Maryland
Research Outline

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This outline describes major sources of information about families from Maryland. 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 library has:

- All available census records, 1790 to 1920.
- Many pre-1860 church, probate, court, and land records.
- Many county marriage records.
The Family History Library acquired most of its microfilms from Maryland between 1947 and 1949. Except for some published records, little has been added to the microfilm collection since then.

Some of the sources described in this outline list the Family History Library's book, microfilm, microfiche and computer 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.

A computer number is also given. If you have access to the Family History Library Catalog on computer, the “Computer Number Search” is the fastest way to find a source in the catalog.

**FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG**

The library's records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog found at the library and at each Family History Center. The most common use of the catalog is to look in the Locality Search for:

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

  - **UNITED STATES** - CENSUS RECORDS
  - **MARYLAND** - PROBATE RECORDS
  - **MARYLAND, FREDERICK** - COURT RECORDS
  - **MARYLAND, FREDERICK, THURMONT** - CHURCH RECORDS
  - **MARYLAND, BALTIMORE (INDEPENDENT CITY)** - CHURCH RECORDS

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

  - UNITED STATES - **CENSUS RECORDS**
  - MARYLAND - **PROBATE RECORDS**
  - MARYLAND, FREDERICK - **COURT RECORDS**
  - MARYLAND, FREDERICK, THURMONT - **CHURCH RECORDS**
  - MARYLAND, BALTIMORE (INDEPENDENT CITY) - **CHURCH RECORDS**

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 major collections or services helpful to genealogical researchers.

- Maryland State Archives
The Maryland State Archives has nearly all available public records from 1634 to 1789; most original state and county records through the mid-twentieth century; microfilm copies of land, probate, and vital records to the present; and an extensive number of volume and card indexes. The microfilmed records can be borrowed through interlibrary loan and a mail inquiry reference service is provided. For a fee of five dollars, an archivist will search all general indexes that are appropriate for a specific search and send photocopies to you.

For more information about the state archives, see:


Papenfuse, Edward C., et. al. *A Guide to the Maryland Hall of Records: Local, Judicial and Administrative Records on Microfilm*, Vol. 1. Annapolis, Md.: Hall of Records Commission, 1978. (FHL book 975.2 A3pa; fiche 6049468; computer number 437295.) Volume one is a detailed list of many records on microfilm for Allegany County, Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, and Baltimore City. These include court, probate, and land records. The archives has additional computer printout lists for all counties. You can write to them for information about records of specific localities and time periods.

Radoff, Morris Leon, et al. *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, Part Two: The Records*, Annapolis, Md.: Hall of Records Commission, 1963. (FHL book 975.2 B4ma no. 13; fiche 6054101 parts 4-6; computer number 236405.) This is a county-by-county list of record types, years covered, and series number.

- **National Archives—Mid-Atlantic Region**

5000 Wissahickon Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone: 215-597-3000
Fax: 215-597-2303

- **National Archives and Records Administration**

National Archives Library
Pennsylvania Avenue at Eighth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20408
This is the mailing address. The actual location of the records is Washington National Records Center, 4205 Suitland Road, Suitland, Maryland.

- **Maryland Historical Society Library**

  201 West Monument Street  
  Baltimore, MD 21201  
  Telephone: 410-685-3750, extension 359  
  Fax: 410-385-2105  
  A useful guide is:  
  Cox, Richard J., and Larry E. Sullivan, eds. *Guide to the Research Collections of the Maryland Historical Society: Historical and Genealogical Manuscripts and Oral History Interviews*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1981. (FHL book 975.2 H23g; computer number 104546.) This index has about 20,000 references to individuals and families.

- **Genealogical Council of Maryland**

  c/o Mrs. Jean Brandau, Secretary  
  3603 Monterey Rd.  
  Baltimore, MD 21218

- **Maryland Genealogical Society**

  201 West Monument Street  
  Baltimore, MD 21201  
  Telephone: 410-685-3750, extension 360

- **Baltimore City Archives**

  211 East Pleasant Street, Room 201  
  Baltimore, MD 21202  
  Telephone: 410-396-4861  
  Two useful guides to Baltimore records are:  

- **Enoch Pratt Free Library**

  400 Cathedral Street  
  Baltimore, MD 21201-4484
Telephone: 410-396-5430  
Fax: 410-837-0582

- Johns Hopkins University

George Peabody Library  
17 East Mount Vernon Place  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Telephone: 410-659-8179  
Fax: 410-659-8137

- University of Maryland College Park Libraries

Theodore R. McKeldin Library  
College Park, MD 20742  
Telephone: 301-314-9428  
Fax: 301-314-9408

- Maryland State Law Library

Courts of Appeal Building  
361 Rowe Boulevard  
Annapolis, MD 21401-1697  
Telephone: 410-974-3395  
Fax: 410-974-2063

To learn more about the record-keeping systems of Maryland counties, use the inventories of the county archives published in about 1940 by the Historical Records Survey. The Family History Library has copies of most of these inventories.

**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 Maryland 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 March 2008, 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 nation.

- **Roots-L**
  
  http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/
  A quality list of sites and resources. Includes a large, regularly-updated research coordination list.
  To get started with computer network research regarding Maryland, contact the following:

  - **Baltimore County Genealogical Society**
    
    http://www.serve.com/bcgs/bcgs.html
    Lists on-line searches, resources, and libraries.

  - **Sailor: Maryland's On-line Public Information Net**
    
    http://www.sailor.lib.md.us/
    Lists public, college, and special libraries and periodicals.
    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) and Holdcraft collections contain transcripts of Bible records. These are described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. The DAR transcripts are partially indexed by:
Kirkham, E. Kay. *An Index to Some of the Family Records of the Southern States: 35,000 Microfilm References from the NSDAR Files and Elsewhere*. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1979. (FHL book Ref 973 D22kk v. 1; fiche 6089183; computer number 32871.) This source contains 35,000 microfilm references from the DAR files and elsewhere.

The Genealogical Council of Maryland has published a list of 2,700 Maryland Bible records:

*Inventory of Maryland Bible Records*. Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1989. (FHL book 975.2 D23i; computer number 569710.) This includes the surnames recorded, the years of the earliest birth and marriage, places of residence if known, and the present-day location of the original Bible and transcriptions of it.

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more of these records under:

MARYLAND - BIBLE RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - BIBLE RECORDS

**BIOGRAPHY**

The Maryland Historical Society and the Enoch Pratt Free Library have major collections of biographical materials. The “Biography File” at the Enoch Pratt Free Library is a 180-drawer card index to newspaper clippings, local histories, and periodicals from the 1800s and 1900s.

A valuable guide to biographical sketches is:

Andrusko, Samuel M. *Maryland Biographical Sketch Index*. Vol. 1. Silver Spring, Md.: Samuel M. Andrusko, 1983. (FHL book 975.2 D3a; computer number 401115.) This indexes over 10,500 biographical sketches.

Eleanor Passano's book (see the “Genealogy” section of this outline) is an excellent index to biographical and genealogical information. Indexes to the *Maryland Historical Magazine* give references to numerous biographical sketches. Other excellent card indexes are at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Maryland State Archives. Also search statewide, regional, and county histories for biographical information.

The following are examples of helpful collections of biographical information:


This work contains three- to four-page biographical sketches.


*Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Maryland and District of Columbia.* Baltimore: National Biographical Publishing Co., 1879. (FHL book 975 D3b; film 1000059 item 3; computer number 170469.)

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more of these records under:

MARYLAND - BIOGRAPHY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - BIOGRAPHY

**CEMETERIES**

There is no major statewide collection or index of tombstone inscriptions and cemetery records. See the United States Research Outline (30972) for more suggestions on locating these records.

The Family History Library has the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the Holdcraft collections that contain tombstone inscriptions from some Maryland cemeteries. These collections are described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline.

A large card file of tombstone inscriptions for Baltimore is:

Loudon Park Cemetery (Baltimore, Maryland). *Cemetery Records, 1853-1986.* Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1986. (On 66 FHL films beginning with 1429937; computer number 68344.)

The Maryland Historical Society has many cemetery records. They are often filed with records of the church they were associated with. Many tombstone inscriptions have also been published in periodicals.

The Genealogical Council of Maryland is preparing a directory of cemeteries for four Maryland counties. The directory will give the name of the cemetery, its address or location, the name of a contact person, the dates of the earliest and most recent burial, the present condition of the cemetery, whether the tombstones have been transcribed, and where the transcripts can be found.

The county-by-county list of the cemetery record transcripts available at the Family History Library is:
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *Index to United States Cemeteries*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (FHL films 1206468-94; computer number 475648.) Film 1206475 includes Maryland among other states.

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more cemetery records under:

MARYLAND - CEMETERIES
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - CEMETERIES
MARYLAND, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CEMETERIES

**CENSUS**

**Federal Censuses**

*Population Schedules.* Many federal census records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The *United States Research Outline* (30972) provides additional information about these records.

The Family History Library has copies of the existing U.S. federal censuses of Maryland for 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. The original 1790 schedules for Allegany, Calvert, and Somerset counties are missing. The 1800 census is missing the original schedules for Baltimore County outside of Baltimore City. The 1830 census lacks the original schedules for Montgomery, Prince Georges, Queen Annes, St. Marys, and Somerset counties. The 1890 population schedules were destroyed in a fire in 1921.

*Statewide indexes* are available for the 1790, 1800, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850 federal censuses. The 1860 index only includes areas outside Baltimore City. Soundex (phonetic) indexes on microfilm exist for part of the 1880 census and all of the 1900 and 1920 censuses. The 1910 census index lists only heads-of-house and strays born in Poland.

*Countywide indexes* sometimes help you locate names overlooked in statewide indexes. Some countywide indexes are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - CENSUS.

*When you cannot find an index or if the person you are looking for is not listed in the index,* look for the name in the census anyway. Before you can search the actual census, however, you will need to know where the person was living. If the person lived in a large city, you can find an address in a city directory for the same year that the census was taken (see the “Directories” section of this outline). Then look for that address on the original census schedules.

The following reference tools can help you determine which census schedule microfilm and ward or enumeration district to search for specific addresses:
Kirkham, E. Kay. *A Handy Guide to Record-Searching in the Larger Cities of the United States*. Logan, Utah: Everton, 1974. (FHL book 973 D27kc; fiche 6010059-60; computer number 55656.) This work includes ward maps and street indexes for Baltimore for the years 1850-1855 and 1860.


*Census Descriptions of Geographic Subdivisions and Enumerations Districts*. The United States Census Offices has prepared the following descriptions:

- **1880**  
  FHL 1402861; computer number 299426

- **1900**  
  FHL 1303022; computer number 117685

- **1910**  
  FHL 1374004; computer number 176643

- **1920**  
  FHL 1842708; computer number 687949


*Mortality Schedules*. Mortality schedules exist for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The schedules and indexes are available at the Maryland State Archives. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of and the following published mortality schedules:

- Dryden, Ruth T. (Ruth Jean Tamm), 1923–. *State of Maryland Mortality Schedules, 1850 & 1860*. San Diego: Dryden, [198-?]. (FHL book 975.2 X28d; fiche 6117599; computer number 432163.) This work is indexed.


*Slave Schedules*. Slave schedules for 1850 and 1860 list the name of the owner, the numbers of slaves owned, whether the slaves were male or female, and the slaves' age ranges. They do not list the slaves by name. The slave schedules are not indexed.

For census slave schedules, see:
**Veterans Schedules**. The Family History Library has the Maryland 1890 Civil War Union veterans schedule and index. The index is:


**Master Indexes**. Some of the indexes mentioned above are combined into one master index of several census years, states, and census types:

*Family Tree Maker™: Version 4.0*. [Novato, Cal.]: Brøderbund Software, 1997. (FHL compact disc no. 9 1997 index; computer number 775509; not available at Family History Centers.) This contains a single, composite index to the Maryland federal censuses for 1790 to 1860.

*FamilyFinder™ Index and Viewer: Version 3.0* [Novato, Calif.]: Brøderbund Software, 1995. (FHL compact disc no. 9 1995 index; computer number 775509. Not available at Family History Centers. FamilyFinder and Family Tree Maker are trademarks of Brøderbund Software, Inc.) A master index to Maryland 1790 to 1860 federal censuses, 1850 and 1860 slave schedules, and 1850 and 1860 mortality schedules. The FamilyFinder Index includes the following Jackson indexes:

Jackson, Ronald Vern. *AIS Microfiche Indexes of U.S. Census and Other Records*. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems International, 1984. (No FHL fiche number but available at many Family History Centers.) In this work, the Maryland censuses for 1790, 1800, and 1810 censuses are combined on Search 1. The 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850 censuses have separate searches.

**Colonial and State Censuses**

A colonial census was taken in 1776 for most counties. For some counties it gives the name, age, and race of each family member. The 1776 census has been indexed and published in:

Carothers, Bettie Stirling. *1776 Census of Maryland*. Lutherville, Md.: B.S. Carothers, 1976. (FHL book 975.2 X2p 1776; film 928227 item 2; computer number 263367.)

In 1778 nearly every male 18 years of age and older (except for Friends and others who objected for religious reasons) took an oath of fidelity to the state. A list of these men has been published in:

Carothers, Bettie Stirling. *Maryland Oaths of Fidelity*. 2 vols. Lutherville, Md.: B.S. Carothers, 1971. (FHL book 975.2 P4c; film 908753 items 6-7; fiche 6051446; computer number 39772.) Names are listed alphabetically within counties.
The “Oath of Fidelity Index” at the Maryland Historical Society is a card index of the 14,000 men who signed the oath. The Family History Library does not have a copy of this index.

A list of adult males was also made in 1778 to determine who had not taken the oath of fidelity. The few surviving records are indexed in:

Carothers, Bettie Stirling. *1778 Census of Maryland*. [Chesterfield, Mo.]: B.S. Carothers, 1975. (FHL book 975.2 X2p 1778; film 908123 item 3; computer number 263929.) The parish or hundred is sometimes given.

Maryland did not take state censuses, but the Baltimore City Archives has an 1868 police census for some city wards of Baltimore on one microfilm.

**CHURCH RECORDS**

Although Maryland was established as a refuge for Roman Catholics from England (under the Act of Toleration, 1649 to 1654), most early settlers were Protestant. Members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) were in the Chesapeake Bay area as early as 1657. The Anglican Church was established as the official church in 1692 and continued as such until 1776.

From 1718 to 1776 Catholics and Quakers were disenfranchised, and few of their pre-Revolutionary records exist. Surviving records of Jesuit Fathers are deposited at the Archives of the Georgetown University Library.

During the 19th century, Methodism was the dominant Protestant religion in Maryland. Other large groups in Maryland were the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches.

The Maryland Historical Society has about 200 indexed transcripts of church records and some original records for various denominations. The Society is also the repository for the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and has about 70,000 items from 1676 to 1900. The Society also has the Norris Harris Church Register File. This is a card index to many of the births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and other information in the church registers of the collection.

The Maryland State Archives has the following records:

- *Protestant Episcopal*. An almost complete set of older parish records from the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington (southern and western shore) and from the Diocese of Easton (eastern shore). The archives has some original records from the Diocese of Maryland and microfilm copies of parish records for most of Maryland.
- *Roman Catholic*. A large number of microfilmed records from the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore.
• Friends (Quaker). Microfilm copies of the older records of nearly all Friends monthly meetings and some of the original records. This includes the records of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting in Homewood; Philadelphia Yearly Meetings of the Eastern Shore; and meetings under the now defunct Virginia Yearly Meeting. These are described and listed in:

Jacobsen, Phebe R. *Quaker Records in Maryland*. Annapolis, Md.: Hall of Records Commission, 1966. (FHL book 975.2 B4ma no. 14; computer number 236711.) Page 9 contains a map showing the general location of some Maryland monthly meetings. To learn more about the history of the Baltimore Yearly Meetings, see:

Forbush, Bliss. *A History of Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends: Three Hundred Years of Quakerism in Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Central Pennsylvania*. Sandy Spring, Md.: Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1972. (FHL book 975.2 K2f; computer number 437678.) This book contains a map showing the general location of the early monthly meetings within this yearly meeting.

• Other Protestants. The Baltimore and Peninsula Conferences of the United Methodist Church, and records from some Baptist, Lutheran, Evangelical, and Presbyterian churches. Many of these records are indexed.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of some Protestant Episcopal records from the Maryland Historical Society. The library also has Friends' records for the Cecil Monthly Meeting microfilmed at Swarthmore College. The library has microfilm copies of records at the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia, and has copies of published histories for some denominations, such as the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Evangelical Lutheran, and Baptist churches.

An important guide produced by the Genealogical Council of Maryland is:
Kanley, Edna A., comp. *Directory of Maryland Church Records*. One volume in two parts. Silver Spring, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1987. (FHL book 975.2 K24k; computer number 86308.) This book gives the names and addresses of about 2,600 Maryland churches and often mentions the years that the church operated, the years that records exist, and the location of the original records or copies.

To learn about the ministers and priests who served in Maryland, see:

Some denominations have collected their records into denominational repositories, others have not. The following addresses may be helpful in locating church records.

**Baptist**
Baptist Convention of Maryland/Delaware
10255 Old Columbia
Columbia, MD 21046
Telephone: 410-290-5290
United Baptist Missionary Convention (African American)
940 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21201
Telephone: 410-523-2950
Fax: 410-523-0250

**Protestant Episcopal**
Archives of the Episcopal Church
P.O. Box 2247
Austin, TX 78768
Telephone: 512-472-6816

Some Protestant Episcopal records are described in:
*Inventory of the Church Archives of Maryland: Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.* Baltimore: Historical Records Survey, 1940. (FHL book 975.2 K2h; film 1036799 item 5; computer number 264394.)

For a history of the Anglican church and background information on the original thirty Anglican parishes, see:
Middleton, Canon Arthur Pierce. *Anglican Maryland, 1692-1792.* Virginia Beach: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1992. (FHL 975.2 K2mi; computer number 692880.)

**Lutheran**
Archives of the Delaware-Maryland Synod
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
7604 York Road
Towson, MD 21204-7570
Telephone: 410-825-9520
Fax: 410-825-6745

**Methodist**
United Methodist Historical Society
Lovely Lane Museum Library
2200 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21218-5897
Telephone: 410-889-4458
Fax: 410-889-1501

**Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)**
Department of History
318 Georgia Terrace
P.O. Box 849
Montreat, NC 28757
Telephone: 704-669-7061
Fax: 704-669-5369

**Society of Friends (Quakers)**
The Maryland State Archives has many Quaker records.
The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists church records under:

MARYLAND - CHURCH RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - CHURCH RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS

COURT RECORDS

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

1637-1805 The Provincial Court (later General Court) was a statewide court that ruled on capital crimes, land disputes, and other civil matters.

1637-1851 County courts were countywide courts that had jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases. County courts were replaced by circuit courts.

1668-1851 The Chancery Court was a statewide court with jurisdiction over equity cases, such as divorces, name changes, mortgage foreclosures, civil damage suits, and guardianships.

1776-pres. The Court of Appeals is the highest court in the state with jurisdiction over criminal, civil, and probate appeals.

1800s-pres. District courts, known by several different titles prior to 1971, have jurisdiction over lesser criminal and civil cases. There are 12 judicial districts.

1851-pres. Circuit courts have countywide jurisdiction over major civil and criminal cases and appellate jurisdiction over district courts. These courts replaced the county courts.

Additional types of court records are described in the “Probate Records” and “Naturalization and Citizenship” sections of this outline.

The Maryland State Archives has all the original records and indexes of the Provincial, General, and Chancery courts. The state archives also has many of the original records and indexes of the county, circuit, and district courts and the Court of Appeals, often into the twentieth century. Some of the Provincial Court records have been published in the Archives of Maryland (see the “Public Records” section of this outline). Those original county records on microfilm can be borrowed through interlibrary loan (see Papenfuse's inventory in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline).
The Maryland State Archives also has a collection of miscellaneous court papers for the years 1729 to 1904. The collection contains naturalizations, county court cases, manumissions, mortgages, depositions, bonds, voting, and other records. The Archives also has an index to this collection produced by the Historical Records Survey.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of:

- General Court judgments, 1777 to 1805 (FHL films 013038-62; computer number 173787).
- Provincial Court judgments, 1679 to 1778 (FHL films 012941-68; computer number 170448). See the “Public Records” section of this outline for published records, 1637 to 1683.
- Court of Appeals judgments and decrees, 1788 to 1891 (FHL films 12999-13037; computer number 173123)
- Some county court records.

U.S. district court dockets and U.S. circuit court case files, dockets, and minutes (which include some naturalization proceedings) from 1790 to 1911 are at the National Archives—Mid-Atlantic Region. The minutes have been microfilmed and are available at the Family History Library (FHL films 940136-42; computer number 58487).

Many people were called to testify in court cases and to give a deposition. The following books contain abstracts of many of these depositions:

Peden, Henry C., Jr. Maryland Deponents 1634-1799. 2 vols. Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1991. (FHL book 975.2 P28p and P28pa; computer numbers 645797 and 674001.) This series gives the name of the deponent, age when known, and source where the original record can be found.


The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more of these records under:

MARYLAND - COURT RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - COURT RECORDS

DIRECTORIES
Directories of heads of households have been published for major cities in Maryland. For example, the Family History Library has the following Baltimore directories:

• 1752, 1796-1860 FHL fiche 6043563-601; computer number 648715
The Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Maryland State Archives have large collections of Maryland city directories. Local public libraries and county and city historical and genealogical societies are another good source of city directories, especially for small towns and cities.

Find directories in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under MARYLAND, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - DIRECTORIES.

**EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION**

**The People**

White settlers in colonial Maryland were primarily from the British Isles. In 1660 many English immigrants began settling the Eastern Shore (east of Chesapeake Bay) in what is now Wicomico County. Nearly all British immigrants to colonial Maryland came either as servants or convicts. Maryland received more indentured servants than any other colony.

The earlier colonists settled along Maryland's rivers and bays, as these were the primary routes of transportation. By about 1740, English, Scottish, and Scotch-Irish immigrants began moving into the Appalachian section of western Maryland.

The largest group of non-British persons in the colonial period were Rhineland Germans who were encouraged by Maryland officials to settle in the rich farm lands of western Maryland in the 1730s and 1740s. Many of these Germans came through Philadelphia. A few Dutch, Swedish, Huguenot, and Acadian refugee families also came to the colony.

Slave labor was introduced in the early decades of the seventeenth century when slaves from Barbados were imported to labor in the tobacco fields of southern Maryland. Vast numbers of Blacks were later shipped directly from Africa to the Chesapeake. Some of these Blacks obtained their freedom. By 1800, Maryland had the largest free Black population in the United States.

Migrations from Maryland began in the early years of the colony. Travelers generally followed the Cumberland Trail (Braddock Road) that led west to Pittsburgh and from there to the Ohio River. Many people also used the Great Trading Path, also called the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road, that led southwest along the Allegheny Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley and beyond. Some Marylanders from Prince George's County went to the Carolinas. A group of Catholics from St. Mary's County settled in Nelson County, Kentucky. By the 1820s some wealthy young Marylanders were moving slaves from their home farms to open plantations in Mississippi and surrounding areas.
Southerners fleeing the devastation of the Civil War and new immigrants from overseas helped to offset population losses. During the heavy period of immigration from 1830 through 1860, approximately half the immigrants were Germans and a third were Irish. These immigrants tended to remain in the cities, especially Baltimore City.

In the 1870s and 1880s virtually all immigrants were of German origin. In the post-1880 wave of immigration, large numbers of Germans continued to come to Maryland. They were joined by Poles, Bohemians, Lithuanians, Greeks, Jews (from Germany, Poland, and Russia), Czechs, Italians, and Irish.

Histories of ethnic groups are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under MARYLAND - MINORITIES. An example is:


*Early Settlers*. An excellent index of over 2,500,000 names found in more than 2,500 published sources is:

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*. 15 vols. Detroit: Gale Research, 1981-. (FHL book 973 W32p; computer number 75625.) The first three volumes are a combined alphabetical index published in 1981. Supplemental volumes have been issued annually. There are also cumulative 1982 to 1985, 1986 to 1990, and 1991 to 1997 supplements. This does not index official U.S. arrival lists or manuscript sources, but it does index the names of many people who immigrated between 1538 and the 1900s and who are listed in published sources.

A comprehensive list of about 140,000 immigrants who came to America from Britain from 1607 to 1776 is:


**Immigration Records**

The “Emigration and Immigration” section of the *United States Research Outline* (30972) lists several important sources for finding information about immigrants. These nationwide sources include many references to people who settled in Maryland. *Tracing Immigrant Origins Research Outline* (34111) introduces the principles, search strategies, and additional record types you can use to identify an immigrant ancestor's hometown.

The major port of entry into Maryland was Baltimore. Most Baltimore passenger lists are on microfilm at the National Archives, the Maryland Historical Society, the Baltimore City Archives, and the Family History Library. Some immigrants arrived at Annapolis,
Havre de Grace, Nottingham, and St. Mary's, but there are few existing records of these ports.

**Baltimore City Arrivals, 1820 to 1891.** The following types of records can help you identify an ancestor who arrived in Baltimore City between 1820 and 1891:

- **Customs passenger lists of Baltimore City** were kept beginning in January 1820, but most of the early lists are missing and were reportedly destroyed by a fire. The Family History Library has the following records in one collection on FHL films 417383-432; computer number 216036:
  1. Surviving U.S. Customs passenger lists from 1 January 1840 to 28 December 1891.
  2. Baltimore City lists for 4 September 1833 to 13 June 1866 (with some gaps). During these years, ship masters were required to submit copies of their passenger lists to the mayor of Baltimore. These city lists partially replace the missing original lists.
  3. Cargo manifests from 2 September 1820 to 30 March 1821 and 19 August 1832.

- **Indexes to customs passenger lists, 1820 to 1897.** A soundex card index to the U.S. Customs passenger lists indexes the federal lists for 1820 to 1897 (FHL films 417212-382; computer number 218234). A separate soundex card index includes the individuals appearing in the city lists from 1833 to 1866 (FHL films 821565-86; computer number 175226). Both indexes have the same format and give all information found on the original lists except the name of the ship master and the port of embarkation.

- **Quarterly abstracts of Baltimore City passenger lists.** Beginning in 1820, U.S. Customs collectors were required to send quarterly copies of the customs lists to the U.S. Secretary of State who published transcripts for Congress. These quarterly abstracts or copies give the quarter-year of an individual's arrival and sometimes the port of embarkation. Passengers' given names are usually shortened to the initial letter, but otherwise the information is the same as that found in the original lists. Use the abstracts when the original list is missing. The abstracts also have many gaps, and some years are missing. The Family History Library has the abstracts for the following years (FHL films 1376177-82; computer number 216036):
  1. January 1820 to December 1845
  2. July 1848 to September 1850
  3. March 1857 to June 1869

- **Indexes to the quarterly abstracts.** There are two indexes to the abstracts. Those up to 1834 are indexed in:

  Bentley, Elizabeth P., and Michael H. Tepper, eds. *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Baltimore, 1820-1834: From Customs Passenger Lists*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982. (FHL book 975.26 W3p; computer number 174905.) This also indexes the few city lists, cargo manifests, and state department transcripts for this period.
A second and more comprehensive index is:
United States. Bureau of Customs. A Supplemental Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports (Excluding New York) 1820-1874. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1960. (FHL films 418161-348; computer number 216582.) This indexes the Baltimore City abstracts through June 1869 and the existing Annapolis and Havre de Grace lists (see the paragraph labelled “Other Ports”).

- Indexes of German Immigrants. Many of the customs lists and indexes include the birthplace or city of last permanent residence of German immigrants. This is because most Germans who came to Baltimore left from the port of Bremen, and the lists of ships arriving from Bremen often give this information.

There is an ongoing project to index an estimated 700,000 Germans who arrived at various U.S. ports including Baltimore City. The first volumes have been published in: Glazier, Ira A., and P. William Filby, eds. Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, 1850-1887+. 54+ vols. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1988-. (FHL book 973 W2ger; computer number 465274.)

Baltimore Arrivals, 1892-. The National Archives has the immigration passenger lists and indexes of Baltimore City since 1892. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of:

- Lists 1892 to 1921. (On 133 FHL films; computer number 216036.)
- Soundex card index for 1897 to 1952. (On 43 FHL films beginning with 1373824; computer number 175219.)

The National Archives also has four volumes of lists of passengers who died on board ship from 1867 to 1914.

Baltimore was served by the North German Lloyd shipping line from Bremen. If you know the name of the steamship that your ancestor arrived on, you can obtain the date of arrival for the years 1904 to 1926 from the:


Other Ports. The only known customs passenger lists for other Maryland ports are Annapolis, 1849 (FHL film 830231; computer number 216254) and Havre de Grace, 1820 (FHL film 830234; computer number 216254). Immigrants to Maryland, especially western Maryland, may have arrived in Philadelphia (see the Pennsylvania Research Outline [31075]).

GAZETTEERS

Five sources for finding Maryland place names are:


Maryland State Planning Commission and the Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources. *Gazetteer of Maryland*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1941. (FHL film 1550166; computer number 467454.)


**GENEALOGY**

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

**Manuscript Collections**

Major manuscript collections and compiled genealogies for Maryland include:


Daughters of the American Revolution (Maryland). *Genealogical Collection*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1971. (On 30 FHL films beginning with 859284; computer number 453515.) This collection consists of transcripts of Bible records, cemetery records, church records, marriage records, death records, obituaries, and wills. The volumes are generally arranged by county, and many have individual indexes.

Holdcraft, Jacob Mehrling. *Obituaries, Bible Records, Church Records, Family Genealogies, County Records, etc. for Frederick County, Maryland, 1800-1977*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1975, 1977. (On 59 FHL films beginning with 1001455; computer number 203400.) This card file has 250,000 alphabetical references emphasizing records of Frederick County and also includes material from neighboring counties in Maryland and Pennsylvania. This collection is maintained by Jack and Betty Linton, 814 Trail Ave., Frederick, MD 21701, Telephone 301-663-0150.

Holdcraft's tombstone inscriptions have been published in:

Dieman-Hayward File. This is a collection of 250,000 obituaries, marriages, and biographical items from Maryland newspapers from the late 1700s to the present. The clippings are in 375 drawers of three-inch by five-inch cards and nine file cabinet drawers. This collection is at the Maryland Historical Society.

Manuscript Genealogies. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949. (FHL films 013171-75; computer number 180388.) These are alphabetical folders microfilmed at the Maryland Historical Society. They contain correspondence, genealogies, and clippings concerning Maryland families.

WPA-HRS Index. The Baltimore City Archives has petitions, licenses, bonds, War of 1812 and Civil War muster rolls, police reports, correspondence, burial records, coroner's inquests, and other records from 1756 to 1938. The Historical Records Survey produced a helpful index to over 233,000 names found in these records. Most of the names are from 1810 to 1890. The Baltimore City Archives will search the index and collection for a $4.00 fee. The Maryland State Archives has a copy of this index.


Register of Provincial Families. This is a small but growing collection of information about families who lived in Maryland prior to 4 July 1776. The collection is open to the public at the George Peabody Library. Additional families can register by writing to Mary Keysor Meyer, 5179 Perry Road, Mt. Airy, MD 21771.

Published Sources

Some major published genealogical collections and indexes for Maryland are:

Maryland Genealogies: A Consolidation of Articles from the Maryland Historical Magazine. 2 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980. (FHL book 975.2 D2m; computer number 108340.)

Passano, Eleanor Phillips. An Index to the Source Records of Maryland: Genealogical, Biographical, Historical. 1940. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. (FHL book 975.2 D22p; computer number 238360.) This volume is a 20,000 name index to printed and manuscript sources at the DAR Library, Maryland Historical Society, and other archives.

Brumbaugh, Gaius Marcus. Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, from Original Sources. 1915. Reprint, Lancaster, Pa.: Lancaster Press, 1928. (FHL book 975.2 D29b 1975; film 1033832; fiche 6046943; computer numbers 199795, 199799, and 39799.) This is an index of names found in numerous sources, including the 1776 census, marriage licenses, muster rolls, tombstone inscriptions, oaths of fidelity, naturalizations, and pensions.

Virdin, Donald Odell. Maryland and Delaware Genealogies and Family Histories: A Bibliography of Books about Maryland and Delaware Families. Bowie, Md.: Heritage
Books, 1993. (FHL book 975.2 D23vm; computer number 707862.) The Maryland families are in alphabetical order.

Parran, Alice Norris. *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*. 2 vols. Baltimore: Parran, 1935, 1937. (FHL book 975.2 D2pa; computer number 243954.) Both volumes were sponsored by the Southern Maryland Society Colonial Dames. Volume two includes index to volume one and an addendum (click here for online version).


Rider, Fremont, ed. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index*. Vols. 1-186+. Middletown, Conn.: Godfrey Memorial Library, 1952-. (FHL book 973 D22am ser. 2; on 31 FHL films beginning with 1698167; computer number 49554.) This is a continuing series. It contains over 4 million brief citations (name, date, and source) to manuscripts, periodicals, and books.

An earlier version of 48 volumes was published as *The American Genealogical-Biographical Index*, 1942-1951. This earlier version indexed 350 sources. The second version includes the original 350 sources and an additional 800 sources. The second version uses about 800 sources.

To help interpret citations and find the original sources, use the colored pages in volume ten of *The American Genealogical Index* or:

Clark, Patricia L., and Dorothy Huntsman, eds. *Key Title Index to the American Genealogical-Biographical Index: Register of Family History Library Call Numbers*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1990. (FHL book 973 D22am index; film 1698167 item 4; fiche 6088377; computer number 491052.) This work shows which sources are at the Family History Library and gives their call numbers.

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more genealogies under:

MARYLAND - GENEALOGY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - GENEALOGY

**HISTORY**

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

1632 A charter was granted to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Maryland remained a proprietary colony until 1776, except for the years 1691 to 1715 when the colony reverted to the crown.

1634 The ships *Ark* and *Dove* brought about 200 Catholic and Protestant English settlers to the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, where St. Mary's was established.

1653 Baltimore was founded. It soon became a major port and
commercial center.

1763-1767 The Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was established by the Mason-Dixon Line.

1776 Maryland adopted a Declaration of Rights and a state constitution.

1788 Maryland officially became a state in the Union by ratifying the Constitution.

1791 Maryland ceded sixty square miles for the District of Columbia.

1802 The property qualification for voting in local elections was removed.

1812-1815 The War of 1812 involved many Maryland residents, and some battles were fought in Maryland.

1818 The National Road was completed from Cumberland to Wheeling.

1851 Baltimore City became an independent city and started keeping court, land, and probate records separately from the county.

1861-1865 Maryland soldiers fought on both sides during the Civil War.

1864 Slaves in Maryland were emancipated.

Sources for studying the history of Maryland include:


Scharf, John Thomas. *History of Maryland*. . . 3 vols. 1879. Reprint, Hatboro, Pa.: Tradition Press, 1967. (FHL book 975.2 H2sj; computer number 257803.) Volumes one and two have been indexed (FHL book 975.2 H2s index; computer number 753793). The index covers the years 1600 to 1812.


The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists histories under:

MARYLAND - HISTORY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - HISTORY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - HISTORY

**LAND AND PROPERTY**

**Proprietary Land**
All Maryland land was first owned by the Calvert family proprietors who obtained it from the Crown. From 1633 to 1683 they issued headrights, or land grants, in return for immigrants transporting themselves and others to Maryland. The names of individuals receiving land through the headright system and later through cash sales are found in:


Coldham, Peter Wilson. *Settlers of Maryland* [1679- 1783]. 5 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1995-1996. (FHL book 975.2 R28c; computer number 436701.) This series is a continuation of the work started by Gust Skordas. It may include county, name of tract, acreage, date, and references. In the late 1600s, the headright system was replaced by cash sales of proprietary lands. The series covers 1679 to 1783.

**Military Land**

During the Revolutionary War, Maryland offered land grant lots as a bounty to entice recruits to fill Maryland's enlistment quotas. These lots, located “Westward of Fort Cumberland” in present day Allegany and Garrett counties, are described in indexed land records and maps available at the Maryland State Archives. Those men receiving this land are mentioned in two publications, both of which are indexed:


Scharf, John T. *History of Western Maryland: Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day . . . 1882*. Reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968. (FHL book 975.2 H2s 1968; fiche 6046813; 1882 ed. on FHL films 962679-80; computer number 257786.) This work is partially indexed by the following two works:

Long, Helen R. *Index for the Frederick County Section of Scharf's History of Western Maryland*. Wichita, Kans.: ADR, Inc., 1986. (FHL book 975.2 H2s v. 1; computer number 519243.)

*Scharf's History of Western Maryland*. Manhattan, Kans.: Helen R. Long, 1984. (FHL book 975.2 H2s v. 2; fiche 6087697; computer number 1919.)

**Land Office Records**

The Maryland State Archives has the original land office records, dating from 1634 to the present, and other early records that were once filed in each county. The land office
The records include land patents, surveys, grants, warrants, and proprietary rent rolls and debt books. A list of the records is in the inventory compiled by Morris Radoff, mentioned in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline. The Maryland State Archives also has a card index arranged by grantee, by later owners, and by county and tract name.

A guide to help you locate and use the early land records is:


The Maryland Historical Society has rent receipts, quitrent rolls (1633 to 1765), and debt books (1750) purchased from the Calvert family. The Family History Library has a microfilm copy of these records (FHL films 1685853-860; computer number 543546).

**County Land Records**

After land was transferred to private ownership, deeds and mortgages were filed with the county clerk. Baltimore City deeds since 1851 have been filed with the clerk of the Baltimore City Supreme Court. Many deeds and mortgages were also recorded with the Provincial Court and General Courts from 1637 to 1805. The Maryland State Archives has the original county land records and microfilm copies of many of these records to the present. These can be borrowed through interlibrary loan (see Papenfuse's inventory in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline). You can also obtain copies by writing to the county clerk at the county courthouse. The Family History Library has many of these records on microfilm.

**Records at the Family History Library**

The Family History Library has copies of most of the pre-1850 patents, warrants, and deeds. From the Maryland State Archives, for example, the library has 266 microfilms of Baltimore City deeds for the years 1653 to 1849 (FHL films 013323-588; computer number 189988). The library also has the following statewide collections from the Maryland State Archives:

- *Patents Series: Of the Maryland Land Office*. Land patents, certificates, and warrants, 1636 to 1852. (FHL films 013063-141; computer number 176473.) See also the *Calvert Papers*, mentioned in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. (FHL films 1685853-4; computer number 543546.)
- Provincial court judgments, 1679 to 1778. (FHL films 012941-68; computer number 170448.)
The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more of these records under:

MARYLAND - LAND AND PROPERTY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - LAND AND PROPERTY

MAPS

Johns Hopkins University, the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the University of Maryland, and the Maryland State Archives have large collections of Maryland maps and atlases. A helpful historical atlas is:


Maps that show the county boundaries at the time the U.S. censuses were taken are in:


Baltimore City ward maps that correspond roughly with the censuses of 1820 to 1900 are on FHL film 1377700 and FHL fiche 6016568-76 (computer number 181937).

For 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute topographic quadrangle maps for Maryland published between 1884 and 1972 use the:

United States Geological Survey. Topographic Maps of the United States. Suitland, Md.: National Archives and Records Service, 1976. (FHL computer number 340901.) The maps are arranged alphabetically by the name of the quadrangle on the following films:

Aberdeen-Flintstone FHL film 1433784
Gunpowder-Myersville FHL film 1433785
Paw Paw-Urbana FHL film 1433786

Film numbers for additional and more recent topographical maps are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under UNITED STATES - MAPS.

To see changes in county boundaries, use:

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more maps under:

MARYLAND - MAPS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - MAPS

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 records. Important sources unique to Maryland are listed in the following sections.

Colonial Wars (1632-1775)

Maryland Muster Rolls, Fort Cumberland, 1757-58. Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949. The original papers are at the Maryland Historical Society. (FHL film 013158; computer number 178353.) The Maryland State Archives has a card index to muster and pay rolls for the colonial wars from 1732 to 1772.


Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

A man born between 1730 and 1765 who lived in Maryland is probably listed in some form of military record. If he supported the Revolution, he may be mentioned in the records as a rebel, patriot, or Whig. Those who opposed the Revolution were Loyalists or Tories. For Revolutionary War patriot records, see:

White, Virgil D. Genealogical Abstracts of the Revolutionary War Pension Files, 4 vols. Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1990. (FHL book 973 M28g; computer number 534698.) The abstracts may contain name, unit, service and application dates and places, age, birth date, marriage date, residences, and names of relatives. These abstracts are mainly from the following collection of records:


Other patriot records include:

United States. Veterans Administration. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land-Application Files. National Archives Microfilm Publications, (FHL films 970001-2670; computer number 178932.) This collection contains 80,000 complete pension files organized alphabetically by surname.
White, Virgil D. *Index to Revolutionary War Service Records*. 4 vols. Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1995. (FHL book 973 M22wv; computer number 755463.) This source shows the name, rank, and unit of over 390,000 patriots. The index is a transcript of:


The service records and pension files for Revolutionary War patriots are available at the Family History Library. You can also use NATF Form 80 to obtain copies of some records from the National Archives for a fee.

*Muster Rolls*. Muster and pay rolls and other records of Maryland continental and state troops, have been published in:

*Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution: 1775-1783. Archives of Maryland*, Vol. 18. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1900. (FHL book 975.2 B4m vol. 18; film 908302 item 1; computer number 19013.) This book may include officers, regiments, rank, service dates, or residence.

*Pension and Land Records*. Abstracts from pension and bounty land applications are in:


McGee, Mrs. Carl W., comp. *Maryland Revolutionary War Pensioners, War of 1812 and Indian Wars*. Washington, D.C.: C.W. McGhee, 1952. (FHL book 975.2 M24m; film 496676 item 6; computer number 258046.) May include rank, date of pension, age, residence, or emigration to another state.

See the “Land and Property” section of this outline for records of land paid to revolutionary soldiers.

*History*. To learn more about the Maryland Continental Line, see:

Kilbourne, John Dwight. *A Short History of the Maryland Line in the Continental Army*. Baltimore: The Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, 1992. (FHL 975.2 M2k; computer number 404923.) This book describes the seven regiments formed in Maryland, as well as an eighth regiment sometimes called the “German Battalion.”

*Indexes*. The Maryland State Archives has several card indexes related to service in the militia. Names of men found in surviving militia records are listed in:


*Loyalists*. In the fall of 1777, a regiment of Loyalists was raised in Maryland. To learn more about these men, see:

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

*Service Records.* These records have not been microfilmed, so you must order photocopies from the National Archives. The Family History Library does have a microfilm copy of the index to these records.

A roster of soldiers and sailors with their rank and unit, compiled by Louis Henry Dielman, is in:


Published abstracts of muster, pay, and receipt rolls of soldiers who served in the militia are in:


A list of American prisoners kept at Dartmoor Prison in England is found in:

Huntsberry, Thomas V. and Joanne M. *Dartmoor Prison*. Baltimore: J. Mart, 1984. (FHL book 975.2 M2h vol. 3; computer number 313610.) 6,554 Americans were kept at this prison. Approximately 581 died while prisoners.

*Pension Records.* These records have not been microfilmed, so you must order photocopies from the National Archives. The Family History Library does have a microfilm copy of the index to these records (on 102 FHL films beginning with 840431; computer number 113898).

The library also has the following index to pension records:


**Mexican War (1846-1848)**

A list of Maryland volunteers is found in:

**Civil War (1861-1865)**

Maryland was officially a Union state, but some men—particularly from southern Maryland—did serve in the Confederate Army.

For service records of Union soldiers, see:

*Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Maryland.* (On 13 FHL films beginning with 881522; computer number 278722.)

*Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Maryland.* (On 238 FHL films beginning with 1477976; computer number 426411.)

For service records of Confederate soldiers, see:

*Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Maryland.* (On 22 FHL films beginning with 1292663; computer number 110847.) The index is on FHL films 821887-8.

**Pension Records.** The Family History Library has an index to Civil War pension records (FHL films 540757-541300; computer number 245945). You must order photocopies of Union pension applications from the [National Archives](https://www.archives.gov/). The state of Maryland did not offer pensions to those who served in the Confederacy.

**Rosters.** Published rosters of Confederate and Union soldiers are in:


*Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the Confederate States: To January 1, 1863.* (FHL 975 M3r; film 1035530 item 8; computer number 175109.)
History. The Family History Library has some Maryland regimental histories. An example is:

To learn more about Maryland Confederate forces, see:

Spanish-American War (1898)


World War I (1917-1918)

World War I draft registration cards for men ages 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 Maryland, 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 more. Finding an ancestor's street address in a city directory will help you determine the board number if he lived in a large city. A map of Baltimore has been prepared which shows the draft board registration districts. The cities listed in the map are in alphabetical order by name of the city. For a copy of this map, see:


Published lists of servicemen include:


**World War II (1941-1945)**


The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists military records under:

MARYLAND - MILITARY RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - MILITARY RECORDS

**MINORITIES**

**African-Americans**

Post Civil War (1870-Present)

After the Civil War, African-Americans appear in the other types of records described in this outline. Use those records first. In addition, there may be other records in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under MINORITIES. In the microfiche version of the catalog, look in the Subject Search under AFRICAN-AMERICAN and AFRO-AMERICAN. The sources listed below may also help you find records of African-American ancestors.

*Marriage Records.* Some of the African-American marriage records from about 1864 to 1875 are listed as cohabitation certificates or acknowledgments of cohabitation. They were sometimes filed with other marriage records. They were sometimes kept separately. Look for these records in the Locality Search of the catalog under VITAL RECORDS, PUBLIC RECORDS, or SLAVERY AND BONDAGE.

*Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.* To help former slaves manage their money, several men created the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. This financial institution functioned between 1865 and 1874. Within each city the records are organized by account number.

Washington, D.C. records on films 928574-75; computer number 136687.) These records may provide the name of the former master, the name of the plantation, birth date, birthplace, occupation, address or city where the person was living, and the names of parents, children, spouses, and siblings. If the depositor served with the U.S. colored troops, the company he served with may also be listed.

**Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.** This agency of the federal government was created March 3, 1865, to help former slaves in the transition from slave life to freedom. It functioned until the end of 1871. These records may provide names, relationships, places where the person lived, occupations, and other information. The Bureau has two types of records: *commissioner records* and *field office records*. The field office records are the most useful, but they have never been microfilmed. You must go to the National Archives to use them. The Family History Library has many commissioner records. However, these records are difficult to use.

For a good explanation of these records, see pages 68-91 of:


The Subject Search of the microfiche version of the Family History Library Catalog lists some Bureau records under FREEDMEN. In the Locality Search, look for Bureau records under:

MARYLAND - MINORITIES
MARYLAND - PUBLIC RECORDS
MARYLAND - VITAL RECORDS

Bureau records may also be listed under MINORITIES, PUBLIC RECORDS, and VITAL RECORDS in the Locality Search for a specific county or town in Maryland. Some Bureau records for Maryland are found under the District of Columbia.

**Pre-Civil War**

*Records of “Free People of Color”*. Ten percent of all the African-Americans living in the South were free. To research records of free African-Americans during this period, use the other record types described in this outline. Also look for additional sources that name “free people of color.”

*Records of Slaves*. The first step in researching slave records is to find the slave owner and his family. *Historical research shows that 85% of the former slaves did not take their former master’s surname.* This means you probably will not find the slave owner from your ancestor's surname. Other difficulties may also limit the success of finding the name of the slave owner.

To do research, follow the lives of the slave owner’s family as a guide to places and events that affected the slave. Because a slave was not regarded as a person but as
property of the slave owner, look for slaves in records that list property. The slaves are listed under the name of the slave owner. The slave owner's tax records may name each slave and give his or her monetary value. The slave owner's church records may list the names of his slaves. The slave owner's will and estate records may indicate how his property and slaves were distributed at his death. Some slave owners freed their slaves in their will. Also check to see if the slave owner ever freed his slaves by manumission or gave them a certificate of freedom.

Many state and local laws governed slaves and slavery. Check city, county, and state court indexes because court records mention slaves by name. For a better understanding of Maryland slavery laws, see:


**Plantation Records.** Use the sources described above before trying to use plantation records. While plantation records are a valuable source for slave research, there are many roadblocks to a successful search. Many slaves never lived on a plantation. Determining which plantation a slave lived on is often difficult or impossible. Many plantation records no longer exist. Many slave owners owned more than one plantation. Some plantation records carefully identified each slave by name, while others did not. Without a central repository for plantation records, finding the records you need can be a difficult task.

*Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War.* To make plantation records more accessible for research, University Publications of America has begun a major microfilming project. This company has been microfilming plantation records from repositories around the country. Kenneth M. Stampp has produced special guides for each series of films. These records are sometimes called the Stampp Collection. The guides provide valuable information about the records.

Records for a Maryland plantation may not be in a Maryland repository. Someone living many states away may have donated the records to a repository elsewhere. To determine if the plantation records you need are a part of this project, you must carefully study the guide for each series of films. To find these guides, look in the Author/Title Search of the microfiche version of the catalog under Stampp, Kenneth M. Currently, the Family History Library has series “A” through “L.” Series “I” is a special set of slave records of Ante-Bellum Southern Industries. These records include slaves who were owned by major companies instead of a slave owner. To find the guide for the plantation records available at the Maryland Historical Society, see:

NATIVE RACES
A useful history of the Native American tribes of Maryland to 1700 is found in:
Semmes, Raphael T. Captains and Mariners of Early Maryland. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press, 1937. (FHL book 975.2 H2sr; fiche 6049133; computer number 167219.) The book has an extensive bibliography, an index to the names of persons, and a separate index to names of Indians.

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Colonial

Few naturalizations were required in the colonial period since most immigrants came from the British Isles. The legislature and the Governor and Council naturalized some foreigners, but most persons were naturalized in the later colonial period under a 1740 Act of Parliament.

The Maryland State Archives has several indexes to colonial naturalizations found in Provincial and General Court, General Assembly, and Governor and Council records of 1634 to 1776. Naturalizations of colonial German immigrants, including lists previously published in the Archives of Maryland (see the “Public Records” section of this outline), are in:

Wyand, Jeffrey A., and Florence L. Wyand. Colonial Maryland Naturalizations. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1975. (FHL book 975.2 W5w; computer number 261707.) This source may include religion, birth date and place, death date and place, or residence.

Post-1790

After 1790 under federal naturalization law, aliens could declare intention to become citizens and later be naturalized in any federal, county, or city court. The Family History Library does not have copies of these court records.

The Maryland State Archives has most county naturalization records, indexes to many county records from 1778 to 1906, and indexes to Baltimore city and county naturalizations from 1793 to 1933. The archives also has a card index to naturalizations in the U.S. circuit and district courts from 1797 to 1951.

You can find abstracts of naturalization records in:

The National Archives—Mid-Atlantic Region has:

- Declarations of intention, 1911 to 1957, and petitions for naturalization, 1903 to 1955, from the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland.
- Declarations of intention, 1906 to 1911, for the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.
- Indexes to naturalization petitions to the U.S. Circuit and District Courts for the District of Maryland, 1797 to 1951. These are also on film at the Family History Library (FHL films beginning with 1380472; computer number 58489).
- Circuit court declarations of aliens and registry of aliens, 1816 to 1828.

The Family History Library also has microfilms of:

- U.S. District Court intentions and petitions, 1792 to 1931 (on 67 FHL films beginning with 1738367; computer number 564167).
- U.S. Circuit Court intentions, 1906 to 1911 (FHL film 1738366; computer number 619613).
- U.S. Circuit Court petitions, 1790 to 1911 (FHL films 940136-142; computer number 58487).

Additional naturalization records are at the National Archives—General Branch (see the “Court Records” section of this outline).

For naturalization records after September 1906, you can also contact the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

**NEWSPAPERS**

The first newspaper published in Maryland, the *Maryland Gazette*, began publication at Annapolis in 1727. The best collections of Maryland newspapers are at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Maryland State Archives.

Two helpful guides for finding Maryland newspapers are:


The following sources are major indexes to marriage notices and obituaries in Maryland newspapers:

Barnes, Robert W. *Gleanings from Maryland Newspapers*. 4 vols. Lutherville, Md.: Bettie Carothers, 1975-76. (FHL book 975.2 V2ba v. 2; film 928166 item 7; computer number 263510.) This work covers 1727 to 1795.


Green, Karen Mauer. *The Maryland Gazette, 1727-1761: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts*. Galveston, Tex.: Frontier, 1989. (FHL book 975.2 D2g; computer number 560309.)

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more newspaper-related sources under:

MARYLAND - NEWSPAPERS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] – NEWSPAPERS

PERIODICALS

Many family history periodicals publish local records of genealogical value. These may include genealogies; information about local records and archives; queries; census indexes; and transcripts of family Bibles, church records, court records, cemetery records, land records, obituaries, and wills.

The following sources are the major genealogical periodicals for Maryland:

*The Maryland and Delaware Genealogist*. 1959-1990. Published by Raymond B. Clark, Jr., P.O. Box 352, St. Michaels, MD 21663. (FHL book 975 B2m; computer number 167721.)

*Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*. 1961-. Published by the Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, MD 21201. (FHL book 975.2 B2mb; computer number 224120.)

*Maryland Historical and Genealogical Bulletin*. 1930-50. Published by Roland F. Hayes, Jr., ed. (FHL book 975.2 B2ha; vol. 10 is on film 547581 item 2; vols. 12-20 on fiche 6017749; computer number 167350.)

*Maryland Historical Magazine*. 1906-. Published by the Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, MD 21201. (FHL book 975.2 H25m; vols. 1-68 on 21 FHL films beginning with 547210; computer number 225566.) The Maryland State Archives has a comprehensive card index to names and subjects in this magazine for 1906 to 1960. Recent issues emphasize history and have less genealogical information.

*Maryland Magazine of Genealogy*. 1978-. Published by the Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, MD 21201. (FHL book 975.2 D25ma.; computer number 29794.)
Indexes. Many of the periodicals listed above have annual indexes in the final issue for the year. For nationwide indexes to some family history periodicals, see:

PERiodical Source Index (PERSI). Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1987-. (FHL book 973 D25per; fiche 6016863 [set of 40][1847-1985]; fiche 6016864 [set of 15][1986-1990]; computer number 658308.) Indexes thousands of family history periodicals. Annual indexes have been published yearly since 1986. For further details see the PERiodical Source Index Resource Guide (34119).

Also see the “Periodicals” section of the United States Research Outline (30972).

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more family history periodicals under:

MARYLAND - PERIODICALS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - PERIODICALS
MARYLAND - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS
MARYLAND - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS

PROBATE RECORDS

Estates were probated by the Secretary of the Province until 1671 and by the Prerogative Court from 1671 to 1776. Beginning in the 1690s, probates could also have been handled by county courts. Since 1777, probate records have been kept by each county's orphans court and register of wills. The counties also have copies of the pre-1777 records of the Prerogative Court.

The Maryland State Archives and each county register of wills have probate records that begin as early as 1634. The archives has microfilm copies of the county records to the present. These can be borrowed through interlibrary loan (see Papenfuse's inventory in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline). The Archives also has a card index of probate records from 1634 to 1854.

The Family History Library has records for 20 of the 23 counties, including wills and inventories for approximately 1777 to 1850. The library also has microfilm copies of Prerogative Court records, including:

- Will books, 1635 to 1777 (FHL films 12841-58; computer number 167579).
- Testamentary proceedings, 1657 to 1777 (FHL films 12930-40; computer number 169014).
- Accounts of estates, 1718 to 1777 (FHL films 12899-917; computer number 168655).
- Inventories and accounts of estates, 1674 to 1718 (FHL films 12918-928; computer number 169006).
- Inventories of estates, 1718 to 1777 (FHL films 12862-897; computer number 168301).
- Balance books of estates after payment to heirs, 1751 to 1776 (FHL film 12861; computer number 167899).

The following can help you locate colonial wills:


*Index to Inventories of Estates, 1718-1777*. Annapolis, Md.: Hall of Records Commission, 1947. (FHL Film 012898; computer number 168312.)

Magruder, James M., Jr. *Index of Maryland Colonial Wills, 1635-1777*. 1933. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing , 1967. (FHL book 975.2 P2m 1967; computer number 122177.) This is a name index of early wills. The 1933 edition is on microfilm (FHL film 1425640; computer number 257999). This indexes the Maryland colonial wills that are contained in the Prerogative Court records (see listing above).


Before 1777 all probate records were filed with the Prerogative Court. Four types of probate records that are abstracted for this time period are:

Skinner, Vernon L., Jr. *Abstracts of the Balance Books of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1751-1777*. 4 vols., Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications. 1995. (FHL book 975.2 P28m; computer number 757244.) These books show the distribution of an estate to heirs after payments had been made. These books only existed for 1751 through 1777.


Additional probate records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MARYLAND - PROBATE RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - PROBATE RECORDS

PUBLIC RECORDS

Many original documents for the colonial and early national periods are found in the following two series.

Archives of Maryland

The published series is:

Archives of Maryland. 72 vols. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society. 1883-1972. (FHL book 975.2 B4m; films beginning with 924322; computer number 162664.) These indexed volumes contain transcripts of original records from the colonial period through the Revolutionary War. The records include the:

- Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1637 to 1683 (vols. 4, 10, 41, 49, 57, 65-70).
- Journals and Correspondence of the Council of Safety, 1775 to 1777 (vols. 11, 12, 16).
- Journals and Correspondence of the State Council, 1777 to 1793 (vols. 16, 21, 43, 45, 47, 48, 71, 72).
- Muster rolls of Maryland troops in the Revolutionary War (vol. 18)
- Court of Chancery, 1669 to 1679 (vol. 51).
- County court of Charles County, 1658 to 1666 and Manor Court of St. Clements Manor, 1659 to 1672 (vol. 53).
- Count Courts of Kent County, 1648 to 1676; Talbot County, 1662 to 1674; and Somerset County, 1665 to 1668 (vol. 54).
- County court of Charles County, 1666 to 1674 (vol. 60).

Maryland State Papers

The manuscript series is located at the Maryland State Archives and on microfilm at the Family History Library. These papers contain original documents beginning in the colonial period, but most of the items are from the Revolutionary War. These include petitions, letters, resolutions, muster rolls, and military returns.
The records include the “Rainbow Series,” consisting of the Red Books, Brown Books, Blue Books, and Black Books. Microfilm numbers and further descriptions are found in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under MARYLAND - PUBLIC RECORDS, where you will find the following:

- **Black Books** (Proprietary and Royal Government Papers, ca. 1636-1785). 11 vols. (FHL films beginning with film 012969; computer number 170458.) This work contains messages, petitions, addresses, accounts, court proceedings, and other legal documents. The Black Books are described and partially indexed in *Calendar of Maryland State Papers*. Annapolis, MD.: Hall of Records Commission (FHL book 975.2 B4ma no. 1).

- **Blue Books** (papers relating to stock in the Bank of England, 1733-1810). 5 vols. (FHL films 012996-7; computer number 171719.) These volumes detail paper money investment schemes and law suits against Maryland. The Blue Books are described and partially indexed in *Calendar of Maryland State Papers*. Annapolis, MD.: Hall of Records Commission (FHL book 975.2 B4ma no. 5).

- **Brown Books** (military and civilian communications, 1775-1803). 9 vols. (FHL films 012993-5; computer number 171732.) These books contain Revolutionary War correspondence, including lists of rebels, payments, seizures, arrests, and military engagements. The Brown Books are described and partially indexed in *Calendar of Maryland State Papers*. Annapolis, MD.: Hall of Records Commission (FHL book 975.2 B4ma no. 6).

- **Red Books** (military records, ca. 1748-1827). 33 vols. (FHL films 012976-992; computer number 171693.) These books contain Revolutionary government and committee acts, proclamations, correspondence, minutes including rosters, prisoners, and passports. The Red Books are described and partially indexed in *Calendar of Maryland State Papers*. Annapolis, MD.: Hall of Records Commission (FHL book 975.2 B4ma no. 7, 8, and 10).

An inventory and name index to the “Rainbow Series” Revolutionary War papers (except the Black Books, volumes 1 to 5 and 11) and to other records is:


**SOCIETIES**

Many counties have local historical and genealogical societies. You can find local society addresses by using directories cited in the “Societies” section of the *United States Research Outline* (30972).

To identify genealogical and historical societies that have records and services to help you with your research, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.

**TAXATION**
The Family History Library has very few tax lists for Maryland.

Tax records in Maryland can be very helpful for locating families prior to the censuses and for bridging gaps in vital, land, and probate records. Before the Revolutionary War, the rent rolls or quitrents (land use taxes) are the best records of this nature. Lists for some counties for the years 1658 to 1659, 1700 to 1724, and 1753 to 1762 are found in the Calvert Papers at the Maryland Historical Society and on microfilm at the Family History Library (see the “Genealogy” section of this outline). The land office rent rolls and debt books at the Maryland State Archives are described in the “Land and Property” section of this outline.

A published transcription of rent rolls from two counties is:

**Maryland Rent Rolls: Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, 1700-1707, 1705-1724.** Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1976. (FHL book 975.2 R2m; computer number 262574.) This work shows residence and sometimes contains clues about marriages and places of origin. It is indexed.

In 1783 a tax was assessed to pay for the Revolutionary War. The tax lists are at the Maryland Historical Society and Maryland State Archives (which has a name index). They give the name of each householder, the number of dependents, and helpful information about taxable property. The lists for Calvert, Cecil, Harford, and Talbot counties have been published. They are at the Family History Library in:

Carothers, Bettie Stirling. **1783 Tax Lists of Maryland.** Lutherville, Md.: Bettie Carothers, 1977. (FHL book 975.2 R4c; computer number 345685.)

Baltimore City tax records for 1798 to 1896 are on microfilm at the Baltimore City Archives.

Copies of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax are at the Family History Library (on 13 FHL films beginning with 499893; computer number 391703), Maryland State Archives, and Maryland Historical Society. Later tax lists are at the Maryland State Archives or in the local county offices. These include the years 1790 to 1805.

The Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists more tax-related records under:

MARYLAND - TAXATION
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - TAXATION

**VITAL RECORDS**

**Records of Births and Deaths Before Statewide Registration**
A few counties recorded births and deaths before 1720 in the county land records. The information has been indexed and is available at the Maryland State Archives. The Family History Library has film copies of the county land records.

From 1865 to 1899 some county clerks and the Secretary of the Senate maintained birth and death records. These records are incomplete, and the exact dates of the records vary from county to county. These records are available at the Maryland State Archives. You can see one of two sources for lists of birth and death records kept during these years:


An important source of death information taken from court books from 1718 to 1777 is:

Bell, Annie Walker Burns. *Maryland Record of Deaths*. Annapolis, Md.: A. Bell, 1936. (FHL film 924445 item 2; computer number 263467.)

**Statewide Registration of Births and Deaths**

The counties started recording births and deaths in 1898. Baltimore City began recording births and deaths in 1875. These records and accompanying indexes are at the Division of Vital Records (see address below).

Birth records within the last 100 years may be obtained only by the individual named on the certificate or a parent, legal guardian, or authorized representative. Authorized representatives must submit a court order or a notarized statement signed by either parent or the person named on the certificate. If you write to an archive, a staff member may extract any pertinent genealogical information and send you an unofficial transcript of a restricted record.

Records of deaths within the last 20 years are restricted to surviving relatives or authorized representatives.

The Maryland State Archives has microfilm copies of the records and most of the indexes. For genealogical purposes, you can obtain the information in the restricted records from the Archives. The Family History Library does not have copies of these records.

Official (certified) copies of all birth and death records since 1968 (since 1875 for Baltimore City) can be requested by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope and a fee of $4.00 to:
Division of Vital Records
4201 Patterson Ave.
P.O. Box 13146
Baltimore, MD 21203-3146
Telephone: 800-832-3277 or 410-764-3038
Fax: 410-358-7381

For a fee the Maryland State Archives will provide:

- Copies of death records through 1978 (through 1942 for Baltimore City). The archives will certify county death records if requested.
- Extracts (unofficial transcripts) of restricted birth and death records for genealogical purposes. The archives does not have county birth records for 1898 to 1913, but the card index to births gives the birth date of the child and his race, sex, and names of parents.
- Copies of restricted death records for surviving relatives of the deceased.
- Copies of restricted birth records if you provide evidence that the person named in the birth record is dead.

When writing to the Maryland State Archives, you will need to provide the exact date of birth or death to request copies of birth and death records since 1951 (since 1942 for Baltimore City records).

The current fees for this service 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. You can also contact the Vital Records Section (address given above) for current information.

**Marriage Records**

Beginning in 1640 the Maryland General Assembly required the clergy to post marriage banns and keep registers of marriages. Since 1777, county clerks have been required to issue marriage licenses and, since 1865, to keep ministers' returns.

For copies of marriage records from 1777 through 1950, write to the Maryland State Archives. There are no restrictions on who may obtain copies of the records. The Maryland State Archives has the following indexes, which are open to the public and which they will search.

- Card indexes of marriages from 1650 to 1695 and from 1777 to 1886.
- A series of card indexes to Baltimore City marriage records for 1777 to 1851.
- A statewide soundex index to the records of 1914 to 1930. (There is no statewide index of marriage records from 1930 to 1950.)
The Family History Library has microfilm copies from the Maryland State Archives of the early marriage records to the 1850s but does not have microfilm copies of the indexes.

You can also write to the county clerk or the Baltimore City clerk for marriage records. The records from 1777 to the present are open to the public without restrictions. However, these offices do not have the statewide indexes that are available at the Maryland State Archives. They often have only microfilm copies of the early records. Or you can contact the Division of Vital Records for marriage records after 1950.

Examples of some available published sources of Maryland marriage records are:


**Bell, Annie Walker Burns.** *Maryland Marriage Records*. 23 vols. N.p., 1938-9. (FHL book 975.2 V25b; films 873768-75; fiche 6046950; computer number 264029.) These volumes give marriage information found in pre-1800 wills, deeds, and court records. *Marriage Records: Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina*. Orem, Utah: Automated Archives, 1994. (FHL compact disc no. 9 pt. 4; computer number 683379; does not circulate to Family History Centers.) This source indexes marriage records from 1624 to 1919 and lists spouse and marriage date and place.

**Marriage Index: Maryland, 1655-1850** [Novato, Cal.]: Brøderbund Software, 1996. (FHL compact disc no. 9 pt. 244; computer number 784065.) Does not circulate to Family History Centers. Index to about 250,000 original marriage records. Shows spouse and marriage date and place. This index is included in:

**Family Tree Maker: Version 4.0** [Novato, Cal.]: Brøderbund Software, 1997. (FHL compact disc no. 9 index 1997 parts 1 and 2; computer number 775509; does not circulate to Family History Centers.) This is a master index to selected Maryland marriage and census records, among many others.

**Divorce Records**

The Maryland legislature had jurisdiction over divorce proceedings until an 1829 law gave some divorce authority to the chancery court and the county courts. Early divorce records have been published in:

**Meyer, Mary K.** *Divorces and Names Changed in Maryland: By Act of the Legislature, 1634-1867*. Mt. Airy, Md.: Pipe Creek Publications, Inc. 1991. (FHL book 975.2 V28m; computer number 674027.)
Since 1853, divorce records have been kept by the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the divorce was granted. Baltimore records are kept by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City. Many records from Baltimore City and metropolitan counties have been transferred to the Maryland State Archives.

Since 1950, divorce records have been sent to the Division of Vital Records.

To find birth, marriage, death, and divorce records in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog, search:

MARYLAND - VITAL RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - VITAL RECORDS
MARYLAND, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - VITAL RECORDS

FOR FURTHER READING

These handbooks will give you more detailed information about research and records for Maryland:


McCay, Betty L. *Sources for Genealogical Searching in Maryland*. Indianapolis: B.L. McCay, 1972. (FHL book 975.2 A1 No. 4; film 924043 item 9; computer number 203523.)

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, UT 84150
USA

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

Maryland 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 Maryland affected political jurisdictions, record keeping, and family movements.

1632 A charter was granted to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Maryland remained a proprietary colony until 1776, except for the years 1691 to 1715 when the colony reverted to the crown.

1634 The ships *Ark* and *Dove* brought about 200 Catholic and Protestant English settlers to the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, where St. Mary's was established.

1668 A site called "Coles Harbor" was granted to Thomas Cole. In 1729 the city of Baltimore was founded there. It soon became a major port and commercial center.

1763-1767 The Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was established by the Mason-Dixon Line.

1776 Maryland adopted a Declaration of Rights and a state constitution.

1788 Maryland officially became a state in the Union by ratifying the Constitution.

1791 Maryland ceded sixty square miles for the District of Columbia.

1802 The property qualification for voting in local elections was removed.

1812-1815 The War of 1812 involved many Maryland residents, and some battles were fought in Maryland.

1818 The National Road was completed from Cumberland to Wheeling.

1851 Baltimore City became an independent city and started keeping court, land, and probate records separately from the county.

1861-1865 Maryland soldiers fought on both sides during the Civil War.

1864 Slaves in Maryland were emancipated.

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.

The Place Search of the Family History Library Catalog lists histories under:

MARYLAND - HISTORY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY] - HISTORY
MARYLAND, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - HISTORY

Historical Sources

You may find state or local histories in the Family History Library Catalog under Maryland 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 Maryland available through Family History Centers or the Family History Library, click on Family History Library Catalog in the window to 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:


**State History**

Sources for studying the history of Maryland include:


**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.
Maryland 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

1600–1930  Index of the Maryland Genealogical Records Committee Reports (GRC) NSDAR Library, (FHL book 975.2 D220.) Indexes 14,000 volumes.

1634–1920 Andrusko, Samuel M. *Maryland Biographical Sketch Index.* (FHL book 975.2 D3a.) Indexes thousands of biographical sketches.

1634–1920 *Maryland Genealogies: A Consolidation of Articles from the Maryland Historical Magazine.* (FHL book 975.2 D2m.)


1634–late1700s Jourdan, Elise Greenup. *Early Families of Southern Maryland.* (FHL book 975.2 D2j, vols. 1–5.)

1634–1940 Passano, Eleanor Phillips. *An Index to the Source Records of Maryland: Genealogical, Biographical, Historical.* (FHL book 975.2 D22p.) Published in 1940.

1634–1680 Skordas, Gust. *Early Settlers of Maryland: An Index to names of Immigrants Compiled From Records of Land Patents, 1633–1680, in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.* (FHL book 975.2 W2s.) Helps you learn the date when families arrived.


1634–1657 Colket, Meredith B. *Founders of Early American Families: Emigrants from Europe, 1607–1657.* (FHL book 973 W2cm.)

1634–1908 *Index to American Genealogies: And to Genealogical Material Contained in All Works, Such as Town Histories, County Histories, Local Histories, Historical Society Publications, Biographies, Historical Periodicals, and Kindred Works.* (FHL book 973 D22m; film 485946 item 3; fiche 6051301.) Known as Munsell's index.


1634–1940 *American Genealogical-Biographical Index to American Genealogical, Biographical and Local History Materials.* (FHL book 973 D22ag; 32 films beginning with film 1698167 item 1.)


1634–1950 *Wilkins File.* (Not at FHL.) At Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, MD 21201.

1634–1995 Maryland Researchers Organization, P. O. Box 1551, Westminster, MD 21157. (Not at FHL.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1634–1940</td>
<td><em>Manuscript Genealogies.</em> (FHL films 13171–175.) Also at Maryland Historical Society. Alphabetical. Filmed in 1949. Write to that society to ask if they now have additional family manuscripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1994</td>
<td><em>Maryland Historical Magazine Index.</em> (Not at FHL.) At Maryland Historical Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1777</td>
<td>Magruder, James Mosby. <em>Index of Maryland Colonial Wills, 1635–1777: At Land Office (now, Hall of Records) Annapolis, Maryland.</em> (FHL book 975.2 P2m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1777</td>
<td><em>Index to Inventories of Estates, 1718–1777.</em> (FHL film 12898.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1761</td>
<td>Green, Karen Mauer. <em>The Maryland Gazette, 1727–1761: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts.</em> (FHL book 975.2 D2g.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1777</td>
<td>Bell, Annie W. B. <em>Maryland Records of Deaths, 1718–1777.</em> (FHL film 924,445 item 2.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1634–1839</td>
<td>Barnes, Robert. <em>Marriages and Deaths from the Maryland Gazette, 1727–1839.</em> (FHL book 975.2 V2b.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1790</td>
<td>Barnes, Robert William. <em>Gleanings from Maryland Newspapers, 1727–1790.</em> (FHL book 975.2 V2ba; film 928166, item 7 has vol. 2.) Marriages, deaths, and local news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634–1900</td>
<td><em>Norris Harris Church Register File.</em> (Not at FHL.) At the Maryland Historical Society. An index to many church registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680–1700</td>
<td>Kirkham, E. Kay. <em>An Index to Some of the Family Records of the Southern States: 35,000 Microfilm References From the NSDAR Files and Elsewhere.</em> (FHL book 973 D22kk; fiche 6089183.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680–1700</td>
<td>Daughters of the American Revolution. <em>Genealogical Collection.</em> (30 FHL films beginning with 859284.) A surname index is found in the source listed above. Indexes are found in most volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690–1776</td>
<td>Carothers, Bettie Stirling. <em>1776 Census of Maryland.</em> (FHL book 975.2 X2p 1776; film 928227 item 2.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690–1776</td>
<td>Carothers, Bettie Stirling. <em>1778 Census of Maryland.</em> (FHL book 975.2 X2p 1778; film 908123 item 3.) Taken to determine those who would sign the Oath of Fidelity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
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<td>1700–1868</td>
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<td>1700–1783</td>
<td>Newman, Harry Wright</td>
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<td>1700–1783</td>
<td>Steuart, Rieman</td>
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<td>1700–1840</td>
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<td>1700–1840s</td>
<td>McGhee, Mrs. Carl W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700–1783</td>
<td>Clements, S. Eugene and F. Edward Wright</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700–1896</td>
<td>Brumbaugh, Gaius Marcus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700–1977</td>
<td>Holdcraft, Jacob Mehrling.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1740–1920 Census indexes, 1790–1860, 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.


1740–1815 Wright, F. Edward. Maryland Militia War, of 1812. (FHL book 975.2 M2w, vols. 1–7.) Each volume has information about soldiers in one or two counties.


1756–1938 WPA-HRS Index. (not at the FHL.) At Baltimore City Archives, telephone 410-396-4861. Indexes many court and burial records.


1800–1865 Hartzler, Daniel D. Marylanders in the Confederacy. (FHL book 975.2 M28h.)

1800–1865 United States. Adjutant General's Office. Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Maryland. (FHL films 821887088.) The compiled records are also on film.


1800–1865 Wilmer, L. Allison. History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861–65. (FHL book 975.2 M2wi; vols. 1–3; film 1466002.) One of the volumes is an index. For Union soldiers.

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.


1800–1915 Arps, Walter E. Maryland Mortalities, 1876–1915, from the Baltimore Sun Almanac. (FHL book 975.26 V2a; fiche 6050026.) Contains information from death notices.

1878–1918 United States. Selective Service System. Maryland, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918. (On 57 FHL films beginning with 1654024.) 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) that include 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 the 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.
Maryland Maps Bibliography


Summary: Shows the townships in a particular county for each state except Hawaii and Alaska. Maps start after 1930.


Summary: The previous map was copied from page 331 of this book. On the next page is a listing of the counties, the date the county was formed and parent county, date of first recorded deeds, and Orphans’ Court records. The section on Maryland also includes a brief history and genealogical research information.

Mic/Gen Ref – G 1201.E6225 J33x 1970z Vol. 1

Summary: List of Counties for each state.
Evaluation of Maryland maps: Maps are of the revolutionary period, 1804, 1823, 1838, 1860 and 1960, pp. 66-72.


Summary: Shows changes in boundaries in United States from Colonial days up to 1909. Civil war maps and information.
Evaluation of Maryland maps: State historical information, p. 17; 1790-1900 map, p. 77; 1823 map, p. 98; 1909 map, p. 219.


Summary: Maryland maps and information on pages 139 - 145. Includes maps comparing Maryland to other states, cultural features, population density, agriculture, economic facts, etc. Also includes a brief state history.

**Summary:** History of Federal Censuses, records, and completeness. U.S. Maps from 1790 – 1920 showing U.S. boundary changes. Maps of each state for each census year beginning when the state was created up through 1920. **Evaluation of Maryland maps:** pp. 152 - 159.

**Map Collection on the 2nd floor of the old section of HBLL library.** Two map drawers for the state of Maryland.

**G3840 – G3844.** State maps from 1800s to 2000. Many of the maps show county boundaries and county seats, railroad lines, private land grants, population, etc. Some maps include information about what was happening that year.

To find more maps, search the HBLL Online Catalog.
Introduction

Federal censuses are taken every 10 years. Maryland residents are included in censuses from 1790 through 1920.

- The 1790 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 each 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 who 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 Maryland with the census years. This will determine which censuses you will search.
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:

- 1790
- 1800
- 1810
- 1820
- 1830
- 1840
- 1850
- 1860
- 1870
- 1880
- 1890
- 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? (Birthplaces are shown in censuses for 1850 to 1920.)
- Where were they living—town or township, county, and state?
- Where were their parents born? (Birthplaces are shown in censuses for 1880 to 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 Maryland to a different county or town.
- Movement of the family out of Maryland if the family no longer appears in the census for Maryland.

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 age and estimated birth date 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. In 1885 the federal government also helped 5 states or territories (Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Dakota Territory) conduct special censuses.

Most of the 1890 census was destroyed by fire. However, portions of a special schedule taken in 1890, of Union Civil War veterans and their widows, have survived. The surviving 1890 veterans' schedules cover Washington D.C., half of Kentucky, and all of Louisiana through Wyoming (states are in alphabetical order from L to W). These schedules contain approximately 700,000 names.

Types of Census Schedules

The following census schedules are available for Maryland 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.
- **1890 veterans’ schedules** list Union veterans from the Civil War or their widows who were living in 1890.
- **Slave schedules** for Maryland 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 1810 (Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Somerset, and Talbot Counties only), 1820, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.

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 heir or administrator.”

You may request information for only 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, State, and Local Censuses

Colonial, state, and local governments also took censuses. Nonfederal censuses generally contain information similar to and sometimes more than federal censuses of the same period. Colonial censuses for 1776 and 1778 are available for Maryland. See the “Census” section of the Maryland Research Outline for more information about these censuses.

Maryland became a state in 1788. There are no state censuses for Maryland.

Colonial, 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:

- Maryland 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 Maryland Research Outline lists Internet addresses for several Maryland archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Maryland 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 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, 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, 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 Maryland Research Outline lists Internet and mailing addresses for several Maryland archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Maryland 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.

For more information, see Hiring a Professional Genealogist.
MARYLAND


Allegany County


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MARYLAND


Anne Arundel County


Baltimore County


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MARYLAND


Calvert County


Caroline County


Carroll County

Cecil County

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MARYLAND

Gifford, George E.  *Cecil County, Maryland, 1608-1850: As Seen by Some Visitors and Several Essays of Local History*. Rising Sun, MD: George E. Gifford Memorial Committee, Calver School, 1974.  F187.C3 G53


**Charles County**


**Dorchester County**


**Frederick County**


**Garrett County**


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MARYLAND

Harford County


Howard County


Kent County


Montgomery County


Prince George's County

Queen Anne's County


St. Mary's County

Bradburn, Clarence D. Some Important People and Events of St. Marys. <s.l., s.n.>, 1977. F187.S2 B7
Maryland

Hammett, Regina C.  *History of St. Mary's County, Maryland*.  Leonardtown, MD: St. Mary's County Bicentennial Commission, 1930.  F187 .S2 H35


**Somerset County**


**Talbot County**


**Washington County**


Bell, Herbert C.  *History of Leitersburg District, Washington County, Maryland*.  Leitersburg, MD: <s.n.>, 1898.  F187 .W3 B43


**Wicomico County**


Last updated 10/99
MARYLAND


Worcester County

Index to the record of Maryland marriages, 1777-1804.

FILM ................................................. 0013148 item 1

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER
   1. Maryland - Vital records - Indexes
      I. Maryland Historical Society
      II. Maryland marriages, 1777-1804
Other Maryland Resources

Rootsweb Maryland Resources
http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/USA/md.html

Cyndi’s List Maryland Resources
http://www.cyndislist.com/md.htm

Maryland Historical Society Guide to Genealogical Research

Maryland State Archives Reference & Research

Maryland County Formation Maps
http://www.mymarylandgenealogy.com/md_maps/md Cf.htm

Maryland Family History Centers
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHC/FHC_Results.asp?FHCCountry=United+States&FHCStateProv=MD&FHCCounty=&FHCCity=&submit=Search