Arkansas
Research Outline

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This outline describes major sources of information about families from Arkansas. 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 listed in this outline. The major holdings include census, land, probate, and marriage 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. These numbers may be used to locate materials in the Family History 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 Family History Library Catalog for:

• The place where your ancestor lived, such as:
  UNITED STATES - CENSUS RECORDS
  ARKANSAS - MILITARY RECORDS
  ARKANSAS, PULASKI - VITAL RECORDS
  ARKANSAS, PULASKI, LITTLE ROCK - HISTORY

• The record type you want to search, such as:
  UNITED STATES - CENSUS RECORDS
  ARKANSAS - MILITARY RECORDS
  ARKANSAS, PULASKI - VITAL RECORDS
  ARKANSAS, PULASKI, LITTLE ROCK - HISTORY

The section headings in this outline match the names of record types used in the Family History Library Catalog.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The following archives, libraries, and societies have collections or services that are helpful for genealogical research:

• Arkansas History Commission
  One Capitol Mall
  Little Rock, AR 72201
  Telephone: 501-682-6900

• National Archives—Southwest Region (Fort Worth)
  Building 1, Dock 1
  P.O. Box 6216
  501 West Felix Street
  Fort Worth, TX 76115-0216
  Telephone: 817-334-5525
  Fax: 817-334-5621

• Arkansas Genealogical Society
  P.O. Box 908
  Hot Springs, AR 71902-0908

• Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives
  Old Washington Historic State Park
To learn more about the history and record-keeping systems of Arkansas counties, use the 17 inventories of the county archives published by the Historical Records Survey around 1940. Copies of 16 inventories are available at the Family History Library.

**Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards**

Computers with modems are important 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 Arkansas 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.

**BIBLE RECORDS**

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) collection contains several volumes of Arkansas Bible records. This collection is described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. The DAR Bible records are partially indexed in the following:


**BIOGRAPHY**

The best collection of published biographies in Arkansas is at the University of Arkansas Library. Also search the biographical sections of statewide, regional, and county histories for biographical information. In 1889 and 1890 the Goodspeed Publishing Company published a series of regional biographical encyclopedias. Most have recently been reprinted and are indexed. Those available at the Family History Library include:


The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) collection includes tombstone inscriptions from Arkansas cemeteries. This collection is described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline.

Another important collection is Cemetery Records of Arkansas, Vols. 1-8, 11 (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society, 1957; FHL book 976.7 V22g; volumes 1-8, 11 on films 908969-71; volumes 1-8, 11 on fiche 6046948).

Many tombstone inscriptions have been published in periodicals or are available in manuscript form at local repositories. A guide to help you locate these and the inscriptions in the DAR collection is Index to Sources for Arkansas Cemetery Inscriptions (North Little Rock, Ark.: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1976; FHL book 976.7 A1 No. 93).

Federal

Most 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 on these records.

The Family History Library has the U.S. federal censuses for the state of Arkansas for 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. The 1890 census was destroyed.

Statewide indexes are available for the 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses in book and microfiche format. A Soundex (phonetic) index is available on microfilm for part of the 1880 and all of the 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses. In addition, indexes for the 1870 census are available for many counties in Arkansas.

Mortality schedules exist for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses. The schedules for the years 1850 to 1880 are indexed in book and microfiche format. The indexes are available at the Family History Library. The schedules are at the Arkansas History Commission and the University of Arkansas.
Territorial

The 1810 and 1820 censuses for the area that became Arkansas were destroyed. The federal census for the Territory of Arkansas is available and indexed for 1830. The Arkansas History Commission has sheriff's censuses for several counties in 1829 and Arkansas County in 1823 (1823 census is on FHL film 977363 item 2). These are indexed in Ronald Vern Jackson, *Arkansas Sheriff's Censuses: 1823 and 1829* (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1978; FHL book 976.7 X2s 1823, 1829). Only the heads of households are listed in these censuses.

CHURCH RECORDS

Before 1900 the largest religious groups in Arkansas were the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal (now United Methodist). The Family History Library has many church records for Arkansas and several histories of local churches. The following directories may help you locate other church records:

*A Directory of Churches and Religious Organizations in the State of Arkansas*, Little Rock: Historical Records Survey 1942. (FHL book 976.7 K24h; film 823676 item 6.)


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

**Baptist**

Arkansas Baptist State Convention Collection
Riley Library
Ouachita Baptist University
410 Ouachita
Arkadelphia, AR 71998
Telephone: 870-245-5000
Fax: 870-245-5500

**Methodist**

North Arkansas Conference Depository
Olin C. Bailey Library
Hendrix College
1600 Washington Ave. and Front Streets
Conway, AR 72032
COURT RECORDS

Major Arkansas courts that have kept records of genealogical value include the following:

**Circuit courts** have countywide jurisdiction over criminal cases, naturalization, and major civil cases. The Family History Library has copies of many circuit court records.

**Chancery courts** have countywide jurisdiction over equity, divorce, probates, and adoptions. The Family History Library has some chancery court records. For Pulaski County, for example, the library has copies of the records from 1839 to 1877.

**Courts of common pleas** have countywide jurisdiction over non-real estate civil matters. The Family History Library has some courts of common pleas records.

**County courts** have countywide jurisdiction over juvenile matters, taxes, claims, and county expenditures. The Family History Library has some county court records, including Pulaski County files from 1846 to 1878.

**Justice of the peace courts** have countywide jurisdiction over preliminary hearings of criminal cases and minor contract matters. The Family History Library has some justice of the peace records, such as the Pulaski County files from 1873 to 1917.

Original court records are kept by the clerks in each county courthouse. Copies of records at the Family History Library often date from the creation of a county to about 1900, and some indexes are available through the 1970s. Court records are also available at the Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives.

DIRECTORIES

Directories of heads of households have been published for major cities of Arkansas. For example, the Family History Library has the following directories for Little Rock:

- 1871-1935 FHL films 1376975-79
- 1930, 1940 FHL film 425665 item 1 & 2

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
Very few Europeans came to the Arkansas area during the years of French and Spanish rule, 1686 to 1803. The 1810 census of the Louisiana Territory listed only 1,062 non-Indian residents in the entire District of Arkansas.

Immigration began in earnest with the cotton boom of 1818. Many families of Scottish, Scotch-Irish, and English descent moved overland from Virginia and the Carolinas through Tennessee and Mississippi or Missouri. They often brought slaves with them. In 1860, Black slaves comprised over one fourth of the population. Most Arkansans today are descended from Anglo-Saxon and Black families who came from older southern states before 1900.

About 1867, the rich land between the Arkansas and White rivers beckoned to large groups of Southern European emigrants. Many families from Poland settled in Pulaski County. A number of Italians located in the northwestern part of the state.

The last Indian tribes had been removed from Arkansas to present-day Oklahoma by 1835. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been transcribed in Jack D. Baker, *Cherokee Emigration Rolls, 1817-1835* (Oklahoma City: Baker Pub., 1977; FHL book 970.3 C424be).

Some immigrants landed at New Orleans and traveled up the Mississippi River to Arkansas. The Family History Library has passenger lists for New Orleans from 1820 to 1921 and indexes from 1820 to 1952. The National Archives has passenger lists through 1945 and indexes to 1952. More detailed information on immigration sources is in the *United States Research Outline*.

**GAZETTEERS**


**GENEALOGY**

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

A notable manuscript collection of compiled genealogies is the *Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Collection*. This collection consists of transcripts of Bible records, cemetery records, church records, marriages, deaths, obituaries, and wills. It was
microfilmed in 1970 and 1971 at the DAR Library, Washington, D.C., and is available on 20 reels at the Family History Library (beginning with FHL film 844392). It is listed in the Family History Library Catalog under ARKANSAS - COLLECTED WORKS.

A compilation of the genealogies of some of the early pioneer families is Mrs. Larry P. Clark, *Arkansas Pioneers and Allied Families* (Little Rock, Ark.: Mrs. Larry P. Clark, 1976; FHL book 976.7 D3c; film 1036635 item 4; fiche 6051363).

**HISTORY**

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

1686 The French established Arkansas Post, the first white settlement in what is now Arkansas. It was the administrative center for the French, Spanish, and United States governments until 1821 when Little Rock became the capital.

1763 France ceded the region to Spain.

1800 Spain officially returned the land to France, although Spanish occupancy continued until 1802.

1803 The United States acquired the area that is now Arkansas with the Louisiana Purchase and it became part of the Louisiana Territory.

1812 The Missouri Territory was established, including Arkansas in its boundaries. After the War of 1812 the Indian population decreased, and white settlers arrived to claim bounty land.

1813 The territorial legislature established Arkansas County.

1819 Arkansas became a separate territory.

1836 Arkansas became a state.

1861 Arkansas seceded from the Union. It was readmitted in 1868.


When the United States organized the Missouri Territory in 1812, it agreed to recognize the private land grants previously issued by Spain and Mexico. Most of these are in Arkansas and Desha Counties. A preemption law of 1814 gave those already living on the land the first right to claim the land. Private land claims commissions were established to process these claims. Private claims to 1837 in the *American State Papers* are indexed in Phillip W. McMullin, *Grassroots of America* (Salt Lake City: Gendex Corp., 1972; FHL book 973 R2ag index; fiche 6051323).

Another helpful publication is *First Settlers of the Missouri Territory*, 2 vols. (Nacogdoches, Tex.: Ericson Books, 1983; FHL book 977.8 R2f). Volume 1 has the grants from the *American State Papers*, class 8, public lands. Volume 2 has the grants in the present states of Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

As the various Indian tribes were removed from the area, their land became the public domain. The land was surveyed and sold by the United States government through land offices, in a process called land-entry. The first general land offices were established in 1818.

Records of the land offices are located in:

Arkansas State Land Commission Office
State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Telephone: 501-324-9222
Patents are located at:
Bureau of Land Management
Eastern States Office
7450 Boston Blvd.
Springfield, VA 22153
Telephone: 703-440-1600
Fax: 703-440-1609
Land-entry case files and applications of those who settled in Arkansas after the Homestead Act of 1862 are in the National Archives. All of the above files are arranged according to legal descriptions of the land. The Family History Library has the land tract books and original survey plats on microfilm.

See the “Military Records” section of this outline for information about land in Arkansas that was given for service in the War of 1812.

Subsequent transfers of land between private owners were recorded by the clerk of the circuit or county court. Some counties have two courthouses where the documents could have been filed. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of most of the county
deeds and indexes. From Pulaski County, for example, the Family History Library has 57 microfilms of deeds (1819-86) and land indexes (1819-1919).

MAPS

The Family History Library has a number of Arkansas maps. County maps are also found in the *Arkansas Township Atlas* listed in the “Gazetteer” section of this outline.

The [University of Arkansas](https://www.uark.edu) has a large collection of maps, atlases, and gazetteers.

MILITARY RECORDS

Many military records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) provides more information on the federal military records and search strategies. For Arkansas the following sources are also very helpful:

**War of 1812 (1812-1815)**

Bounty land in Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri was granted to soldiers who served in the War of 1812. Copies of the bounty land warrants are available at the Family History Library (FHL films 983163-77 index on 983163). They provide the name of the soldier, rank, unit, and date of warrant. A list of 6,600 grantees, arranged by county name, is in Katheren Christensen, comp., *Arkansas Military Bounty Grants (War of 1812)* (Arkansas Ancestors, 1971; FHL book 976.7 R2c).

**Civil War (1861-1865)**

Soldiers from Arkansas served in both the Union and Confederate armies. Indexes and the compiled military service records are available at the Family History Library and the [National Archives](https://www.archives.gov).

Arkansas pension records for Confederate veterans are located at the Arkansas History Commission. Pension records for Union veterans are available only at the National Archives. The Family History Library has an index of Union pensioners.

In 1911 a special census was taken of Confederate veterans. Returns are available for 40 of the 75 counties. Abstracts of the questionnaires have been published in Bobbie J. McLane and Capitola H. Gazner, *Arkansas 1911 Census of Confederate Veterans*, 3 vols. (N.p.: Arkansas Ancestors, 1977-1981; FHL 976.7 X2m; fiche 6019335). An index has
been published by the same authors (FHL 976.7x2m index). All of these censuses are at the Arkansas Historical Commission, and most are on microfilm at the Family History Library.

**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 Arkansas, see:


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:


**NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP**

Naturalization records were generally filed in the circuit courts in each county. About 40 percent of the counties in Arkansas have pre-1907 records. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of the records for some of these counties. For residents of Little Rock (Pulaski County), for example, the library has declarations of intention and some final certificates, 1870 to 1918.

Some naturalization papers were filed in the U.S. District Courts located in Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Fort Worth, Texas.

A statewide index to naturalization records of Arkansas was compiled by the Works Projects Administration for the years 1809-1906 (FHL film 1730849). Copies of this index are at the National Archives—Southwest Region (Fort Worth), the Arkansas History Commission, and the U.S. District Court in Fort Smith. For naturalization records after September 1906, contact the National Archives—Southwest Region (Fort Worth) or
the local Immigration and Naturalization Service.

NEWSPAPERS

The best collection of Arkansas newspapers is at the Arkansas History Commission. The Family History Library has not acquired copies of Arkansas newspapers, but the following guides can help you locate and search Arkansas newspapers:

- **Union List of Arkansas Newspapers, 1819-1942.** Little Rock: Historical Records Survey, 1942. (FHL book 976.7 B3h; film 897366 item 2; fiche 6051358.)

PERIODICALS

The major genealogical periodicals and magazines helpful for Arkansas research are:

- **The Arkansas Family Historian,** 1962-. Published by Arkansas Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 908, Hot Springs, AR 71902-0908. (FHL book 976.7 B2a; vols. 1-4 on film 874450; vols. 5-6 on film 873991.)
- **Backtracker,** 1972-. Published by Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 796, Rogers, AR 72757. (FHL book 976.7 B2bt; fiche 6101428-44, Vols. 1-21.)
- **Flashback,** 1951-. Published by Washington County Historical Society, 118 East Dickson, Fayetteville, AR 72701. (FHL book 976.714 B2f; an index for 1964 to 1970 is on film 844958 item 8.)
- **The Melting Pot Quarterly,** 1978-. Published by The Melting Pot Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 936, Hot Springs, AR 71902. (FHL book 976.7 D25m. Emphasis is on Garland County region.)

PROBATE RECORDS

Probate records of Arkansas have been kept by the probate or county courts. The records include case papers, wills, bonds, inventories, and dockets. The Family History Library has probate records for most of the counties of Arkansas, including packets and administrator's settlements. For example, the library has microfilms of a variety of probate records for Pulaski County for the years 1818-1919. You can also
obtain copies of the original records by contacting the clerk's office in the appropriate county courthouse.


**TAXATION**

Lists of taxpayers provide information similar to the early census records. Published indexes of tax lists are available for the years 1819 to 1829 and for 1830 to 1839.

Microfilm copies of personal and property tax records, between 1860 and 1900, are available at the Family History Library for most counties. The county clerks have the original records.

**VITAL RECORDS**

**Birth and Death Records**

Arkansas began recording births and deaths on a statewide basis in February 1914. Some Little Rock and Fort Smith records from 1881 are also available from the state. Delayed registrations of births are available since 1914. For copies of state records write to:

Division of Vital Records
Arkansas Department of Health
4815 West Markham Street, slot 44
Little Rock, AR 72205-3867
Telephone: 501-661-2336

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 the Family History Centers. You can also write to the Division of Vital Records (address above) for current information.

The vital records cannot be examined by the public. The Division of Vital Records will issue copies only to a family member or the individual named on the record unless the information is going to be used for family history. You must specifically state the purpose for which the certificate will be used.
Earlier birth and death records were kept in each county, although records prior to 1914 are sparse. You can obtain copies by contacting the appropriate county clerk's office. The Family History Library has copies of birth, delayed birth, death, and funeral home records for a few counties, such as the records of Sebastian County births, 1877 to 1913, and deaths, 1881 to 1929 (FHL films 1034198-99).

**Marriage Records**

Marriage records dating from the creation of each county are available from the county clerk's office in the county where the license was issued. Some counties in the state have two courthouses where the documents could have been filed. The state office has marriage records since 1917 and indexes to marriages from 1820 to the present.

The Family History Library has microfilmed copies of the county marriage records to about the 1920s. From Pulaski County, for example, the library has 51 microfilms of marriage record books and indexes for 1838 to 1921.

**Divorce Records**

Certified copies of divorce records are available from the clerk of the circuit or chancery court in the county where the divorce was granted. In addition, the Division of Vital Records has divorce records filed since 1923.

**Inventory of Vital Records**


**FOR FURTHER READING**

For more detailed information on research and records in Arkansas, see:


Another helpful source is:

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.

Arkansas 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 Arkansas affected political boundaries, family movements, and record keeping.

1686 The French established Arkansas Post, the first white settlement in what is now Arkansas. It was the administrative center for the French, Spanish, and United States governments until 1821 when Little Rock became the capital.

1762 France ceded the region to Spain.

1800 Spain officially returned the land to France, although Spanish occupancy continued until 1802.

1803 The United States acquired the area that is now Arkansas with the Louisiana Purchase, and it became part of the Louisiana Territory.

1812 The Missouri Territory was established, including Arkansas in its boundaries. After the War of 1812 the Indian population decreased, and white settlers arrived to claim bounty land. The territorial legislature established Arkansas District.

1819 Arkansas became a separate territory.

1836 Arkansas became a state.

1861 Arkansas seceded from the Union. It was readmitted in 1868.

1898 Over 300,000 men were involved in the Spanish-American War, which was fought mainly in Cuba and the Philippines.

1917–1918 More than 26 million men from the United States ages 18 through 45 registered with the 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.

1940–1945 Over 50.6 million men ages 18 to 65 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.


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 Arkansas 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. 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 Arkansas available through Family History Centers or the Family History Library, click on Family History Library Catalog. 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:


State History


United States History

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


*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.
Arkansas 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

1580s–1939  Thomas, David Yancey. Arkansas and Its People. (FHL book 976.7 H2t; film 934821, vols. 1–4; fiche 6051359, vols. 3–4.)

1580s–1943  Hempstead Genealogical Society. Lineage Charts and Family Group Sheets: Submitted by Members of Hempstead County Genealogical Society. (FHL book 976.7 D2hc; film 1598112 items 4–6.)

1600–1990s Arkansas Biographical Card File Index, 1819–1950. (on 53 FHL films beginning with 1926788.) Microfilmed at the Arkansas History Commission.


1633–1958 Arkansas Cemeteries Inscriptions and Genealogical Records. (FHL book 976.7 V22c.) Contains genealogies also.

1658–1950  The Arkansas Family Historian. See the annual indexes. (FHL book 976.7 B2a; films 874450 v. 1–4; 873991 v. 5–6.)

1670–1962 Clark, Mrs. Larry P. Arkansas Pioneers and Allied Families. (FHL book 976.7 D3c; film 1036635 item 4; fiche 6051363.)


1700–1868 D.A.R. Revolutionary War Burial Index. (FHL films 1307675–82.) Alphabetical; prepared by Brigham Young Univ. from DAR records; often lists name, birth date, death date, burial place, name of cemetery, company or regiment, sometimes gives the place of birth, etc. About 67,000 names.


1700–1840 Brakebill, Clovis. Revolutionary War Graves Register. (FHL book 973 V3br.) About 55,000 names.

1700–1840 A General Index to a Census of Pensioners For Revolutionary or Military Service, 1840. (FHL book 973 X2pc index; film 899835 items 1–2; fiche 6046771.) Lists Revolutionary War pensioners whose names are on the 1840 census lists. After using the general index, go to the original book (FHL book Ref 973 X2pc 1967; film 899835 item 3.) This book gives town of residence, the name of the head of household where they were living, and age of pensioner or their widow.

1700–1835 The Pension Roll of 1835. Indexed Edition. (FHL book 973 M24ua 1992, vols. 1–4.) Vol. 4 has the index; vols. 1 to 4 list Revolutionary War soldiers and gives county of residence, state of service, and often age. These also have data on soldiers who received pensions and died from 1820s–1835.

Arkansas Statewide Indexes and Collections


1700s–1990s Manuscript Catalog. (Not at FHL.) At Arkansas History Commission.

1735–1948 Tucker, Robert L. Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Societies Family Pedigrees. (FHL book 976.7 D2t.)

1736–1945 The Backtracker. (FHL book 976.7 B2bt; fiche 6101428–44.) See the annual indexes.

1739–1921 Presley, Mrs. Leister E. Biographical Index to Centennial History of Arkansas. (FHL 976.7 H2c index film 845477 item 7.) See below.

1739–1921 Herndon, Dallas Tabor. Centennial History of Arkansas. (FHL film 934820.) Indexed by Presley's Biographical Index, see above.


1740–1900 White, Virgil D. Index to War of 1812 Pension Files. (FHL book 973 M22i.)

1740–1880s War of 1812 Pensioners Living in Arkansas during the 1880's: Abstracted From the Executive Documents. (FHL book 976.7 M2wa.)

1770–1860 Mortality Schedule, Arkansas, 1860. (FHL book 976.7 X2j 1860.)

1774–1950 Shinn, Josiah Hazen. Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas. (FHL film 934822.)

1777–1949 Andrea, Leonardo. Graveyards in Arkansas. (FHL film 954249 item 17.)

1780–1920 Census indexes, 1830–1880 and 1900–1920. Or click on Family History Library Catalog. Then select CENSUS or CENSUS - INDEXES from the topics that are listed.

1780–1870 Mortality Schedule, Arkansas, 1870. (FHL book 976.7 X2j 1870.)

1790–1850 Mortality Schedule, Arkansas, 1850. (FHL book 976.7 X2j 1850.)


1793–1850 Arkansas Marriages, Early to 1850: A Research Tool. (FHL book 976.7 V22am.)

1797–1960 Cemetery Records of Arkansas. (FHL book 976.7 V22g, vols. 1–8; films 908969–971; fiche 6046948.)

1800–1848 Arkansas Mexican War Soldiers. (FHL book 976.7 M22adwa; fiche 6093855.)

1800–1928 Allen, Desmond Walls. Arkansas Union Soldiers Pension Applications Index. (FHL book 976.7 M22a; fiche 6104428.)

1800–1990 Cemetery Inscriptions Published in 30 Years of the Arkansas Family Historian. (FHL book 976.7 V32c.)


1800–1936 Index to Arkansas Confederate Pension Applications. (FHL book 976.7 M22adl; film 1697962 item 2.)


1800–1934 United States. Veterans Administration. *General Index of 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.

1800–1911 McLane, Bobbie Jones. *An index to the Three Volumes, Arkansas 1911 Census of Confederate Veterans.* (FHL book 976.7 X2m index.) See FHL book below.

1800–1911 McLane, Bobbie Jones. *Arkansas 1911 Census of Confederate Veterans.* (FHL book 976.7 X2m; fiche 6019335.)


1814–1900 Stevenson, Corinne Cox. *Index to Wills and Administrations of Arkansas From the Earliest to 1900.* (FHL book 976.7 P22st; fiche 6050936.)

1819–1922 Watkins, Raymond W. *Confederate Burials in Arkansas Cemeteries.* (FHL book 976.7 V3w.)

1819–1871 Chism, Stephen J. *The Arkansas Gazette Obituaries Index, 1819–1879.* (FHL book 976.773/L1 V42c.)

1819–1845 Morgan, James Logan. *Arkansas Newspaper Index, 1819–1845: Index to Obituaries, Biographies, notes and Probate and Chancery Notices From Arkansas Newspapers, 1819–1845.* (FHL book 976.7 B32m.)


1819–1845 Morgan, James Logan. *Arkansas Marriage Notices, 1819–1845.* (FHL book 976.7 V2m.)

1820–1967 Counts, Mrs. William H. *A Compendium of Arkansas Genealogy.* (FHL book 976.7 D2c.)

1820–1847 Christensen, Katheren. *Arkansas Military Bounty Grants.* (FHL book 976.7 R2c.)


1878–1918 United States Selective Service System. Arkansas, *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918.* (On 71 FHL films beginning with 1522740.) Men ages 18 to 45 are listed alphabetically by county or draft board.

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 your 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.
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.
Arkansas Maps Bibliography

Mic/Gen Ref - G 1201 .F7 AS 1991

**Summary of Book:** Shows “minor county subdivisions” maps start after 1930 and are provided by Bureau of the Census. Census county division or minor civil divisions. Does not include Hawaii or Alaska.

**Evaluation of Arkansas Maps:** pp. 1-22. County subdivisions - townships and places with county location index.

Map Collection - F 410 .U351984

**Summary of Book:** 212 pages.
**Evaluation:** Tells when counties were formed - parent counties with county seat. Names of townships.

Map Collection Quarto - G 1356 .SI H3 1989

**Summary of Book:** 71 pages, plus a bibliography. Shows changes in area until present.
**Evaluation:** Shows pre-European settlement patterns. European and American exploration. Land subdivides and boundary changes. Early Arkansas (military fronts), Civil War battle sites.

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 Arkansas Maps:** pp. 7, 120, 136, 144, 160-161 and 203. Page 7 gives a brief history of the state. The other pages are maps.

Map Collection Quarto - G 1355 .A75x 1986

**Summary of Book:** 152 pages of county maps.
**Evaluation:** Little blurb on each county, shows rivers, canals etc.

*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 Arkansas Maps:** pp. 32-42. Shows modern boundaries and changes.
Guide

Introduction

Federal censuses are taken every 10 years. Arkansas residents are included in territorial and federal censuses 1830 through 1880 and 1900 through 1920.

- The 1830 through 1840 censuses give the name of the head of each household. Other household members are mentioned only by age groupings of males and females.
- The 1850 census was the first federal census to give the names of all members of the household.

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 Arkansas with the census years. This will determine which censuses you will search.
Example of a time an ancestor was in Arkansas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arkansas census years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1870 1880 1900 1910 1920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This person would be included in Arkansas censuses from 1870 to 1900. (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 the household.

The censuses from **1790 to 1840** give the name of the head of 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1900 1910 1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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? (Birthplaces are shown in censuses for 1850 through 1920.)
- Where were they living—town or township, county, and state?
- Where were their parents born? (Birthplaces are shown in censuses for 1880 through 1920.)
- 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 United States 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 Arkansas to a different county or town.
- Movement of the family out of Arkansas if the family no longer appears in the census for Arkansas.

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.

Ages and estimated birth dates for an individual may vary greatly from census to census. Often ages are listed more accurately for young children than for older 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. In the 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.
In 1885 the federal government also helped 5 states or territories (Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Dakota Territory) conduct special censuses. The 1890 census of Arkansas was destroyed in a fire.

Types of Census Schedules

The following census schedules are available for Arkansas 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.
- **Mortality schedules** list those who died in the 12 months prior to the day the census was taken for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.
- **1840 pensioners’ schedules** list people who were receiving pensions in 1840. Included were men who fought in the Revolutionary War or in the War of 1812 or their widows.
- **Slave schedules** for Southern states list slave owners and the number of slaves they owned in 1850 and 1860.
- **Agricultural schedules** list data about farms and the names of the farmers for the 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 censuses.
- **Manufacturing or industrial schedules** list data about businesses and industries for the 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 censuses.

How the 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 the 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 the Censuses Were Taken

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

- 1790-1820: First Monday in August
- 1830-1900: 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 heir or administrator."

You may only request information 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.

Colonial, Territorial, State, and Local Censuses

Colonial, territorial, state, and local governments also took censuses. Nonfederal censuses generally contain information similar to and sometimes more than federal censuses of the same time. The Arkansas area was under French and Spanish rule from 1686 through 1803. For lists of residents, see Morris S. Arnold's book, *Arkansas Colonials: A Collection of French and Spanish Records Listing Early Europeans in Arkansas, 1686-1804.*

Arkansas took territorial censuses for 1823, 1829, and 1830.

Arkansas became a state in 1836. Arkansas has no state censuses.

Censuses for some towns and counties exist for the early American colonies and for areas colonized by France, Spain, and Mexico. Lists of early residents, sometimes referred to as "censuses," have usually been reconstructed from other records, such as tax and land records.

Colonial, territorial, state, and local censuses may be available on the Internet, at Family History Centers, in 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:

• Arkansas 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 with 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.
• Browse Categories on this screen has links to records and indexes that are available on the Internet.
• The Archives and Libraries section of the Arkansas Research Outline lists Internet addresses for several Arkansas archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Arkansas census records, and the Internet sites may list what 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 1830 to 1920. No fee is charged for using the census microfilms in person.

For a list of indexes and other census records, click on Family History Library Catalog. 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, 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 the 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, Historical Societies, etc.

The Archives and Libraries section of the Arkansas Research Outline lists Internet and mailing addresses for several Arkansas archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Arkansas 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.
1823, 1829
Arkansas sheriff's censuses, 1823 & 1829.

1854
Statistical

1865
Washington County, Arkansas, Sheriff's Census for 1865.

1890
1890 Saline County, Arkansas, taxpayers: a substitute for the missing 1890 census: with full-name index.
ARKANSAS


Arkansas County Arkansas County was created in 1813.
Ashley County  Ashley County was created in 1848 from Chicot, Union & Drew counties.

- Early Day Postal Service in the Region Now Comprising Ashley County, Arkansas. Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter (Arkansas).  FHL Film 979079 item 5

Baxter County  Baxter County was created in 1873 from Fulton, Izard, Marion & Searcy counties.


Benton County  Benton County was created in 1836 from Washington County.

- Reprint, Benton County Section of Goodspeed's Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas.  Siloam Springs, Ark. : Benton County Historical Society, [1976?].  FHL Film 982291 item 7

Boone County  Boone County was created in 1869 from Carrol & Madison counties.

Bradley County  Bradley County was created in 1840 from Union County.

Calhoun County  Calhoun County was created in 1850 from Dallas & Ouachita counties.

Carroll County  Caroll County was created in 1833 from Izard County.

- Call, Cora Pinkley.  Pioneer Tales of Eureka Springs and Carroll County.  Eureka Springs, AK, c1930.  Fiche CS 43 .G46x LH 10873

Updated 4/03
**ARKANSAS**


**Chicot County**  Chicot County was created in 1823 from Arkansas County.


**Clark County**  Clark County was created in 1818 from Arkansas County.


**Clay County**  Clay County was created in 1873 from Randolph & Greene counties.

**Cleburne County**  Cleburne County was created in 1883 from White, Van Buren & Independence counties.


**Cleveland County**  Cleveland County was created in 1873 from Dallas, Bradley, Jefferson & Lincoln counties.

**Columbia County**  Columbia County was created in 1852 from Lafayette, Hempstead & Ouachita counties.

**Conway County**  Conway County was created in 1825 from Pulaski County.


**Craighead County**  Craighead County was created in 1859 from Mississippi, Greene & Poinsett counties.

Goodspeed's History of Craighead County, Arkansas.  Van Buren, AK: Press-Argus, 1964.  FHL Film 982300 item 7

Updated 4/03  3
ARKANSAS


**Crawford County** Crawford County was created in 1820 from Pulaski County.


**Crittenden County** Crittenden County was created in 1825 from Phillips County.

**Cross County** Cross County was created in 1862 from Crittenden, Poinsett & St. Francis counties.

**Dallas County** Dallas County was created in 1845 from Clark & Bradley counties.

**Desha County** Desha County was created in 1838 from Arkansas & Chicot counties.

**Dorsey County** See Cleveland County.

**Drew County** Drew County was created in 1846 from Arkansas & Bradley counties.

**Faulkner County** Faulkner County was created in 1873 from Pulaski & Conway counties.


Updated 4/03
ARKANSAS

Gatewood, Robert L. Faulkner County, Arkansas, 1778-1964 : a History in Three Parts. [S.l.: s.n.]. FHL Film 962246 item 5


Franklin County Franklin County was created in 1837 from Crawford County.

Barker, Catherine S. Yesterday Today; Life in the Ozarks. Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers, 1941. F 417 .09 B3


Fulton County Fulton County was created in 1842 from Izard County.

Garland County Garland County was created in 1873 from Saline County.


Grant County Grant County was created in 1869 from Jefferson, Hot Spring & Saline counties.


Greene County Greene County was created in 1833 from Lawrence County.

ARKANSAS

Fiche CS 43 .G46x LH 11391


Hempstead County  Hempstead County was created in 1818 from Arkansas County.


Hot Spring County  Hot Spring County was created in 1829 from Clark County.


Howard County  Howard County was created in 1873 from Pike, Hempstead, Polk & Sevier counties.

Independence County  Independence County was created in 1820 from Lawrence & Arkansas counties.

Izard County  Izard County was created in 1825 from Independence & Fulton counties.


Jackson County  Jackson County was created in 1829.

Jefferson County  Jefferson County was created in 1829 from Arkansas & Pulaski counties.


Johnson County  Johnson County was created in 1833 from Pope County.

LaFayette County  Lafayette County was created in 1827 from Hempstead County.

Lawrence County  Lawrence County was created in 1815 from New Madrid County in Missouri.

Lee County  Lee County was created in 1873 from Phillips, Monroe, Crittenden & St. Francis counties.


Lincoln County  Lincoln County was created in 1871 from Arkansas, Bradley, Desha, Drew & Jefferson counties.

Little River County  Little River County was created in 1867 from Hempstead County.

Logan County  Logan County was created in 1871 from Pope, Franklin, Johnson, Scott & Yell counties.

Lonoke County  Lonoke County was created in 1873 from Pulaski & Prairie counties.


Lovely County

Updated 4/03
Madison County  Madison County was created in 1836 from Washington County.


Marion County  Marion County was created in 1836 from Izard County.

Miller County  Miller County was created in 1820 from Lafayette; was abolished in 1836 & reestablished in 1874.

Mississippi County  Mississippi County was created in 1833 from Crittenden County.


Monroe County  Monroe County was created in 1829 from Phillips & Arkansas counties.

Montgomery County  Montgomery County was created in 1842 from Hot Spring County.

Nevada County  Nevada County was created in 1871 from Hempstead, Columbia & Ouachita counties.

Newton County  Newton County was created in 1842 from Carroll County.

Ouachita County  Ouachita County was created in 1842 from Union county.

Perry County  Perry County was created in 1840 from Conway County.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas: Comprising a Condensed History of the State, a Number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Brief Descriptive History of each of the Counties above named, and Numerous
ARKANSAS


**Phillips County**  Phillips County was created in 1820 from Arkansas & Hempstead counties.

**Pike County**  Pike County was created in 1833 from Clark & Hempstead counties.

**Poinsett County**  Poinsett County was created in 1838 from Greene & St. Francis counties.

**Polk County**  Polk County was created in 1844 from Sevier County.

**Pope County**  Pope County was created in 1829 from Crawford County.


**Prairie County**  Prairie County was created in 1846 from Pulaski & Monroe counties.

**Pulaski County**  Pulaski County was created in 1818 from Arkansas County.


**Randolph County**  Randolph County was created in 1835 from Lawrence County.

Dalton, Lawrence.  History of Randolph County, Arkansas. Little Rock, AR: Democrat Print and Lithographing Co., [1946?]. Fiche CS 43 .G46x LH 10479 also FHL Film 982099 item 10

Updated 4/03
Saline County  Saline County was created in 1835 from Pulaski & Hempstead counties.


Scott County  Scott County was created in 1833 from Pulaski, Crawford & Pope counties.


Searcy County  Searcy County was created from Marion County in 1838.


Sebastian County  Sebastian County was created in 1851 from Scott, Polk, Crawford & Van Buren counties.


Sevier County  Sevier County was created in 1828 from Hempstead & Miller counties.

Sharp County  Sharp County was created in 1868 from Lawrence County.

St. Francis County  St. Francis was created in 1827 from Phillips County.


Stone County  Stone County was created in 1873 from Izard, Independence, Searcy & Van Buren counties.
**Union County**  Union County was created in 1829 from Hempstead & Clark counties.

**Van Buren County**  Van Buren County was created in 1833 from Independence, Conway & Izard counties.


**Washington County**  Washington County was created in 1828 from Crawford County.


**White County**  White County was created in 1835 from Pulaski, Jackson & Independence counties.


**Woodruff County**  Woodruff County was created in 1862 from Jackson & St. Francis counties.

**Yell County**  Yell County was created in 1840 from Pope & Scott Counties.
ARKANSAS

Other Sources to Check for General County/Local Histories


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


Other Arkansas Research Helps

**Arkansas History Commission**
The Arkansas History Commission has a wealth of resources for the researcher including:
- United States Census Records
- Manuscripts
- Newspapers
- State Government Records
- Land Records
- County Records
- Photographs
- Military Records
- Maps
- Books and Pamphlets
- Church and Synagogue Records
- Cemetery Records

http://www.ark-ives.com/

**Arkansas Research Inc**
Information on books helpful to Arkansas Research. Also useful county information.
http://www.arkansasresearch.com/

**Arkansas site on Rootsweb**
http://resources.rootsweb.com/USA/AR/

**Cyndi’s List Arkansas Links**
http://www.cyndislist.com/ar.htm