALASKA, SITKA*** - CEMETERIES

- The *record type* you want, such as:

UNITED STATES - ***CENSUSALASKA*** - ***DIRECTORIESALASKA, SITKA*** - ***CEMETERIES***

The section headings in this outline match the names of record types used in the catalog.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The archives, libraries, and societies listed below have collections or services helpful to genealogical researchers.

Alaska State Archives
141 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: 907-465-2270
Fax: 907-465-2465

National Archives—Alaska Region
Federal Office Building
654 West Third Ave., Room 012
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: 907-271-2441

Genealogical Society of Southeastern Alaska
P.O. Box 6313
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Alaska Historical Society
P.O. Box 100299
Anchorage, AK 99510-0299
Telephone: 907-276-1596
Fax: 907-276-1596

Alaska Historical Collections
State Office Building
P.O. Box 110571
Juneau, AK 99811-0571
Telephone: 907-465-2910
Fax: 907-465-2665

University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Elmer E. Rasmuson Library 310 Tanana Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99775-6800
Telephone: 907-474-7224
Fax: 907-474-6841

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 756800
Fairbanks, AK 99775-6800

Anchorage Museum of History and Art
121 W. 7th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: 907-343-4326
Fax: 907-343-6149

The museum has an archive section.

Two helpful guides to Alaska records are:

Ulibarri, George S. *Documenting Alaskan History: Guide to Federal Archives Relating to Alaska*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 1982. (FHL book 979.8 A3u; fiche 6101864.)

University of Washington (Seattle) Library. *The Dictionary Catalog of the Pacific Northwest Collection of the University of Washington (Seattle) Libraries*. 6 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall and Co., 1972. (FHL book Q 970 A3w.)

Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards

Computers with modems can be useful tools for obtaining information from selected archives and libraries. In a way, computer networks themselves serve as a library. The Internet, certain computer bulletin boards, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers:

- Locate other researchers
- Post queries
- Send and receive E-mail
- Search large databases
- Search computer libraries
- Join in computer chat and lecture sessions

You can find computerized research tips and information about ancestors from Alaska in a variety of sources at local, state, national, and international levels. The list of sources is growing rapidly. Most of the information is available at no cost.

Addresses on the Internet change frequently. As of April 1997, the following sites are important gateways linking you to many more network and bulletin board sites:

- USGenWeb

<http://www.usgenweb.com/>

A cooperative effort by many volunteers to list genealogical databases, libraries, bulletin boards, and other resources available on the Internet for each county, state, and country.

- Roots-L

<http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/usa/>

A useful list of sites and resources. Includes a large, regularly-updated research coordination list.

For further details about using computer networks, bulletin boards, and news groups for family history research, see the *United States Research Outline* (30972), 2nd ed., "Archives and Libraries" section.

FamilySearch™

The Family History Library and some Family History Centers have computers with FamilySearch™. FamilySearch is a collection of computer files containing several million names. FamilySearch is a good place to begin your research. Some of the records come from compiled sources; some have been automated from original sources.

BIOGRAPHY

The Alaska Historical Library in Juneau has the best collection of biographical materials. You will also find biographical information in the biographical sections of state, region, and county histories. The Family History Library has a few materials, including the following examples:

De Armond, Robert N. *The Founding of Juneau*. Juneau, Alaska: Gastineau Channel Centennial Association, 1967. (FHL book 979.82/J1 H2d.)

The Alaska-Yukon Gold Book: A Roster of the Progressive Men and Women Who Were the Argonauts of the Klondike Gold Stampede. Seattle: Sourdough Stampede Association, 1930. (FHL book 970 H2so; film 1598025 item 11.)

CEMETERIES

There is no major statewide collection nor index of cemetery transcriptions for Alaska. Some tombstone inscriptions have been published in periodicals. See the *United States Research Outline* for suggestions on locating cemeteries and cemetery records.

The Sitka National Cemetery has over 500 graves of military personnel and their families who died in Alaska since 1867. A list of the burials is found in the *Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (Spring 1975, pp. 17-19; FHL book 977.3 B2is; film 1954962). For more information write to Superintendent, Sitka National Cemetery, P.O. Box 152, Sitka, AK 99835.

CENSUS

Federal census records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The *United States Research Outline* provides more detailed information about these records.

The Family History Library has the U.S. federal censuses for Alaska for 1900, 1910, and 1920. The 1890 census has been destroyed. Soundex (phonetic) indexes are available on microfilm for the 1900 and 1920 censuses.

In addition to the federal censuses, the 1870 and 1880 territorial censuses of Sitka have been published (FHL film 982047). These censuses include information on the entire household.

Miscellaneous censuses of parts of the Aleutian Islands have been indexed in Ronald Vern Jackson, *Alaska Census Records, 1870-1907* (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1976; FHL book 979.8 X22j).

CHURCH RECORDS

Before 1900 the largest religious group in Alaska was the Russian Orthodox Church, which was introduced to the Alaskan natives in the eighteenth century by Russian fur traders. The early records of this church are the single most important source of vital records information for the state. Copies of all surviving Russian Orthodox records (in Russian) are at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

During World War II many records of Russian Orthodox baptisms, marriages, and deaths were sent to the Library of Congress to be translated and indexed. The originals are still there. Microfilm copies for 1816 to 1936 are on 25 films at the National Archives—Alaska Region, the Rasmuson Library, the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the Family History Library (index on FHL film 944197).

Moravian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and other denominations have more recently established missions, schools, and hospitals in Alaska. The Moravians, the second largest denomination in Alaska, settled predominantly in Bethel and along the Kuskokwim River.

Records for all of these groups are at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, but for Catholic and Presbyterian information, write to the local church instead because the Bureau's records are restricted. Most Methodist records are also at the local churches. The Family History Library has a few Presbyterian records.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics collects church records in order to create delayed birth certificates for individuals whose births were not officially recorded. They borrow the original church records to microfilm and return the originals to the church. The staff will do research and make copies for a fee, but requests may be denied if the information is needed for genealogical purposes.

Many denominations have collected their records into central repositories. You can write to the following addresses to learn where their records are located.

Moravian

Alaska Moravian Church
P.O. Box 545
Bethel, AK 99559

Headquarters:
Bethlehem, PA
Telephone: 610-867-7566
Fax: 610-866-9223

Presbyterian

Presbyterian Historical Society
425 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147-1516
Telephone: 215-627-1852
Fax: 215-627-0509

Roman Catholic

Diocese of Juneau
419 Sixth Street
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: 907-586-2227
Fax: 907-463-3237

Chancery Office
Diocese of Fairbanks
1316 Peger Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Telephone: 907-474-0753
Fax: 907-474-8009

Archdiocese of Anchorage
225 Cordova St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: 907-258-7898
Fax: 907-279-3885

The Sisters of Providence Archives
(Hospital Records)
4800 37th Avenue S.W.
Seattle, WA 98126
Telephone: 206-937-4600
Fax: 206-938-6193

Russian Orthodox

St. Herman's Theological Seminary
414 Mission Rd.
Kodiak, AK 99615
Telephone: 907-486-3524
Fax: 907-486-5935

COURT RECORDS

District courts had jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters before statehood. Federal district judges were appointed as early as 1884. The entire territory had only one district, administered by a judge in Sitka, until 1903, when three districts were created with judges at Juneau, Saint Michaels, and Eagle City. The fourth district was added in 1909, and the four seats were placed in Juneau, Nome, Valdez (moved to Anchorage in 1943), and Fairbanks.

The areas served by these districts are as follows:

•*Juneau, District 1*: Southeastern Alexander Archipelago and the cities of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Sitka, and Juneau. •*Nome, District 2*: North, including Nome and Barrow. •*Anchorage, District 3*: South, including Anchorage, Kodiak, and the Aleutian Islands. •*Fairbanks, District 4*: Central, including Fairbanks, Bethel, and Toksook Bay.

Since 1959 district court jurisdiction has been limited to minor civil and criminal matters such as issuing marriage licenses and arrest warrants, hearing misdemeanor cases, and acting as the temporary custodian of the property of deceased persons.

A superior court, a supreme court, and magistrate courts have also served Alaska since 1959.

The Family History Library does not have copies of any court records from Alaska. The Alaska State Archives has most of the territorial court records (except probate records) for the first

district and some for the second and fourth districts. The archives has the court journals but not the complete case files for the first district.

The case files of the first district, the records of the third district (1900-59), and some miscellaneous records of the other districts are at the National Archives—Alaska Region. Copies of documents not at these two archives can be obtained by writing to the appropriate local clerk's office.

DIRECTORIES

Directories of heads of households have been published for major cities in Alaska. For example, the Family History Library has:

- Fairbanks

1959, 1970, 1975 FHL book 979.86 E4p

- Anchorage

1959, 1960, 1965, FHL book 979.83/A1 E4p
1969-70, 1980, 1985

The Family History Library has a microfilm copy of directories of 13 Alaskan towns for 1923-24 (FHL film 934824 item 2).

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The earliest European inhabitants were Russian fur traders who first came to Kodiak Island in 1783. After Alaska was purchased by the United States, mineral deposits replaced furs as the chief economic attraction.

Juneau and Douglas were gold-mining camps that sprang up in the 1880s, but a greater boom was the Klondike gold rush of the late 1890s. Most of the miners who headed to the Klondike in the Yukon Territory of Canada were Americans, and most of them passed through Alaska. Gold miners founded Nome in 1899 and Fairbanks in 1902. Anchorage was founded in 1915 as the headquarters of the Alaska Railroad, then under construction, and has since become the center of population.

Some people who arrived during the gold rush stayed on in Alaska, but many returned to the “lower 48.” Homesteading was not legal in Alaska until 1898, and those filing homestead claims after that date did not have to remain on the land in order to retain their rights.

The Alaska population has increased steadily since 1929. The Great Depression and World War II brought many people seeking employment. The United States government settled about 200 families from Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in the Matanuska Valley, fifty miles from Anchorage.

The North Slope oil discoveries of the late 1960s brought another wave of immigration. When Alaska became a state in 1959, half of the state's population had resided in the state less than five years. Many residents were from western states. Only about one-fifth of the white population was born in Alaska.

Native peoples (Eskimos, Aleuts, and other Indian groups) constitute about one-sixth of Alaska's present population. Some records about them are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under ALASKA - NATIVE RACES. Additional records are listed in the Subject Search of the catalog under ALEUTS and ESKIMOS and other Indian tribes and language groups. Other ethnic groups in Alaska include Scandinavians, Japanese, and Filipinos.

Passenger lists for Alaskan ports are not available. More information on U.S. immigration sources is in the *United States Research Outline*.

GAZETTEERS

Several excellent gazetteers of Alaska have been published. Some of the most helpful are:

Orth, Donald J. *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. (FHL book 979.8 E5d; film 1321413 item 2.)

Schorr, Alan Edward. *Alaska Place Names*. 2d ed. Juneau: University of Alaska, 1980. (FHL book 979.8 E2a; film 1321402.) Supplement to Donald Orth's book, above.

Phillips, James W. *Alaska-Yukon Place Names*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1973. (FHL book 970 E2p.)

R. L. Polk & Co. *Polk's 1923-24 Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory*. Seattle: R.L. Polk, 1923. (FHL film 934824 item 2.)

Geographic Dictionary of Alaska. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1902. (FHL film 973763 item 2.)

GENEALOGY

Most archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies have special collections and indexes of genealogical value. These must usually be searched in person.

Fred Milan and Edna MacLean studied northern Eskimo families and compiled family groups for six generations for 1825 to 1875. Some of this information (including dates and places of birth, sex, and whether full-blooded or part Eskimo) was published in:

Genealogical Record of Point Hope, Wainwright, and Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska Eskimo Families 1825-1975. N.p., 198-. (FHL book 979.8 D2g; film 1035774 item 8.)

MacLean, Edna A. *Genealogical Record of Barrow Eskimo Families*. Barrow, Alaska: Naval Research Laboratory, 1971. (FHL fiche 6331386).

An index that gives references to over 1,800 members of the Alaska Pioneer Organization is *A Guide to the Pathfinder: A Monthly Journal of the Pioneers of Alaska, 1919-1926*. This index is available at the Alaska Historical Library.

HISTORY

The following important events in the history of Alaska affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1783 | Russian fur traders established the first white settlement on Kodiak Island. |
| 1804 | Sitka was permanently founded by the Russians. It served as Alaska's capital until 1906, when the capital was moved to Juneau. |
| 1824-1828 | In treaties with the United States and Great Britain, Russia agreed to recognize latitude 54° 40 N as Alaska's southern boundary and longitude 141° W as the eastern boundary. Further boundary adjustments between Alaska and British Columbia were made in 1903. |
| 1867 | The United States purchased Alaska from Russia. |
| 1884 | Congress passed the first Organic Act, providing a governor and federal courts for Alaska. |
| 1896 | The Klondike gold strike started a rush to the Canadian Yukon Territory. Gold was discovered at Nome in 1899 and at Fairbanks in 1902. |

- 1912 Congress passed the second Organic Act, establishing Alaska as a U.S. territory and providing for a territorial legislature.
- 1959 Alaska became a state.

An especially helpful source for studying the history of Alaska is William R. Hunt, *Alaska: A Bicentennial History* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1976; FHL book 979.8 H2hu).

LAND AND PROPERTY

The first Organic Act, passed in 1884, extended the laws of Oregon to Alaska. Alaska became a public domain state, in which unclaimed land was surveyed and sold by the federal government. The first general land office was established at Sitka in 1885.

The National Archives has land-entry case files and a card index to 1908 containing only 56 cash entries and 133 homestead patents for the entire state. Patents, tract books, and township plats are at the Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage AK 99513-7599 Telephone 907-271-5555 Fax 907-272-3430 The National Archives—Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle) has copies of the tract books, township plats, and other records of the general land offices. The Alaska State Archives has descriptions and maps of mining claims.

Land that had been transferred by sale or grant to private ownership could be sold again, inherited, lost by foreclosure of a mortgage, or distributed through a divorce. Records of these subsequent transactions, including deeds, mortgages, and other property records, are filed at the office of the district recorder in each judicial district. The Family History Library has not acquired copies of the land records available in Alaska.

MAPS

The Family History Library has several geographical and topographical maps of Alaska. Published histories also provide maps of the area.

The Rasmuson Library and the Alaska Historical Library also have helpful collections of maps and atlases. To obtain a free road map, write to the Alaska Department of Highways.

MILITARY RECORDS

The *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) provides more information on federal military records and search strategies.

Military records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The *United States Research Outline* provides more information about the federal records.

U.S. servicemen have been in Alaska since 1867, when Alaska was placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Most of these soldiers were from the lower 48 states. The Family History Library has enlistment registers for the regular army, 1798 to 1914 (FHL [films 350307-49](#)). The registers provide the soldier's name, rank, unit, commanders, physical description, occupation, and birthplace. The records are arranged by year and by the first letter of the surname.

A historical sketch of forts in Alaska is in Bruce Grant, [American Forts Yesterday and Today](#) (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1965; FHL book 973 H2gb).

World War I (1917-1918)

World War I draft registration cards for men age 18 to 45 may list address, birth date, birthplace, race, nationality, citizenship, and next of kin. Not all registrants served in the war. For registration cards for Alaska, see:

United States. Selective Service System. [Alaska, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918](#). National Archives Microfilm Publications, M1509. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987-1988. (On FHL films beginning with 1473296.)

To find an individual's draft card, it helps to know his name and residence at the time of registration. The cards are arranged alphabetically by county, within the county by draft board, and then alphabetically by surname within each draft board.

Most counties had only one board; large cities had several. A map showing the boundaries of individual draft boards is available for most large cities. Finding an ancestor's street address in a city directory will help you in using the draft board map. There is an alphabetical list of cities that are on the map. For a copy of this map, see:

United States. Selective Service System. *List of World War One Draft Board Maps*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives. (FHL film 1498803.)

World War II (1941-1945)

For sailors from Alaska who died in World War II, see volume 2 of *Combat Connected Naval Casualties, World War II, by States*, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946; FHL book 973 M23un).

A national cemetery with about 500 graves is located at Sitka (see the “Cemeteries” section of this outline).

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Residents of Alaska became citizens of the United States when Alaska was purchased in 1867 from Russia. Naturalization records for those arriving later have been filed in the judicial districts. Records for some of the districts, 1884 to 1959, are at the Alaska State Archives. Old territorial records of Fairbanks, Juneau, and Nome have been transferred to the superior court. The Family History Library has not acquired naturalization records for Alaska.

For naturalization records after September 1906, contact the National Archives—Alaska Region or the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

NEWSPAPERS

Some newspapers have been published in Alaska, and a few indexes have been compiled. Major research centers have indexes to early papers from Fairbanks, Seward, and Petersburg. The Family History Library has not collected Alaskan newspapers. The library has *The Anchorage Times Obituaries Index, 1915-1980* (FHL fiche 6331408-9).

PERIODICALS

A helpful periodical for Alaska research is *North Star Nuggets*, 1975 (published by the Fairbanks Genealogical Society, c/o Betty Feakes, ed., 1552 Noble Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701; FHL book 979.86 B2n; vol. 1 on film 1321462 item 10). Only one volume has been published.

Historical and biographical information about pioneers in early Alaska is in *The Pathfinder of Alaska: A Monthly Journal of the Pioneers of Alaska, 1919-1926* (Ketchikan: N.p., 1919-26; not at the FHL).

PROBATE RECORDS

Probate records of Alaska were kept by the district courts prior to statehood. The superior court now has jurisdiction over probate matters.

The Family History Library does not have copies of probate records from Alaska. They are available at the archives and offices mentioned in the “Court Records” section of this outline.

VITAL RECORDS

State registration of vital records began in 1913 and was generally complied with by 1945. Birth, delayed birth, marriage, divorce (since 1950), and death records are available from:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
Department of Health and Social Services
P.O. Box 110675
Juneau, AK 99811
Telephone: 907-465-3038

The current fees for obtaining copies of the state's records are listed in *Where to Write for Vital Records: Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces* (Hyattsville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1993; FHL book 973 V24wv). Copies of this booklet are at the Family History Library and many Family History Centers. Or you can write to the Bureau of Vital Statistics for current information.

FOR FURTHER READING

Ricks, Melvin B. *Alaska Bibliography: An Introductory Guide to Alaskan Historical Literature*. Portland: Binford and Mort for the Alaska Historical Commission, 1977. (FHL book 979.8 A3r.) Contains information about Alaskan newspapers, periodicals, people, and places.

Eichholz, Alice, ed. *Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources*. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1992. (FHL book 973 D27rb 1992; computer number 594021.) Contains bibliographies and background information on history and ethnic groups. Also contains maps and tables showing when each county was created.

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 Coordination
Family History Library
35 N. West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
USA

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

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FAMILYSEARCH™

G U I D E

Family History Library • 35 North West Temple Street • Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400 USA

Alaska Historical Background

History

Effective family research requires some understanding of the historical events that may have affected your family and the records about them. Learning about wars, governments, laws, migrations, and religious trends may help you understand political boundaries, family movements, and settlement patterns. These events may have led to the creation of records that your family was listed in, such as land and military documents.

The following important events in the history of Alaska affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.

1784	Russian fur traders established the first white settlement on Kodiak Island.
1799	Sitka was permanently founded by the Russians. It served as Alaska's capital until 1906, when the capital was moved to Juneau.
1824-1828	In treaties with the United States and Great Britain, Russia agreed to recognize latitude 54° 40' N as Alaska's southern boundary and longitude 141° W as the eastern boundary. Further boundary adjustments between Alaska and British Columbia were made in 1903.
1867	The United States purchased Alaska from Russia.
1884	Congress passed the first Organic Act, providing a governor and federal courts for Alaska.
1896	The Klondike Gold Strike started a rush to the Canadian Yukon Territory. Gold was discovered at Nome in 1899 and at Fairbanks in 1902.
1898	Over 300,000 men were involved in the Spanish-American War, which was fought mainly in Cuba and the Philippines.
1912	Congress passed the second Organic Act, establishing Alaska as a U.S. territory and providing for a territorial legislature.
1917-1918	More than 26 million men from the United States ages 18 through 45 registered with the 1918 Selective Service for World War I, and over 4.7 million American men and women served during the war.
1930s	The Great Depression closed many factories and mills. Many small farms were abandoned, and many families moved to cities.
1941-1945	About 16 million men ages 21 to 35 registered with the Selective Service. Over 16.3 million American men and women served in the armed forces during World War II.
1950-1953	Over 5.7 million American men and women served in the Korean War.
1950s-1960s	The building of interstate highways made it easier for people to move long distances.
1959	Alaska became the 49th state.

1964–1972 Over 8.7 million American men and women served in the Vietnam War.

Your ancestors will become more interesting to you if you also use histories to learn about the events that were of interest to them or that they may have been involved in. For example, by using a history you might learn about the events that occurred in the year your great-grandparents were married.

Historical Sources

You may find state or local histories in the Family History Library Catalog under Alaska or the county or the town. For descriptions of records available through Family History Centers or the Family History Library, click on **Family History Library Catalog** in the window to the left. The descriptions give book or film numbers which you need to find or to order the records.

Local Histories

Some of the most valuable sources for family history research are local histories. Published histories of towns, counties, and states usually contain accounts of families. They describe the settlement of the area and the founding of churches, schools, and businesses. You can also find lists of pioneers, soldiers, and civil officials. Even if your ancestor is not listed, information on other relatives may be included that will provide important clues for locating your ancestor. A local history may also suggest other records to search.

Most county and town histories include separate sections or volumes containing biographical information. These may include information on 50 percent or more of the families in the locality.

In addition, local histories should be studied and enjoyed for the background information they can provide about your family's lifestyle and the community and environment in which your family lived.

About 5,000 county histories have been published for over 80 percent of the counties in the United States. For many counties there is more than one history. In addition, tens of thousands of histories have been written about local towns and communities. Bibliographies that list these histories are available for nearly every state.

For descriptions of bibliographies for Alaska available through Family History Centers or the Family History Library, click on **Family History Library Catalog** in the window on the left. Look under BIBLIOGRAPHY or HISTORY - BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Local histories are extensively collected by the Family History Library, public and university libraries, and state and local historical societies. Two useful guides are:

Filby, P. William. *A Bibliography of American County Histories*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1985. (FHL book 973 H23bi.)

Kaminkow, Marion J. *United States Local Histories in the Library of Congress*. 5 vols. Baltimore: Magna Charta Book, 1975-76. (FHL book 973 A3ka.)

State History

An especially helpful source for studying the history of Alaska is William R. Hunt, *Alaska: A Bicentennial History* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1976; FHL book 979.8 H2hu).

United States History

The following are only a few of the many sources that are available at most large libraries:

Schlesinger, Jr., Arthur M. *The Almanac of American History*. Greenwich, Conn.: Bison Books, 1983. (FHL book 973 H2alm.) This provides brief historical essays and chronological descriptions of thousands of key events in United States history.

Webster's Guide to American History: A Chronological, Geographical, and Biographical Survey and Compendium. Springfield, Mass.: G&C Merriam, 1971. (FHL book 973 H2v.) This includes a history, some maps, tables, and other historical information.

Dictionary of American History, Revised ed., 8 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976. (FHL book 973 H2ad.) This includes historical sketches on various topics in U.S. history, such as wars, people, laws, and organizations.

Alaska Federal Census Population Schedules, 1880 to 1920

Guide

Introduction

Federal censuses are taken every 10 years. Alaska residents are included in territorial and federal censuses from 1870 to 1880, 1900 to 1920.

For more information about the U.S. Federal Censuses, see Background.

What You Are Looking For

The information you find varies from record to record. These records may include:

- Names of family members.
- Ages of family members, which you can use to calculate birth or marriage years.
- The county and state where your ancestors lived.
- People living with (or gone from) the family.
- Relatives that may have lived nearby.

Steps

These 5 steps will help you use census records.

Step 1. Determine which censuses might include your ancestors.

Match the probable time your ancestor was in Alaska with the census years. This will determine which censuses you will search.

Example of a time an ancestor was in Alaska.
in Alaska from 1883 [-----] through 1911
--]------]------]------]-
1880 1900 1910 1920
Alaska census years

This person would be included in Alaska censuses from 1900 to 1910.
(The 1890 census was mostly destroyed.)

Step 2. Determine a census to start with.

Start with the last census taken during the life of your ancestor.

The censuses from **1850 to 1920** give more information and include the name, age, and birthplace of every person in each household.

The censuses from **1790 to 1840** give the name of the head of each household and the number of males and females in age groups **without** their names.

The censuses for 1930 and later are available from the U.S. Census Bureau only.

For ways the census can help you find your ancestor's parents, see Tip 1.

Step 3. Search the census.

For instructions on how to search a specific census, click on one of the following years:

1870 1880 1900 1910 1920

For information about archives and libraries that have census records, see [Where to Find It](#).

Step 4. Search another census.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 until you search all the censuses taken during the life span of your ancestor. Each census may contain additional information.

If you skip a census taken when your ancestor lived, you risk missing additional information, such as names of in-laws or other relatives who may have lived with or near the family. Those names and relationships may help you identify earlier generations.

For other information about how to search the census, see [Tips](#).

Step 5. Analyze the information you obtain from the censuses.

To effectively use the information from the census, ask yourself these questions:

- Who was in the family?
- About when were they born?
- Where were they born?
- Where were they living—town or township, county, and state?
- Where were their parents born?
- Do they have neighbors with the same last name? Could they be relatives?

For more about comparing information in several censuses, see [Tip 3](#).

Tips

Tip 1. How can the census help me find my ancestor's parents?

Searching the census taken closest to the time the ancestor married has the best possibility of finding your ancestor and spouse living close to their parents and other family members.

Tip 2. How can I understand the information better?

Sometimes knowing why the census taker asked a question can help you understand the answer. Detailed instructions given to census takers are in the book, *Twenty Censuses: Population and Housing Questions 1790-1980*, updated as *200 Years of U.S. Census Taking*, both by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Tip 3. How can comparing information in more than one census help me?

Comparing censuses indicates:

- Changes in who was in the household, such as children leaving home or the death of grandparents or a child.
- Changes in neighbors. Remember, neighbors might be relatives or in-laws.
- Changes about each individual, such as age.
- Movement of the family within Alaska to a different county or town.
- Movement of the family out of Alaska if the family no longer appears in the census for Alaska.

You will eventually want to know every country, state, county, township, and town where your ancestor was located. You can then check information in other records for those places. A careful check of all available federal census records can help you identify those places.

The ages and estimated birth dates of an individual may vary greatly from census to census. Often ages are listed more accurately for young children than for adults.

Background

Description

A census is a count and a description of the population of a country, colony, territory, state, county, or city. Census records are also called census schedules or population schedules.

Early censuses are basically head counts. Later censuses give information about marriage, immigration, and literacy. United States censuses are useful because they begin early and cover a large portion of the population.

What U.S. Federal Censuses Are Available

Censuses have been taken by the United States government every 10 years since 1790. The 1920 census is the most recent federal census available to the public; the 1930 census will be released in 2002.

The Alaska 1890 census was destroyed by fire.

Types of Census Schedules

The following census schedules are available for Alaska and were created in various years by the federal government:

- **Population schedules** list a large portion of the population; most are well-indexed and are available at many repositories.

How Censuses Were Taken

People called enumerators were hired by the United States government to take the census. The enumerators were given forms to fill out and were assigned to gather information about everyone living in a certain area or district. Enumerators could visit houses in any order, so families who are listed together in the census may or may not have been neighbors. The accuracy of the enumerators and the readability of their handwriting varies.

After the census was taken, usually one copy was sent to the state and another to the federal government. Sometimes copies were also kept by the counties. Few of the state and county copies survived.

When Censuses Were Taken

Census takers were supposed to gather information about the people who were part of each household on the following dates:

1790 to 1820: First Monday in August
1830 to 1900: 1 June (2 June in 1890)
1910: 15 April
1920: 1 January
1930: 1 April

If your ancestor was born in the census year, your ancestor should be listed only if he or she was born before the census date.

If your ancestor died in the census year, your ancestor should be listed only if he or she died after the census date.

The census may have actually taken several months to complete and may reflect births and deaths after the census date.

Censuses from 1930 to the Present

U.S. Federal Censuses from 1930 to the present are confidential. The 1930 census will be available in 2002. You may ask the U.S. Census Bureau to send information about:

- Yourself.
- Another living person, if you are that person's "authorized representative."
- Deceased individuals, if you are "their heirs or administrators."

You may request information only for one person at a time. There is a fee for each search. To request information, you must provide the person's name, address at the time of the census, and other details on Form BC-600, available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

For the address of the U.S. Census Bureau, see *Where to Find It*.

District, Territorial, State, and Local Censuses

District, territorial, state, and local governments also took censuses. Nonfederal censuses generally contain information similar to and sometimes more complete than federal censuses of the same period. Some district and territorial censuses were taken in Alaska from 1870 through 1907. (For more information, see the census section of the *Alaska Research Outline*.) The Alaska 1900 and 1910 censuses request information on the person's tribe and clan. The 1920 census asks for the person's native tongue.

Alaska became a state in 1959. Alaskan has no state censuses.

District, territorial, state, and local censuses may be available on the Internet, at Family History Centers, at the Family History Library, and in state and local archives and libraries.

Where to Find It

Internet

Many Internet sites include census records, census indexes, or information about censuses. You may find the following sites helpful:

- Alaska GenWeb and USGenWeb have links to indexes and records and may have links to archives, libraries, and genealogical and historical societies.
- CensusLinks on the 'Net includes links to Internet sites that have United States and Canada censuses and indexes. It includes information about censuses and how to use them, a Soundex calculator, census forms you can print, an age calculator, and more.
- The Archives and Libraries section of the *Alaska Research Outline* lists Internet addresses for several Alaskan archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Alaskan census records, and the Internet sites may list what other records they have.

Family History Centers

Many Family History Centers keep copies of some census microfilms. Family History Centers can borrow microfilms of a U.S. Federal Census from the Family History Library. A small fee is charged to have a microfilm sent to a center.

You may request photocopies of U.S. Federal Censuses from the Family History Library. Staff at the Family History Center can show you how to request this service.

Family History Centers are located throughout the United States and other areas of the world. See Family History Centers for the address and phone number of the center nearest you.

Family History Library

The Family History Library has complete sets of the existing U.S. Federal Censuses from 1790 to 1920. No fee is charged for using census microfilms in person.

For a list of indexes and other census records, see *What to Do Next*, and click on **Family History Library Catalog** in the window to the left. Select from the list of titles to see descriptions of the records with the film or book call numbers. Use that information to obtain the records at a family history center or at the Family History Library.

For information about contacting or visiting the library or a center, see *Family History Library and Family History Centers*.

National Archives

Copies of the existing federal censuses from 1790 to 1920 are available in the Microfilm Research Room in the National Archives Building and at the 13 Regional National Archives. The National Archives has a microfilm rental program for census records. Call 301-604-3699 for rental information. For information on how to order photocopies of census records from the National Archives, click here.

College and Public Libraries

Many college libraries have copies of census microfilms, particularly for their own states. Many larger public libraries have copies of the census soundex and populations schedules. Smaller public libraries may be able to obtain the records through interlibrary loan.

State Archives, Libraries, and Historical Societies

The Archives and Libraries section of the *Alaska Research Outline* lists Internet and mailing addresses for several Alaska archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Alaska census records, and the Internet sites may list what records they have.

U.S. Census Bureau

To request information from the 1930 census and later censuses, you must provide your relative's name, address, and other details on Form BC-600, available from:

The U.S. Census Bureau
P.O. Box 1545
Jeffersonville, IN 47131
Telephone: 812-218-3300

Genealogical Search Services

Many genealogical search services will search the census for a fee. These sources can help you find a genealogical search service:

- CyndisList lists many companies and individuals who do research and mentions publications about how to hire a professional genealogist.
- Advertisements in major genealogical journals may help you find a researcher.

U.S. State Censuses

ALASKA

1870-1907 Miscellaneous censuses of parts of the Aleutian Islands have been indexed *Alaska Census Records, 1870-1907*

Table 7
US Census Indexes

1870

Enumeration of Sitka

FILM 0982047
item 1

Roll of the native of Saint Paul who shared in the seal catch of 1870

FILM 0982047
item 10

Resident natives of St. Paul taken from Philip Volkov's lists.

FILM 0982047
item 6

1880

Census of Sitka

FILM 0982047 item
2

1881

Town of Sitka

FILM 0982047 item
3

Special Information: The census of the Indian Village includes the names of the lodge chiefs, and statistics on the number of persons in each lodge.

1885

Cape Smythe and Point Barrow

FILM 0982047
item 5

Special Information: Census of Eskimos at the Cape Smythe village; weights and measures of the Eskimos of Cape Smythe and Point Barrow.

1890-1895 Pribilof
Islands

FILM 0982047
item 7

Special Information: Various pagings. Births, deaths and marriages of the Pribilof Islands, 1 June 1892 to 31 May 1893; June 1893 to May 1894; 1 June 1894 to 31 May 1895.

1904

St. George Island

FILM 0982047
item 8

Special Information: Also contains birth and death on St. Island, June Paul 1903 to May 1904, school report.

1905

St George Island and St Paul Island

FILM 0982047
item 8

1906-1907 St Paul and St George Island

FILM 0982047
item 9

Maps

Computer Resources

MapQuest Maps

Summary: Must know address, city, state, and zip code; more recent maps

Animap

BYU FHL – on computer

Summary: Has each state with maps. Shows county boundary changes and allows marking of cities and finds distances.

Google Maps

Summary: Has address finder, allows keyword searching, and allows street, satellite, or terrain views

Geology.com Maps

Summary: Has Relief, Elevation, Drainage, Political and Road Maps for each state.

Alaska Maps Bibliography
All Available at the BYU Family History Library

DeLorme Mapping. *Topo Maps of the Entire State, City Maps of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Maine* (1992).

Map Collection Quarto - **G 1530.D45x 1992**

Summary of Book: Maps with grids. Has index of place names and physical features. Alaska perspectives with public lands and ownership of early native distribution. Evaluation: 56 pages plus index.

Falk, Marvin W. *Alaskan Maps: A Cartobibliography of Alaskan to 1900*, New York, New York (1983).

Map Collection - **G 1530.X1 F355 1983**

Summary of Book: Bibliography of maps which also include some of Russia. Evaluation: There are 201 pages with an index.

Kirkham, E. Kay. *A Genealogical and Historical Atlas of the United States of America*, Everton (1976).

Map Collection - **G 1201 .E6225
k5 1976**

Summary of Book: Lists of boundary changes. Has 1884 index to cities and towns. Lists historical events (basic historical and political) and early settlements. Has a good bibliography.

Evaluation of Alaska Maps: pp. 7, 201 and 255. Page 7 gives a brief history of the state. Page 201 is a 1909 map which shows gold and silver loads, and coal and petroleum mines, which would be areas of where towns would be also. Page 255 is a town and county index with population.

Reynolds, Francis J. *Reynolds' After-War Atlas and Gazetteer of the World*, New York, New York (1919).

Map Collection Quarto - **G 1019 .R66 1919**

Summary of Book: Table of contents and index of maps. Index of war maps, of maps revised in accordance with treaties of peace, of battle maps, of railroad maps, of auto road maps, of subjects, and of illustrations. Has analysis of the nations changed by the treaties of peace, motor car laws in the U. S. and Canada.

Evaluation of Alaska Maps: pp. 10, 113-114 and 143. Page 10 is a map of Alaska with principle towns and cities. Pages 113-114 show population and physical characteristics, districts and other information.

Thorndale, William and William Dollarhide. *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790 -1920*, Baltimore, Maryland (1987).

Mic/Gen Ref and Census Area - **G 1201 .F 7 T5 1987**

Summary of Book: Outlines counties and changes in 10 year intervals. Gives brief history on census, its growth and accuracy. Sources for maps come from state/territorial laws. Evaluation of Alaska Maps: pp. 24 - 25. Maps start in 1880 and go through til 1900 and then 1900 through 1920. Shows modern boundaries and changes.



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Family History Library • 35 North West Temple Street • Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400 USA

Alaska Statewide Indexes and Collections

Guide

Introduction

In the United States, information about your ancestors is often found in town and county records. If you know which state but not the town or county your ancestor lived in, check the following statewide indexes to find the town or county. Then search records for that town or county.

The indexes and collections listed below index various sources of information, such as histories, vital records, biographies, tax lists, immigration records, etc. You may find additional information about your ancestor other than the town or county of residence. The listings may contain:

- The author and title of the source.
- The Family History Library (FHL) book, film, fiche, or compact disc number. If the words *beginning with* appear before the film number, check the Family History Library Catalog for additional films.
- The name of the repository where the source can be found if the source is not available at the Family History Library.

What You Are Looking For

- Your ancestor's name in an index or collection.
 - Where the ancestor was living.
-

Steps

These 2 steps will help you find information about your ancestor in statewide indexes or collections.

Step 1. Find your ancestor's name in statewide indexes or collections.

On the list below, if your ancestor lived between the years shown on the left, he or she may be listed in the source on the right.

- 1580–1900s *Ancestral File*
International Genealogical Index
Family History Library Catalog - Surname Search
To use these files, [click here](#).
- 1600–1920s Filby, P. William, ed. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A Guide to Published Arrival Records of About 500,000 Passengers Who Came to the United States* . . . (FHL book 973 W32p & supplements; compact disc series 9, part 354.) An excellent way to find information about immigrants.

- 1600–1940 Rider, Fremont, ed. *The American Genealogical-Biographical Index to American Genealogical, Biographical and Local History Materials*. (FHL book 973 D22am ser. 2, vols. 1–186; beginning with film 698167.) The new series now has surnames A to W in 186 volumes and is continuing; the old series has surnames A to Z.
- 1600–1908 *Index to American Genealogies: And to Genealogical Material Contained in All Works as Town Histories, County Histories, Local Histories, Historical Society Publications, Biographies, Historical Periodicals, and Kindred Works*. Known as Munsell's Index. (FHL book 973 D22m 1984; film 599811 item 2; fiche 6051301.) Supplement 1900–1908 to the Index to Genealogies Published in 1900. (FHL book 973 D22m supp; film 599811 item 3.)
- 1720–1900 Pierce, Richard A. *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary*. (FHL book 979.8 D3p.)
- 1720–1900 White, Virgil D. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*. (FHL book 973 M22i.) Gives the names of wives in many cases.
- 1800–1934 United States. Veterans Administration. *General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934*. (On 544 FHL films beginning with 540757.) This is a card index to pension applications of Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans; copies of the original files may be ordered from the National Archives.
- 1800–1933 United States. Veterans Administration. *Veteran's Administration Pension Payment Cards, 1907–1933*. (On 2539 FHL films beginning with 1634036.) Lists veterans and wives who received pension payments for the Civil War and the War with Spain.
- 1800–1907 Jackson, Ronald Vern. *Alaska Census Records 1870–1907*. (FHL book 979.8 X22j.)
- 1800–1963 *Cemetery Records: Anchorage, etc. Alaska*. (FHL book 979.8 V22va.)
- 1800–1881 *Sitka, Alaska, 1881 Census*. (FHL film 982047 item 3.)
- 1816–1936 *Index to Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1816–1866*. (FHL film 944197 item 1–3.)
- 1820–1900 Sprague, D. N. *The Genealogy of The First Metis Nation: The Development and Dispersal of The Red River Settlement, 1820–1900*. (FHL book 971.27 D2s.)
- 1825–1985 Bradbury, Connie. *Alaska People Index*. (FHL book 979.8 D32b.)
- 1825–1975 *Genealogical Record of Point Hope, Wainwright, and Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska Eskimo Families*. (FHL book 979.8 D2g; film 1035774 item 8.)
- 1830–1920 Statewide census indexes 1870–1880, 1900, and 1920. In the window to the left click on **Family History Library Catalog**. Then select CENSUS or CENSUS - INDEXES from the topics that are listed.
- 1840s–1960s *Cemetery Records of Alaska*. (FHL book 979.8 V22v.)
- 1850s–1910 *The Alaska-Yukon Gold Book: A Roster of the Progressive Men and Women Who Were the Argonauts of the Klondike Gold Stampede*. (FHL book 970 H2so.)
- 1860–1926 *A Guide to the Pathfinder: A Monthly Journal of the Pioneers of Alaska, 1919–1926*. (Not at the FHL.) Available at Alaska Historical Library.

- 1861–1900s Chase, William Henry. *Pioneers of Alaska: The Trail Blazers of By-gone Days*. (FHL book 979.8 C4c.)
- 1867–1973 *Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly* - "The Sitka, Alaska National Cemetery" (Spring 1975). (FHL book 977.3 B2is, vol. 7 no. 1 pp. 17–19.)
- 1867–1986 Anderson, Thayne I. *Alaska Death Listing for Cemeteries, Pioneer Home, and Hospitals*. (FHL book Q 979.82 V3a; film 1321491 item 7.)
- 1878–1918 United States Selective Service System. *Alaska, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918*. (On 4 FHL films beginning with 1473296) Men ages 18 to 45 are listed alphabetically by county or draft board.
- 1880s–1955 Carriker, Robert C. *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus Alaska Mission Collection*. (FHL book 979.8 K23c.) Concerning church records, censuses, and diaries for about thirty Jesuit missions.
- 1880s–1950s Carriker, Robert C. *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Pacific Northwest Tribes Missions Collections of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus*. (FHL book 970.1 A3cr.)
- 1885–1907 Dearmond, Robert N. *Subject Index to The Alaskan, 1885–1907, A Sitka Newspaper* (FHL book 979.82 B32d.) Juneau, Alaska.
- 1903–1930 *Index of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces in Fairbanks, Alaska Newspapers, 1903–1930*. (FHL book 979.86 V22i.)
- 1905–1964 Mac Lean, Edna. *Genealogical Record of Barrow Eskimo Families*. (FHL fiche 6331386.)
- 1915–1980 Chang, Tohsook P. *The Anchorage Times Obituaries Index, 1915–1980*. (FHL fiche 6331408.)
- 1915–1980 *Index to Anchorage Daily Times Obituaries, 1915–1980*. (Not at FHL.) At the Rasmuson Library.
- Years not known *Index to Newspapers in Petersburg*. (Not at FHL.) At the Rasmuson Library.

For ideas on ways your ancestor's name might be spelled by indexers or in collections, see Name Variations.

Step 2. Copy and document the information.

The best method is to:

- Make a photocopy of the page(s) with your ancestor's name.
- Document where the information came from by writing the title, call number, and page number of the index or collection on the photocopy. Also write the name of the library or archive.

Where to Find It

Family History Centers and the Family History Library

You can use the Family History Library book collection only at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, but many of our books have been microfilmed. Most of our films can be requested and used at our Family History Centers. To locate the address for the nearest Family History Center, [click here](#).

For information about contacting or visiting the library or a center, see Family History Library and Family History Centers.

Libraries and Archives

You may be able to find the books at public or college libraries. If these libraries do not have a copy of the book you need, they may be able to order it from another library on interlibrary loan.

To use interlibrary loan:

- Go to a public or college library.
- Ask the librarian to order a book or microfilm for you through interlibrary loan from another library. You will need the title of the item and the name of the author.
- The library staff will direct you in their procedures. Sometimes this is free; sometimes there is a small fee.

You can find addresses and phone numbers for most libraries and archives in the *American Library Directory*, published by the American Library Association. The *American Library Directory* is available at most public and college libraries.

ALASKA

All Available at the BYU Family History Library

Andrews, Clarence Leroy. The Story of Alaska. Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers, 1938. **F 904 .A652 1931** also **F 904 .A652 1944** also **Z 232 .C395 A58x 1938** (Special Collections: Americana)

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of Alaska 1730-1885. San Francisco: A.L. Bancroft & Co., 1886. **F 851 3B22 (vol. 33)**

Corser, Harry P. Seventy-six Page History of Alaska. <S.n.: s.l.>, c1927. **F 904.5 .C67x** (Special Collections: Americana)

Higginson, Ella. Alaska, the Great Country. New York: Macmillan, 1923. **Fiche CS 43 .G46x LH 11774**

Hunt, William R. Alaska, a Bicentennial History. New York: Norton, c1976. **F 904 .H84**

Lada-Mocarski, Valerian. Bibliography of Books on Alaska Published Before 1868. New Haven and London : Yale University Press, 1969. **Z 1255 .L33 1969** (Special Collections Reference)

Naske, Claus M. Alaska, a History of the 49th State. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, c1979. **F 904 .N37**

Underwood, John J. Alaska, an Empire in the Making. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1913. **Fiche CS 43 .G46x LH 11611**

Afognak

Aleutian Islands

Black, Lydia. The History and Ethnohistory of the Alutians East Borough. Kingston, Ontario; Fairbanks, AK. **F 951 .H57x 1999**

Anaktuvuk Pass

Anchorage (Municipality of)

Anchorage: A Look at Alaska's Largest City. Edmonds, WA: Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., 1979. **F 914 .A5 A53**

ALASKA

Arctic Villiage

Atka

Auke Bay

Barrow

Belkofski

Bethel

Bristol Bay (Borough)

Drummond, Don E. Paugvik: a Nineteenth-Century Native Villiage on Bristol Bay, Alaska. Chicago, IL: Field Museum of Natural History. **GN 2 .F4 new ser. no. 24**

Cordova

Janson, Lone E. The Copper Spike. Anchorage : Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., [1975]. **HE 2791 .C9155 J35**

Douglas

Fairbanks

Cole, Terrence. Crooked Past: the History of a Frontier Mining Camp, Fairbanks, Alaska. Fairbanks, AK: University of Alaska Press, 1991. **F 914 .F16 B375 1991**

Cole, Terrance. E.T. Barnette: The Strange Story of the Man who Founded Fairbanks. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., 1981. **F 914 .F16 B373**

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner (1809-1984). **F 914 .F16 B375 1991**

Wold, Jo Anne. The Way It Was: of People, Places and Things in Pioneer Interior Alaska. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., c1988. **F 914 .F16 W65 1988**

ALASKA

Ft. Richardson

Haines (Borough)

Ikroavik

Juneau (Borough)

Campbell, L. J. Skagway: a Legacy of Gold. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Geographic, c1992. **F 901 .A266 vol. 19 no. 1**

Clifford, Howard. The Skagway Story: A History of Alaska's most Famous Gold Rush Town and some of the People who made that History. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., 1975. **F 914 .S7 C47**

Karluk

Kenai Peninsula (Borough)

Kavanaugh, Ethel. Wilderness Homesteaders. Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers, 1950. **Z 232 .C395 K39x 1950** (Special Collections: Americana)

Rennick, Penny. The Kenai Peninsula. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Geographic Society, 1994. **F 901 .A266 vol. 21 no. 2**

Ketchikan (Borough)

Killisnoo

Knik

Kodiak

Kiukpak

ALASKA

Kuskokwim

Matanuska-Susitna (Borough)

Metlakatla

Nome

Cole, Terrence. Nome, City of the Golden Beaches. Anchorage: Alaska Geographic Society, 1984. **F 901 .A266 vol. 11 no. 1**

French, L.H. Nome Nuggets: Some of the Experiences of a Party of Gold Seekers in Northwestern Alaska in 1900. New York: Montross, Clarke & Emmons Publishers, 1901. **F 912 .N7 F8 also Fiche Z 1236 .L5 1971 no. 16126**

Harrison, Edward S. Nome and Seward Peninsula; A Book of Information about Northwestern Alaska. Seattle, WA: E.S. Harrison, 1905. **F 912 .S3 H3 also Fiche Z 1236 .L5 1971 no. 16131**

Jordan, Jed. Fool's Gold: an Unrefined Account of Alaska in 1899. New York: J. Day Co., c1960. **F 914 .N6 J6**

McKee, Lanier. The Land of Nome; A Narrative Sketch of the Rush to Our Bering Sea Gold Fields, the Country, Its Mines and Its People, and the History of a Great Conspiracy, 1900 to 1901. New York: The Grafton Press, 1902. **Fiche Z 1236 .L5 1971 no. 13260**

Seward's Land of Gold; Five Seasons Experience with the Gold Seekers in Northwestern Alaska. New York: Montross, Clarke and Emmons, [1905?]. **F 909 .F92**

Nuchek

Nushagak

Palmer

Petersburg

ALASKA

Point Barrow

Point Hope

Pribilof Islands

Smith, J. L. Russians in the Pribilof Islands, 1786-1867. Anchorage, AK: White Stone Press, c2001. **F 912 .P9 S65x 2001**

SSeldovia

Seward

Harrison, Edward Sanford. Nome and Seward Peninsula Microform : History, Description, Biographies and Stories. Seattle, WA: E.S. Harrison, c1905. **Fiche Z 1236 .L5 1971 no. 16131**

Sitka (Borough)

Andrews, Clarence L. The Story of Sitka; The Historic Outpost of the Northwest Coast, the Chief Factory of the Russian American Company. Seattle, WA: Press of Lowman and Henford, 1922. **F 917 .S6 A7** also **Fiche CS 43 .G46x LH 11609**

Griffin, Kristen. Early Views: Historical Vignettes of Sitka National Historical Park. Anchorage, AK: The Service, 2000. **I 29.2:SI 8/6** (U.S. Gov. Doc. Collection)

Skagway-Yukutat

Southeast Fairbanks

St. George

St. Michael

St. Paul

Unalaska

ALASKA

Valdez Cordova

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Wrangell-Petersburg

Yukon-Koyukuk

Alaska and the Yukon. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1983. **F 904.5 .A4**
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Hunt, William R. North of 53; The Wild Days of the Alaska-Yukon Mining Frontier, 1870 to 1914. New York: MacMillian, 1974. **F 931 .H86**

Ogilvie, William. Early Days on the Yukon & the Story of Its Gold Finds. Ottawa: Thornburn & Abbott, 1913. **F 1091 .O35**

Yukatat

ALASKA

Other Sources to Check for General County/Local Histories

Cox, Gordon L. The Cox Library: County, State, and Local Histories. [n.p.], 1974. **E 180 .X1 A44**

Everton, George B. The Handy Book for Genealogists: State and County Histories, Maps, Libraries, Bibliographies of Genealogical Works, Where to Write for Records, etc. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, 1957. **CS 9 .E9 1957**

Filby, P. William. A Bibliography of American County Histories. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1985. **E 180 .X1 F54 1985**

Halverson, Frank Douglas and Eva H.T. Halverson. County Histories of the United States Giving Present Name, Date Formed, Parent County, and County Seat. [Salt Lake City, 1937]. **E 180 .H35**

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Other Resources for Alaska Research

Alaska Historical Society

<http://www.alaskahistoricalociety.org/index.cfm>

Cyndi's List Alaska links

<http://www.cyndislist.com/ak.htm>

Alaska State Library Genealogy Resources

<http://library.state.ak.us/pub/online/akgene.html>

Alaska Genealogy Research Primer

<http://genealogy.allinfoabout.com/states/alaska.html>

Alaska Genealogical and Historical Societies

<http://geneasearch.com/societies/socak.htm>