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

RECORDS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

The Family History Library has many of the records listed in this outline. The major holdings include census, vital, land, probate, biographical, military, and church records.

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 usually 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. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog for:

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

  - **UNITED STATES** - MILITARY RECORDS
  - **VIRGINIA** - CENSUS
  - **VIRGINIA, FAIRFAX** - VITAL RECORDS
  - **VIRGINIA, FAIRFAX, BELMONT** - HISTORY
  - **VIRGINIA, CHESAPEAKE (INDEPENDENT CITY)** - PROBATE RECORDS

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

  - **UNITED STATES** - MILITARY RECORDS
  - **VIRGINIA** - CENSUS
  - **VIRGINIA, FAIRFAX** - VITAL RECORDS
  - **VIRGINIA, FAIRFAX, BELMONT** - HISTORY
  - **VIRGINIA, CHESAPEAKE (INDEPENDENT CITY)** - PROBATE RECORDS

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

**ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES**

The following archives and libraries have collections or services helpful to genealogical researchers:

- **Library of Virginia** (formerly Virginia State Library and Archives)

  800 East Broad Street
  Richmond, VA 23219-1905
  Telephone: 804-692-3500
  Fax: 804-692-3556

The research collections of the Library of Virginia are divided between the General Library and the Research and Information Services Division. The General Library contains printed materials, while the Research and Information Services Division consists of government records and other historical documents.

State records in the Research and Information Services Division are described in:
The Library of Virginia has also published two excellent preliminary guides to the pre-
1904 county and municipal records and also publishes annual updates:
Ray, Suzanne Smith. *A Preliminary Guide to Pre-1904 County Records in the Archives*
*Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives.* Richmond, Va.: Library and Archives,
[1988?]. (FHL 975.5 A3r; computer number 480155.)
Hart, Lyndon H. *A Preliminary Guide to Pre-1904 Municipal Records in the Archives*
*Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives.* Richmond, Va: Library and Archives,
[1988?]. (FHL 975.5 A3h; computer number 480156.)
Virginia State Library. Archives and Records Division. *Annual Reports of Archival*
*Accessions.* Richmond, Va.: Library and Archives, 1971–. (FHL book 975.5 A35v;
computer number 447185.)

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

5000 Wissahickon Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19144
Telephone: 215-597-3000
Fax: 215-597-2303

- **University of Virginia**

Alderman Library
Charlottesville, VA 22903
Telephone: 804-924-3021
Fax: 804-924-1431
A helpful guide to this library is *Virginia Genealogy, A Guide to Resources in the*
*University of Virginia Library* (Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia,
1983; FHL book 975.5 D23u; computer number 218745).

- **College of William and Mary**

Earl Gregg Swem Library
P.O. Box 220
Williamsburg, VA 23187
Telephone: 804-221-3500
Fax: 804-221-3088

- **Handley Library**

P.O. Box 58
Winchester, VA 22601
Telephone: 540-662-9041
Fax: 540-722-4769

- **Jones Memorial Library**
Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards

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

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

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

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

- USGenWeb
  http://usgenweb.org/
  A cooperative effort by many volunteers to list genealogical databases, libraries, bulletin boards, and other resources available on the Internet for each county, state, and country.

- Roots-L
  http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/roots-l/
  A useful list of sites and resources. Includes a large, regularly updated research coordination list.
  For further details about using computer networks, bulletin boards, and news groups for family history research, see the United States Research Outline (30972), 2nd ed., "Archives and Libraries" section.

FamilySearch™

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

Computers with FamilySearch™ do not have access to computer on-line services, networks, or bulletin boards. However, those services are available at many public libraries, college libraries, and private locations.

**BIBLE RECORDS**

Three large collections of original Bible records arranged in alphabetical order were microfilmed in 1947 and 1954 at the:

- **Virginia Historical Society** (FHL films 029890, 29895-97; computer number 374984). Indexed in *Virginia Historical Society (Richmond, Virginia), Index of Bible Records on File in the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, June 1987* (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1987; on 7 FHL films 1508536 and 1508561-6; computer number 534240).
- **Alderman Library of the University of Virginia** (FHL film 029890; computer number 374984).

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) have copied many Bible records from Virginia. Some of these are listed separately in the Family History Library Catalog (FHL films 849499-500; computer number 285598 and FHL films 850094-96; computer number 275656), and others are part of the collection described under “Genealogy” in this outline. They are partially indexed in:


**BIOGRAPHY**

An excellent list of early Virginians is in:

True, Ransom B., ed. *Biographical Dictionary of Early Virginia, 1607-1660*. Richmond, Va.: Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1982. (On 22 FHL fiche 6332718; computer number 408307.) Includes more than 100,000 entries with references to 30,000 people who are mentioned in wills, deeds, court orders, histories, and Virginia Company records. A supplemental *Guide* (FHL book 975.5 D3bd 1985; film 1750757 item 21; computer number 408307) contains an explanation of the dictionary and a listing of the sources with their codes.
You can also request information from the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 2300 East Grace Street, Richmond, VA 23223.

An index to biographical sketches in several hundred local histories and genealogies is:


Other important biographical sources are:

Brock, Robert Alonzo. *Virginia and Virginians.* Richmond and Toledo: H. H. Hardesty, 1888. (FHL film 897042 items 2-3; computer number 162843.) An index is on FHL fiche 6048346-47; computer number 162843. Lists five to ten prominent citizens from each county with early governors and generals.


The *Family History Library* also has:

French, S. Bassett. *Biographical Sketches [of Virginia].* Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library, 1949? (FHL films 029664-67; computer number 401294.) Contains brief handwritten sketches of persons born from the 1700s to 1800s, sometimes with birth and death dates.

### CEMETERIES

The *Family History Library* has copies of many cemetery records from Virginia. This includes the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) *Genealogical Collection* of tombstone inscriptions. This collection is described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. Additional tombstone inscriptions have been published in the magazines mentioned in the “Periodicals” section of this outline.

A list of Virginia cemeteries is in:

A county-by-county list of cemetery record transcripts available at the Family History Library is:


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

VIRGINIA - CEMETERIES
VIRGINIA, [COUNTY] - CEMETERIES
VIRGINIA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CEMETERIES
VIRGINIA, [INDEPENDENT CITY] - 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 more detailed information about the federal records.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of the U.S. federal censuses for the state of Virginia for 1810 (partial), 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870, censuses. The 1810 census is also indexed on 35 microfilms available at the National Archives and the Family History Library. A soundex (phonetic) index is available on microfilm for part of the 1880 and all of the 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses.

*Statewide indexes* are available for the 1810 (partial), 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870, censuses. The 1810 census is also indexed on 35 microfilms available at the National Archives and the Family History Library. A soundex (phonetic) index is available on microfilm for part of the 1880 and all of the 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses.

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

When indexes are not available or a name is omitted, you can still look for the name in the census. In large cities it helps to first learn the person's address by searching the city directory under the census year (see the “Directories” section of this outline). Then look for that address on the original census schedules.

The following reference tools help determine which census schedule microfilm and enumeration district to search for specific addresses:

*Census Descriptions of Geographic Subdivisions and Enumerations Districts.*
• 1830 FHL 1402857 item 1; computer number 299384
• 1840 FHL 1402857 item 2; computer number 299385
• 1850 FHL 1402858 item 1; computer number 299392
• 1860 FHL 1402858 item 2; computer number 299393
• 1870 FHL 1402859; computer number 299425
• 1880 FHL 1402862; computer number 299426
• 1900 FHL 1402858 item 1; computer number 117685
• 1910 FHL 1374012; computer number 176643
• 1920 FHL 1842720; computer number 687949


Veterans Schedules. The 1890 Union veterans schedules are available at the Family History Library on FHL films 338265-66; computer number 59376. They are also available at the National Archives. The veterans schedules for Virginia have been indexed. Dilts, Bryan Lee. 1890 Virginia Census Index of Civil War Veterans or Their Widows. Salt Lake City: Index Publishing, 1986. (FHL book 975.5 X22d 1890; computer number 419653).

Mortality Schedules. Mortality schedules (lists of deaths during the census year) for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses are available on microfilm at the Family History Library. The Library of Virginia has the original 1850, 1870, and 1880 schedules. Duke University (William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706) has the 1860 schedules. The 1850 and 1860 schedules for the area that later became West Virginia are also on microfilm at the Family History Library and the West Virginia Archives and History Library.

Slave Schedules. Slave schedules for 1850 and 1860 list the names of slave owners but do not normally list the names of the slaves. The number of slaves, the gender, and the slaves' age ranges are given. Virginia slave schedules at the Family History Library are cataloged with the census population schedules. See also the “Mortality Schedules” section of this outline.

Master Indexes. Some of the indexes mentioned above are combined into composite master indexes of several census years, states, and census types: FamilyFinder™ Index and Viewer: Version 4.0. [Novato, Calif.]: Brøderbund Software, 1997. (FHL compact disc no. 9 1997 index [does not circulate to Family History Centers]; computer number 808500.) Single, composite index to several Virginia 1607–1810 tax and residents lists, some 1735-1880 Virginia marriage records, an the 1810-1870 Virginia federal censuses. Includes the following Jackson indexes: Jackson, Ronald Vern. AIS Microfiche Indexes of U.S. Census and Other Records. Bountiful, Ut: Accelerated Indexing Systems International, 1984. (No FHL fiche number but available at many Family History Centers.) Several Virginia 1607–1810 tax and residents lists and the 1810 census index are combined together on Search 1. Separate 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850 indexes are on other searches.
Colonial Censuses

In addition to the federal censuses, lists of residents are available for some colonial years. The lists of 1624 and 1787 have been published and are available at the Family History Library. These censuses list only the heads of households. For additional information related to the 1624 census, see the Jester and Hiden book listed in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. For the 1787 tax list, see the “Taxation” section of this outline.

You may wish to look at:

*Virginia in 1740: A Reconstructed Census*, Miami Beach, Fl.: T.L.C. Genealogy, 1992. (FHL book 975.5 X22t; computer number 681362.)

CHURCH RECORDS

Before 1900, the largest religious groups in Virginia were the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches. The Family History Library has histories of the Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, United Brethren, and other groups.

The Family History Library also has many parish records of the Episcopal Church and some church records for smaller denominations, notably minutes of various Baptist conferences, Society of Friends meeting minutes, and German Reformed and Lutheran parish registers.

The Library of Virginia also has many church records. These are described in:


Many denominations have collected their records into central repositories. You can write to the following addresses to learn where their records are located, or read more about them in the following publications.

Baptist

Virginia Baptist Historical Society
Boatwright Memorial Library
P.O. Box 34
University of Richmond
Richmond, VA 23173
Telephone: 804-289-8434 (by appointment only)
Episcopal

Before the American Revolution, the state church of Virginia was the Episcopal Church. Besides keeping parish registers, the church kept many records of a civil nature in their vestry books. In many instances, parish registers containing baptism, marriage, and death records have not survived when vestry books have.

Some early parish registers are incomplete or missing. Those still existing are available at the Library of Virginia and the Family History Library. Many have been published.

The Church of England (called the Anglican and then the Protestant Episcopal Church) was the established church in Virginia from 1624 to 1786. You may need to study parish boundaries to determine which parish an ancestor attended. There are three excellent sources, which include maps, written by Charles Francis Cocke that can help you identify parish boundaries. These are listed in the Author/Title Search of the Family History Library Catalog under the author's name.

The following sources also have information on churches, officials, and members of the Church of England:


Goodwin, Edward L. *The Colonial Church in Virginia*. Milwaukee: Morehouse Pub., 1927. (FHL book 975.5 K2g; fiche 6088014; computer number 217820.) The appendix includes biographical sketches of the clergy.


Huguenot

See *The Huguenot* in the “Periodicals” section of this outline.

Methodist and Methodist Episcopal

The Library of Virginia has some Methodist church records in manuscript form and some on microfilm. See the guide by Jewell Clark mentioned previously.

Presbyterian
COURT RECORDS

1607-1650s  **Governor and council.** In the earliest period the governor and council heard all civil and criminal cases and appeals from the county courts.

1618-1902  **County courts.** These courts were originally called *monthly courts* (1618-34) and later *courts of the shire* or county courts. These courts handled minor civil and criminal cases and equity, probate, and orphan matters. The county courts' duties were assumed by the *circuit courts* in 1902.

1618-1661  **Quarter courts.** These courts first met quarterly in England and later met in September, December, March, and June in Jamestown. They handled major civil matters, capital crimes, and chancery and appellate matters. The name was changed to general court in 1661.

1661-1851  **General Court.** Appeals of county court cases could be made to the general court or the *general assembly* (an elected legislature). The general court had statewide jurisdiction over major civil cases, capital crimes, death records (until 1814), and probate matters.

1705-1850  **Hustings courts.** These courts for independent cities were separate from the county courts but had the same functions. In 1850 the hustings courts were replaced by the *corporation courts*.

1777-1802  **High court of chancery.** This court had appellate authority over chancery cases from the county courts until 1802. This court was replaced by the *superior courts of chancery* from 1802 to 1831.

1788-1808  **District courts (I).** These courts handled non-capital crimes, major civil cases, and equity cases until 1808. They were replaced by the *superior courts of law* from 1809 to 1831. The superior courts of law met in each county. The first set of district courts had 18 districts.

1802-1831  **Superior courts of chancery.** These courts met at the district level. They were combined with the superior courts
of law in 1831 to form the *circuit superior courts of law and chancery*.

**1808-1831** 
*Superior courts of law*. These courts assumed the duties of district courts and met at the county level. Superior courts of law were merged with the superior courts of chancery in 1831 to form the *circuit superior courts of law and chancery*.

**1831-1851** 
*Circuit superior courts of law and chancery*. These courts combined and replaced the duties of the superior courts of law (previously district courts) and the superior courts of chancery. In 1851 the circuit superior courts of law and chancery were replaced by the *circuit courts*.

**1850-1902** 
*Corporation courts*. These courts for independent cities were separate from the county courts but had the same functions. In 1850 the corporation courts replaced the hustings courts. In 1902 *circuit courts* assumed the duties of the corporation courts.

**1851-pres.** 
*Circuit courts*. In 1851 the circuit superior courts of law and chancery were replaced by the circuit courts. In 1870 they assumed the duties and received the records of the district courts (II). In 1902 they also assumed the duties of the county courts and corporation courts. Records of these courts are at the Library of Virginia.

**1852-1870** 
*District courts (II)*. The second set of district courts had only ten districts. Some of these had similar district names and partially overlapped old district court (I) jurisdictions. In 1870 the district courts (II) were replaced by the *circuit courts*. District court (II) records were delivered to the circuit courts.

Most of the early council and general court records have been lost or destroyed. A few surviving records have been published (see the “Public Records” section of this outline for more information).

Most of the pre-1865 county, district, and circuit court records have been transferred to the Library of Virginia. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of most of these. For example, from Fairfax County, the Library has indexes to court orders and minute books, 1749-1871, on more than 600 microfiche and has the court order books, 1749-1867, on microfilm. This includes surname and subject indexes.

Some Virginia court records have been published. An excellent example is:

An index to 214 court record abstracts of deeds, wills, order books, fee books, tithables, account books, and digests for 18 counties and cities is:


**DIRECTORIES**

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

- Richmond City (computer number 659953)

  1819-1860 FHL fiche 6044391-400
  1866-1935 FHL films 1377370-84 and 1605945-66

- Norfolk City (computer number 657855)

  1801, 1806, 1851, 1859, 1860 FHL fiche 6044285-89
  1866-1901 FHL films 1377209-15
  1902-1923 FHL films 1844188-202
  1924-1935 FHL films 1844311-17

For prominent individuals of the colonial era, the Family History Library has name directories such as:


Further directories are found in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under:

VIRGINIA, [COUNTY], [INDEPENDENT CITY] - DIRECTORIES
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The People of Virginia

The original European settlers came in the early 17th century from the midland and southern counties of England. They first settled in Virginia's tidewater (coastal plain). Although the first Blacks arrived in 1619, large numbers of Blacks were imported beginning about 1680. Small landholders moved westward to the Piedmont, where they were joined by a new wave of English and Scottish immigrants.

In the early 1700s, French Huguenots arrived, followed by German workers imported between 1714 and 1717 to work iron furnaces in the Piedmont area. During the 1730s and 1740s, a large number of settlers of Ulster Scot and German descent moved southward from Pennsylvania down the Allegheny Ridges into the Shenandoah Valley.

Beginning in the late 18th century, Virginia lost many residents as families moved westward to new states and territories. There was very little foreign immigration to Virginia after 1800.

Records

Most surviving lists of colonial Virginia immigrants have been published in various sources. Almost all names of colonial immigrants listed in published sources are indexed in P. William Filby, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, described in the *United States Research Outline* (30972) "Emigration and Immigration" section. The outline lists several other important sources for finding information about immigrants. These nationwide sources include many references to people who settled in Virginia. The *Tracing Immigrant Origins Research Outline* (34111) introduces the principles, search strategies, and additional record types you can use to identify an immigrant ancestor's original hometown.

The *Biographical Dictionary of Early Virginia, 1607-1660* lists many immigrants. See the “Biography” section of this outline.

A comprehensive list of about 140,000 immigrants to America from Britain is:

The major port in Virginia was Norfolk, but many settlers arrived at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or other ports and then migrated to Virginia.

The Family History Library and the National Archives have many of the post-1820 passenger lists and indexes for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other major ports. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under [STATE], [COUNTY], [CITY] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Family History Library and the National Archives also have incomplete passenger lists for the following ports (all listed under computer number 216254):

- Alexandria, 1820-1865 (FHL film 830231)
- East River, 1830 (FHL film 830232)
- Hampton, 1820-1821 (FHL film 830234)
- Norfolk and Portsmouth, 1820-1857 (FHL film 830236)
- Petersburg, 1820-1821 (FHL film 830238)
- Richmond, 1820-1844 (FHL film 830246)

The above lists are included in *Copies of Lists of Passengers Arriving at Miscellaneous Ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts . . .* (in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under UNITED STATES - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION; FHL films 830231-46; computer number 216254). These lists are indexed in *Supplemental Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports . . .* (in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under UNITED STATES - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION - INDEXES; FHL films 418161-348; computer number 216582).

Records of ethnic groups, including Huguenots, Mennonites, Scots, Germans, and Blacks, are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under the subject heading VIRGINIA - MINORITIES. The following contains abstracts and indexes to wills, mentioning about 5,000 immigrants to Virginia:


**GAZETTEERS**

Several helpful guides to places in Virginia have been published. Four of these are:

Hanson, Raus McDill. *Virginia Place Names*. Verona, Va.: McClure Press, 1969. (FHL book 975.5 E5h; computer number 216995.)

Topping, Mary, et al. *Approved Place Names in Virginia*. Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1971. (FHL book 975.5 E2t; fiche 6051296; computer number 216734.) This is not a comprehensive gazetteer but it lists all place names that have been approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.
GENEALOGY

Most archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies have special collections and indexes of genealogical value. Sometimes these must be searched in person. Some important genealogical collections for Virginia research are described below.

Manuscript Collections

*Virginia Colonial Records Project.* This project includes 14,704 surveys of Virginia-related material in archives of Great Britain, Ireland, and France and 963 microfilm reels of original documents. The database index lists 500,000 personal names and ship names. The Library of Virginia has put the index on the Internet. They also have interlibrary loan of the films of original documents.

For a list of the sources, see:

*A Key to Survey Reports and Microfilm of the Virginia Colonial Records Project.* Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1990. (FHL book 975.5 H23k; computer number 196700.)

*Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Genealogical Collection.* This collection consists of transcripts of Bible records, cemetery records, church records, marriage records, death records, obituaries, and wills. It was microfilmed in 1971 at the DAR Library in Washington, D.C., and is available on 44 films at the Family History Library. The volumes are generally arranged by county and many have individual indexes. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under Daughters of the American Revolution (Virginia).

*Ardery Collection, ca. 1750-1970.* This is a set of volumes and files that contain information gathered by Julia Hoge Spencer Ardery from the 1920s to the 1960s on Virginia and Kentucky families. The information was extracted from newspaper accounts, family newsletters, family Bibles, military records, historical journals, and vital records. The collection is indexed, but most of the volumes and files are in several alphabetical series.

The original collection is at the Margaret I. King Library (University of Kentucky, Special Collections and Archives, 110 King Library North, Lexington, KY 40506-0039; Telephone: 606-257-8611; Fax: 606-257-8379). The Family History Library has a copy of part of the collection on 81 films microfilmed in 1970 beginning with film 831459 (computer number 49418). The King Library has additional files (not microfilmed) on
more than 100 families. A list of the family surnames was published by the Kentucky Genealogical Society in:


**Genealogical Notes (Collection).** This is a collection of typewritten and handwritten genealogical manuscripts by many different researchers. They were filmed at the Library of Virginia (FHL films 029883-89; computer number 385950). The manuscripts are arranged alphabetically by surname. The records of each family are also listed in the Surname Search of the Family History Library Catalog.

### Published Collections, Indexes, and Guides

Some helpful indexes to many published accounts of families are in the books by Stuart Brown, Robert Stewart, Earl Swem (see below), and P. G. Wardell (see the “Biography” section of this outline). Useful published sources include:


- **Swem, Earl Gregg.** *Virginia Historical Index.* 2 vols. in 4. 1934-1936. Reprint, Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1965. (FHL book 975.5 H22s; films 485948-49; computer number 217155; fiche 6046961; computer number 216024.) This lists many genealogies that were published in periodicals.


Montgomery County Genealogical & Historical Society, 1980; FHL book 975.5 D2p index; computer number 572939).


**Genealogies of Virginia Families: From the William and Mary College Quarterly.** . . . 5 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1982. (FHL book 975.5 D2gvw; computer number 61435.) Alphabetical (by author's surname) reprints of hundreds of articles.


Wardell, Patrick G. *Virginians & West Virginians, 1670-1870.* Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1986. (FHL book 975 D2wp; computer number 417523.) This includes genealogical information abstracted from *History of Virginia* (see the “History” section of this outline).

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.) An earlier version of 48 volumes was published as *The American Genealogical Index, 1942-1951.* Over 4 million brief citations (name, date, and source) to manuscripts, periodicals, and books. The earlier version had reference to 350 sources that have been included in the second version. The second version has consulted an additional 500 sources. Emphasis is on eastern states.

To help interpret citations and locate the original sources, use the colored pages in some volumes or use the book:

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.) Shows sources that are at the Family History Library and their call numbers.

Many genealogies have also been published in periodicals (see the “Periodicals” section of this outline).

**HISTORY**

The following important events affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.

1607 The Virginia Company of London founded the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown.
1624  The King dissolved the Virginia Company and established
Virginia as a crown colony with an elected General
Assembly.

1710-1740s  Passes across the Blue Ridge mountains leading from
eastern Virginia into the Shenandoah Valley were
discovered. Emigrants from Pennsylvania and New Jersey
began to enter the valley.

1750-1784  Land grants made to the Ohio Company encouraged
exploration beyond the Alleghenies. The new area southeast
of the Ohio River was organized by Virginia in 1775 as the
District of West Augusta, although much of this was
ceded to Pennsylvania in 1786.

1770s  The Wilderness Road opened access across the
Cumberland Gap from Virginia into Kentucky. The area
that was to become Kentucky was organized as Kentucky
County, Virginia, in 1776.

1780s  In 1784, Virginia formally ceded its claims north of the
Ohio River to the United States. In 1788 Virginia ratified the
United States constitution to become a state.

1792  Kentucky became a separate state.

1780s  In 1784, Virginia formally ceded its claims north of the
Ohio River to the United States. In 1788 Virginia ratified the
United States constitution to become a state.

1861-1870  Most of Virginia joined the Confederacy, although fifty
western counties broke off and were admitted to the
Union as the state of West Virginia in 1863. Virginia was
readmitted to the Union in 1870.

Throughout most of its history, parts of the territory that old Virginia once claimed were
carved off to form parts of other states:

1779 part of Virginia became part of North Carolina
1786 part of Virginia became part of Pennsylvania
1792 part of Virginia became Kentucky
1792 part of Virginia became part of Maryland
1803 part of Virginia became part of Tennessee
1803 part of Virginia became Ohio and Indiana territory
1816 former part of Virginia became Indiana
1818 former part of Virginia became Illinois
1863 part of Virginia became West Virginia

A detailed history is:

975.5 H2a; vol. 1 on film 1421672 item 11; vols. 2-6 on film 1321473; computer number
217349.) Volumes four through six contain biographies. This history is indexed by
Wardell's, *Virginians & West Virginians, 1607-1870* (see the “Genealogy” section of this
outline).
A bibliography of local histories for Virginia is:

*Virginia Local History: A Bibliography*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1971. (FHL book 975.5 A1 No. 87; film 928084 item 8; computer number 227093.) The Family History Library has many local histories for Virginia. These often have biographical sketches and genealogical information about local families.

**LAND AND PROPERTY**

**Colonial and State Land Grants**

Virginia has been a state-land state in which property has been distributed by the colony or state rather than the federal government. Various methods of distributing land have been used.

The Virginia Company of London, incorporated in 1606, granted land patents to settlers until 1623. These early patents have been lost or destroyed; however, much information on the persons (and their descendants) who received these patents is found in the Jester and Hiden source listed in the “Genealogy” section of this outline (also see the “Public Records” section).

In 1623 the Virginia Land Company was dissolved, and the crown then distributed land through the office of the secretary of the colony. Land grants from this office were given in two ways—to those who brought persons to Virginia (headright grants) or to persons who paid money into the treasury (purchases).

- *Headright grants* were issued from about 1618 to 1732. A person was given a patent for a certain number of acres (usually 50 per person) for himself, his wife, servants, slaves, or any other passengers for whom he provided passage. This system was abused by some people who went to different counties and claimed the same persons for headright grants. The grants are listed in Nugent's volumes mentioned below.
- After the Virginia Company was dissolved, settlers could purchase patents (grants) through a clerk of the county until 1921. (See Nugent's volumes.)

**Obtaining a Patent.** A settler petitioned a clerk of the county for a patent. The clerk made out a warrant certificate that was sent to the secretary of the colony where it was recorded, and a second certificate was made authorizing a survey. The surveyor sent his survey plat to the office of the surveyor-general which was established in 1623. The survey plat was returned to the secretary of the colony, and the original or a copy was kept by the surveyor-general's office. The secretary then made out the patent from the survey plat. The patent was approved by the council and governor.
**After Receiving a Patent.** After receiving a patent, the settler was required to build a house and plant crops. If this was not done in three years, the land reverted to the crown or the state and could be granted to someone else.

The individual who received a patent could sell it to someone else. In this case, the name of the second buyer was often written on the back of the patent and was recorded by the secretary of the colony's office or, after 1623, in the county court records.

**Finding the Records.** Lists of headright grants and the names of persons brought to Virginia from 1623 to 1732 were recorded in the county court records and in the secretary of the colony's records. The Library of Virginia has these records as well as other grant records and various card indexes. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of:

- Patents, 1623-1774, 42 vols.; Index, Land Patents, [to] volumes 1-42. On 43 FHL films beginning with 29318; computer number 674610; index on film 29308. See below for 1775-1776 and 1779-1781.
- Grants, 1779-1921; Index 1825-ca. 1921, Land Grants, bks. 74-124. On 150 FHL films beginning with 29360; computer number 414377. Includes patents from 1775-1776, 1779-1781. Includes Land grants 1779-1921; index, 1825-1921-, on film 29308 item 2.
- Northern Neck Surveys, 1786-1854. On 9 FHL films beginning with 29533; computer number 499371. Each volume is indexed.
- Surveys, 1779-1878; Index, Land Surveys, 1779- 1924. On 92 FHL films beginning with 29542; computer number 414255; index on films 29542-43.
- Bounty warrants, 1779-1860. On 31 FHL films beginning with 29821; computer number 413943; index on films 29850-51. The warrants are in alphabetical order. These are bounty land claim papers and may include affidavits giving service information, assignment of warrant to another person, enlistment date and place, discharge or death information, petitions from heirs, and the dates when bounty land was allowed or rejected.
- Register, Bounty Land Warrants, nos. 5479-9914; March 20, 1808-March 11, 1870. FHL film 29653 items 4-6; computer number 674053.
- Register, Military Warrants nos. 1321-1553, 4057-5478; and preemption warrants 1783-1787. On FHL film 29653 item 3; computer number 674052.

Many of the records of headright grants and land purchases to 1749 have been indexed and published in:


The Family History Library has several other publications of Virginia land records. These include lists of pre-Revolutionary landowners that have been transcribed and published in:

Foley, Louise P. H. *Early Virginia Families Along the James River*. . . . 2 vols. Richmond: Louise P. H. Foley, 1974. (FHL book 975.5 R2f; film 1036802 item 5; fiche 6046679; computer number 218854.) Helps locate prerevolutionary families in Henrico, Goochland, Prince George, and Charles City counties.

Reprints and an index of many colonial land records dating from the 1600s to 1834 that were originally published in periodicals are in:

*Virginia Land Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1982. (FHL book 975.5 R2v; computer number 252388.) See the “Genealogy” section of this outline for information about these periodicals.

Also see the “Taxation” section of this outline for information about quitrent and other records that help identify early Virginia landowners.

A history of early land companies and policies is in:


**Transfers of Land between Individuals**

Land transactions after the original patent was issued have been recorded in county deed books. Many independent cities in Virginia also kept their own records. You can obtain copies by contacting the appropriate clerk's office—usually the clerk of the circuit court.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of most of the pre-1880 land records and indexes of the independent cities and counties.

**LAW AND LEGISLATION**

To help interpret courthouse records and more clearly understand the relationships people mentioned in them, the following books are recommended:
Cushing, John D., ed. *Colony Laws of Virginia 1619-1660*. 2 vols. Wilmington, Del.: Michael Glazier, Inc., 1978. (FHL book 975.5 P3c; computer number 526941.) This was originally published in 1809.

*The First Laws of the State of Virginia*. Wilmington, Del.: Michael Glazier, 1982. (FHL book 975.5 P3f; computer number 527135.)

See also the “Public Records” section of this outline.

**MAPS**

The best collections of Virginia maps are at the Virginia Historical Society and the Library of Virginia. A detailed list of the maps at these libraries is:

Sames, James W., III. *Index of Kentucky and Virginia Maps, 1562 to 1900*. Frankfurt, Ky.: Kentucky Historical Society, 1976. (FHL book 976 E7s; computer number 244942.)

Extensive map collections are at the University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and George Mason University. The U.S. Geological Survey office at Reston and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Norfolk also have Virginia maps.

Excellent reproductions of Virginia maps are found in:

Stephenson, Richard W. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions of Maps Dating From 1608 to 1915*. Fairfax, Va.: Fairfax County, Virginia, 1981. (FHL book Q 975.5 E7s; computer number 398166.)

Atlases and land ownership maps are available for many counties and larger cities at the Library of Congress (see the *United States Research Outline* [30972]) and at other large libraries.

The Family History Library has some individual maps and the following atlases:


*County Maps, January 1, 1977*. Richmond, Va.: Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, 1977. (FHL book 975.5 E7v; computer number 29941.)


The Family History Library also has city ward maps for Richmond for 1809, 1848, 1873, and 1877 (FHL film 1377700; fiche 6016750-53; computer number 181937). These are helpful when using census records.

**MINORITIES**
African-Americans

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company signature cards or registers may list the slave's former masters, birth date, birthplace, occupation, residences, death information, parents, children, spouse, or siblings. Virginia had three branches of this bank:

- Lynchburg 1871
- Norfolk 1871-1874
- Richmond 1867-1874

The signature registers for these branches are listed in:


Two valuable sources for the period after the Civil War are:


Prior to the Civil War, each Virginia county court kept a “register of free negroes.” These registers may give the person's name, age, color, stature, marks and scars, and name the court of emancipation. Several of these registers are found at the Library of Virginia. The Family History Library has copies of some of these registers. They are usually found in the Family History Library Locality Search under VIRGINIA, [COUNTY] - COURT RECORDS.

Slave families freed prior to the Civil War are found in:


For an index of Slaves and Free Men of Color, listed in Index to Sons of the Revolution . . . , see the “Periodicals” section of this outline.
Slaves are sometimes mentioned in deeds (see the “Land and Property” section of this outline), in wills (see “Probate Records”), and in court order books (see “Court Records”). A few parish registers (see “Church Records”) list slaves who attended church with their masters. In Virginia the births of slave children should be listed in the County birth records after 1853.

Names of hundreds of runaway slaves, their descriptions, owners, and ages can be found in:


**Virginia Plantation Records**

Occasionally slaves are mentioned in plantation records. The Family History Library has several series of plantation records from the periods before and after the Civil War. These are listed in the Author/Title Search of the Family History Library Catalog under the STAMPP, KENNETH M. or in the Subject Search under PLANTATION LIFE - VIRGINIA or PLANTATION LIFE - SOUTHERN STATES. Records are available at:

- Library of Congress: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. C; computer number 572736; original records, FHL films beginning with 1534247; computer number 570339.
- University of Virginia Library: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. E; computer number 572742; original records, FHL films beginning with 1534274; computer number 570340.
- Duke University Library: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. F; computer number 572743; original records, FHL films beginning with 1549774; computer number 571554.
- University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. J; computer number 605984; original records, FHL films beginning with 1672791; computer number 603306.
- Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Library: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. K; computer number 755988; original records, FHL films beginning with 1844005; computer number 756105. These records are from the Shirley plantation of the Carter family.
- College of William and Mary, Earl Gregg Swem Library: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. L; computer number 762370; original records, FHL films beginning with 1844318; computer number 762458.
- Virginia Historical Society: inventory, FHL book 975 H2sm Ser. M; computer number 763966; original records, FHL films beginning with 1985945; computer number 762522.

The Family History Library has microfilms of most of the records described in the guide booklets. Virginia plantation records are scattered throughout.

To learn about the laws that affected Virginia slaves, see:
American Indians

Dozens of articles about the history of American Indians in Virginia can be found by using the PERiodical Source Index (PERSI) described in the United States Research Outline (30972) “Periodicals” sections.

American Indians in Virginia are sometimes listed in the court order books.

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

In the colonial era, the general assembly and the governor granted citizenship to aliens. Some of these records have been published in the sources listed in the “Public Records” section of this outline.

Later naturalization records could be filed in a city, county, state, or federal court. Naturalization information is usually found in the orders and minutes of the various local courts that were kept by the county clerk in each courthouse.

Most of the surviving original county court record books before 1865 have been transferred to the Library of Virginia. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of most of these. They are listed in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under VIRGINIA, [COUNTY] - COURT RECORDS. Copies of declarations, petitions, and certificates still at the county courthouse can be obtained by contacting the clerk's office.

Records of the Eastern U.S. District Court held at Richmond and Alexandria, and the Western U.S. District Court, held at Charlottesville and Big Stone Gap, are at the National Archives—Mid-Atlantic Region. The Family History Library has filmed naturalizations for the Eastern District for 1867-1938 and Western District for 1908-1929. The Library of Virginia has some U.S. court records for 1790-1861.

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

NEWSPAPERS

The Library of Virginia, Virginia Historical Society, and University of Virginia have large collections of newspapers for the state. The Family History Library has acquired very few copies of newspapers from Virginia. A bibliography of Virginia newspapers is:

Earlier newspapers are discussed in:


The *Family History Library* has copies of some published indexes of newspapers, such as:

Cappon, Lester J. and Stella F. Duff. *Virginia Gazette, Index 1736-1780*. Williamsburg, Va.: Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1950. (FHL book 975.54252 B32c; film 1036212 items 2-3; fiche 6051225; computer number 333104. The newspapers for these years are on FHL films 029718-23; computer number 409779.)


The Library of Virginia has indexes to obituaries and marriage notices printed in the *Richmond Whig* and the *Richmond Enquirer* from 1804 to 1857. Some of this information has also been published in:

McIlwaine, H.R. *Index to Obituary Notices in the Richmond Enquirer from May 9, 1804 through 1828, and the Richmond Whig from January 1824 to 1838*. 1921. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1974. (FHL book 975.5 A1 no. 52; film 908702 item 6; computer number 215726.)

**PERIODICALS**

A variety of genealogical material has been published in periodicals, including transcripts from cemeteries, Bibles, census, court records, and pedigrees. An index to several significant periodicals and other published sources is:


The major periodicals and magazines helpful for research in Virginia include:

*William and Mary Quarterly* (formerly *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*). 1892-. Published by the Institute of Early American History and Culture, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. This has been published in three series: first series (1892-1920), second series (1921-1943), and third series (1944-present). (FHL book 973
H25w; first series to volume 27 [1919] and second series to vol. 23 [1943] on FHL films 001254-74; computer number 164898.) The first series and the second series through 1930 are indexed in Swem's Virginia Historical Index. Compiled alphabetical reprints are cited in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. **Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine**, 1919-52. Published by Mrs. Lyon G. Tyler. (FHL book 973 B2t; some volumes are on microfilm; computer number 259482.) This is indexed through 1929 in Swem's Virginia Historical Index. Compiled alphabetical reprints are cited in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. **Virginia Magazine of History and Biography**, 1894-. Published by the Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221. (FHL book 975.5 B2v; some early volumes on microfilm beginning with film 833381; computer number 4143.) Indexed to 1930 through Swem's Virginia Historical Index. Compiled alphabetical reprints are cited in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. **Virginia Appalchian Notes**, 1977-. Published by the Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 12485, Roanoke, VA 24026. (FHL book 975.5 D25v; computer number 29936.) **Magazine of Virginia Genealogy (formerly Quarterly of the Virginia Genealogical Society)**, 1963-. Published by the Virginia Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 7469, Richmond, VA 23221. (FHL book 975.5 B2vs; computer number 430873 and 430874.) **The Southside Virginian**, 1982-. Published by Lyndon H. Hart and J. Christian Kolbe, P.O. Box 118, Richmond, VA 23201. (FHL book 975.5 D25s; computer number 315003.) **Virginia Genealogist**, 1957-. Published by John Frederick Dorman, P.O. Box 4883, Washington, D.C. 20008. (FHL book 975.5 B2vg; Vols. 1-12 on films 844855-57; computer number 110010.) There are cumulative indexes for volumes 1-20 and 21-35 in book form and on compact disc. **Virginia Tidewater Genealogy**, 1970-. Published by the Tidewater Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 76, Hampton, VA 23669. (FHL book 975.5 D25vt; films 1955382-384, vols. 1-24; computer number 36926.) **Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia Quarterly Magazine**, 1922-1932. Vols. 1-10. Published by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia. (FHL book 975.5 B2s; fiche 6048982-91, computer number 1306.) Indexed in Kathryn Barclay, Index to Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia Quarterly Magazine (Norfolk, Va.: Norfolk Genealogical Society, 1984; FHL book 975.5 B2s index; computer number 451732). Includes Part II: Slaves and Free Men of Color. These persons are mentioned in this magazine. **The Huguenot**, 1924-. Published by the Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, Inc., 981 Huguenot Trail, Midlothian, VA 23113, Telephone: 804-794-5702. (FHL book 975.5 B2hm; computer number 227673.) Indexed in Master Index to The Huguenot (Bryan, Tex.: Family History Foundation, 1986; FHL book 975.5 B2hm index; film 1697534; computer number 403003).

For nationwide indexes to some of these and other 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
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).

For more family history periodicals, search the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under:

VIRGINIA - PERIODICALS
VIRGINIA, [COUNTY] - PERIODICALS

PROBATE RECORDS

Probate records have been kept at the county level in Virginia by the general court and by the county and circuit courts. In independent cities, probates are now kept by the clerks' offices of the circuit courts.

In probate case files you may find wills, inventories, appraisals, accounts, and bonds. Probate records may also be included in deed books and court order books.

The original probate records are at the county courthouses or at the Library of Virginia. The Family History Library and the Library of Virginia have microfilm copies of many probate records for most of the counties in Virginia. These include wills up to the 1860s and 1870s and indexes up to the 1940s and 1950s. For example, from Fairfax County the library has administration bonds (1752-82), will books (1742-1866), and a will index (1742-1951).

Some examples of abstracts of early probate records are:


A helpful inventory of probate records at the Library of Virginia is:
PUBLIC RECORDS

See Virginia Colonial Records Project under the “Genealogy” section of this outline for more information on public records.

Records of the Virginia Company of London

The Virginia Company of London governed colonial matters until 1624. Correspondence, business journals, and miscellaneous records of the company are in:


Records of the Council and General Court to 1791

Many probate cases, court cases, and other matters were appealed to the general court or the council. The council served as both a legislative body and a court of appeals. The following records of these organizations are listed in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under VIRGINIA - PUBLIC RECORDS.

McIlwaine, H. R. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia. 2nd ed. Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1979. (FHL book 975.5 N2m 1979; computer number 430815.) This has records from 1622 to 1632 and 1670 to 1676. May give a person's age, relatives, birthplace, occupation, or marriages. Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia. 6 vols. Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1966-1978. (FHL book 975.5 N2v; vol. 1 on film 599302 item 2; computer number 218845.) This includes records from 1680 to 1775 about licenses, occupations, fines, military and civil service, petitioners, and court cases. Journals of the Council of the State of Virginia. 5 vols. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1931-1982. (FHL book 975.5 N2vc; fiche 6046994; computer number 345740.) This has records from 1776 to 1791 including the records of the Committee of Safety, which handled many of Virginia's affairs during the Revolutionary War. The records may contains information about people's military and civil service, shipping, and court cases.

Records of the General Assembly 1619 to 1907

Individuals who were naturalized, appealed court cases, or brought other actions before the General Assembly may be identified in the following sources. These are listed in the
Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under VIRGINIA - LAW AND LEGISLATION.


Both the Hening and Shepherd sources are indexed by Joseph J. Casey, *Personal Names in Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia and Shepherd's Continuation* (1896; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1990; FHL book 975.5 P3h 1990 index; computer number 446484). They are also indexed by Earl Gregg Swem, *Virginia Historical Index* (see the “Periodicals” section of this outline).

*Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts*, 11 vols. Richmond: s.n. 1875-93. (FHL book 975.5 N2p; all vols. beginning with films 29716; vols. 1, 6-10 on fiche 6046648; computer number 218909.) This source includes various records of land patents, state papers, correspondence, petitions, licenses, and other acts and proceedings of the council and general assembly from 1651 to 1869. This is also indexed by Earl Gregg Swem, *Virginia Historical Index* (see the “Periodicals” section of this outline).

**SOCIETIES**

For societies which have records and services to help you with your research, contact:

- **The Virginia Genealogical Society**
  5001 W. Broad St., Suite 115
  Richmond, VA 23230-3023

- **Virginia Historical Society**
  428 North Boulevard
  P.O. Box 7311
  Richmond, VA 23221-0311
  Telephone: 804-358-4901
  Fax: 804-355-2399

The Virginia Historical Society has significant card catalogs for published and unpublished material. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope when requesting a search for information on a name.

Many Virginia counties have historical societies or genealogical societies which offer services and collect records to help family historians.
TAXATION

The Library of Virginia has the originals or photocopies of most known tax lists and a checklist of all known lists. The Family History Library has microfilm or published copies of many existing tax lists up to the 1860s. Copies of tax lists are sometimes available at local courthouses. Tax records show where people resided.

Colonial Tax Records

Before the Revolutionary War, taxes were collected on the personal property of male residents aged 21 and older. Tithable lists, or lists of the taxable persons within each county, were created. Many of these tithable lists no longer exist, but some existing lists have been published in sources such as:

Woodson, Robert F., and Isobel B. *Virginia Tithables from Burned Record Counties*. . . . Richmond, Va.: Isobel B. Woodson, 1970. (FHL book 975.5 R4w; computer number 219225.) This is for 1768-1775.

Rental and quitrent lists identify individuals who owed taxes on lands held by a grant from a proprietor or from the Royal Governor. Only a few lists survive for this time period. The available quitrent lists for 1704 have been published in:

Smith, Annie Laurie Wright. *The Quit Rents of Virginia*: Richmond: Expert Letter Writing, 1957. (FHL book 975.5 R4sa; film 1035761 item 4; computer number 218882.)

Published tax lists reprinted from three Virginia periodicals are in:

*Virginia Tax Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, The William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983. (FHL book 975.5 R4v; computer number 289736.) These tax records include tithables, election, quitrent, poll, vestry, and personal property lists to 1783.

Tax Records Since 1782

Taxes on land and personal property were assessed beginning in 1782. These records identify white males over 21 years of age and include references to real estate holdings, personal property, slaveholdings, and inheritances.

The 1787 lists have been published as a substitute for the 1790 census (see the “Census” section of this outline) in:

Schreiner-Yantis, Netti and Florence Speakman Love, comps. *The 1787 Census of Virginia: An Accounting of the Names of Every White Male Tithable Over 21 Years, the*
Number of White Males Between 16 & 21 Years, the Number of Slaves Over 16 & Those Under 16 Years . . . 3 vols. Springfield, Va.: Genealogical Books in Print, 1987. (FHL book 975 R4sn; computer number 478967.) The original tax records show neighbors who are often relatives.

Several lists from 1782 to 1787 have also been published in:


Several tax lists have also been printed to substitute for missing portions of the 1810 census. These are in:

Schreiner-Yantis, Netti. *A Supplement to the 1810 Census of Virginia: Tax Lists of the Counties for Which the Census is Missing.* Springfield, Va.: Genealogical Books in Print, 1971. (FHL book 975.5 R4s; computer number 227096.)

**VITAL RECORDS**

**Records of Births and Deaths**

Few births were recorded by civil authorities before 1853. You may find some information on pre-1853 births and deaths in genealogies, histories, church and Bible records, and collections of personal papers.

From 1853 to 1896, the state required the counties to record births and deaths. Microfilm copies of these are at the Library of Virginia. The Library of Virginia has indexes of the birth records to 1896 but does not have indexes of death records. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of many of the county birth and death records at the Library of Virginia. The statewide birth record index from 1853 to 1896 is available on FHL films 2026327-52, with birth records from 1853 to 1896 (on films beginning with 2046907; computer number 788169).

Registration of births and deaths was not required between 1896 and 14 June 1912, but the health departments of some cities kept birth and death records during that period. Delayed birth registrations for the years 1896-1912 are available at the Division of Vital Records (see address below), and an index is on FHL films 2026352-3; computer number 788169.

Statewide registration of vital statistics began in 1912. The Division of Vital Records has the records from 14 June 1912 to the present. The Family History Library does not have copies of these records. You can obtain copies by writing to:

Division of Vital Records  
State Health Department  
P.O. Box 1000
Marriage Records

Few marriage records prior to 1730 have survived. Those that exist may be found in various places.

**Records before 1853.** Beginning in 1660, a couple could receive approval to marry by posting a bond with a civil authority or by announcing banns in church.

- **A bond** was usually posted by a relative of the couple. This individual went to a county court clerk and made a written agreement to forfeit a sum of money (about $150 in the 1800s) as a guarantee that there was no reason to prevent the marriage. Records of marriage bonds sometimes include the parents' consent to the marriage if the bride or groom was a minor. The county clerk then gave the couple a license to be given to the minister who would perform the ceremony.

- **Marriage banns** were announcements or publications of the intended marriage presented at three church meetings. This avoided the need to post a bond or obtain a license. The banns were recorded in the church records and the minister then performed the ceremony.

Beginning in 1660 the colonial government required church officials to record all marriages in church registers. Before 1780 these marriages were seldom reported to the county clerk, but in some cases they are recorded in county court order books. A law passed in 1780 required ministers to report all marriages to the county clerk.

**Records since 1853.** An 1853 state law required the clerk of the court in the county or independent city to issue marriage licenses and keep marriage records. Couples applying for a license provided the following information for the bride and groom. (Beginning in 1858, a standard form was used.)

- Full names
- Ages
- Places of birth and residence
- Proposed marriage date and place
- Whether single or widowed
- Parents' names
- Groom's occupation
- Minister's name
After the certificate was completed, the clerk issued a license. When the marriage was performed, the minister returned the information to the clerk, who recorded it in the county or city marriage records or registers. For many counties the certificates no longer exist, but the county marriage record books generally provide the marriage information and the parents' names.

**Copies of Marriage Records.** Copies of Virginia marriage records are available at several places. You can contact:

- The [Division of Vital Records](#) (see address above) for copies of marriage information reported by the counties since January 1853.
- The clerk of the court of the county or independent city for copies of the certificates, licenses, and registers kept by the county.
- The [Library of Virginia](#) for copies of extant county marriage records and indexes from 1853 to 1935, microfilmed marriage bonds, and published marriage records for many counties. Vogt's book (see below) describes the holdings of the Library of Virginia.
- The [Family History Library](#) has microfilm copies of marriage bonds and marriage registers for most counties to about 1935 (and some to the 1960s). They can be found in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under VIRGINIA - VITAL RECORDS, or VIRGINIA, [COUNTY] - VITAL RECORDS. The Family History Library does not have copies of the marriage indexes at the Library of Virginia but has the Marriage Registers, 1853-1935, on 53 FHL films beginning with 2056971 item 4; computer number 785745.

The many published marriage records that are available include:

*Marriage Records: Early to 1850, Southern States.* [Novato, Calif.]: Brøderbund Software, 1995. (FHL compact disc #9 part 229 [does not circulate to Family History Centers] computer number 683380) Indexes tens of thousands of Virginia county marriage records from 1735 to 1850 on microfilms at the Family History Library Also indexed in FamilyFinder Index and Viewer (see the “Census” section of this outline). *Marriage Records [Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina]*. [Novato, Calif.]: Brøderbund Software, 1994. (FHL compact disc #9 part 4 computer number 683379 [does not circulate to Family History Centers]) Also called “Hunting for Bears” collection Indexes tens of thousands of original county marriage records from the late 1700s to 1880 Also indexed in FamilyFinder Index and Viewer (see the “Census” section of this outline).

*Virginia Marriage Records from the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1982. (FHL book 975.5 V2v; computer number 140486.) This is especially useful for finding marriage information from the 1700s. It is based on various sources for 41 counties.

A guide to Virginia marriage records is:

More published marriage records can be found in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under VIRGINIA - VITAL RECORDS and VIRGINIA, [COUNTY] - VITAL RECORDS.

**Divorce Records**

Divorce records are usually kept by the county court. The records for 1853 to the present can be obtained from the Division of Vital Records (see address above). The library has not obtained copies of divorce records.

**FOR FURTHER READING**

For more information about research and records in Virginia, see:


Explains Virginia geography and the usefulness and availability of civil, church, and personal record types in Virginia, especially at the Library of Virginia.

Eichholtz, 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:

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Family History Library
35 N. West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
USA
Fax: 801-240-2597
We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

Virginia 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 are important events in the history of Virginia that affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.

1607 The Virginia Company of London founded the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown.
1624 The King dissolved the Virginia Company and established Virginia as a crown colony with an elected General Assembly.
1716-1740s Passes across the Blue Ridge mountains leading from eastern Virginia into the Shenandoah Valley were discovered. Emigrants from Pennsylvania and New Jersey began to enter the valley.
1750-1784 Land grants made to the Ohio Company encouraged exploration beyond the Alleghenies. The new area southeast of the Ohio River was organized by Virginia in 1775 as the District of West Augusta, although much of this was ceded to Pennsylvania in 1786.
1770s The Wilderness Road opened access across the Cumberland Gap from Virginia into Kentucky. The area that was to become Kentucky was organized as Kentucky County, Virginia, in 1776.
1780s In 1784, Virginia formally ceded its claims north of the Ohio River to the United States. In 1788 Virginia ratified the United States constitution to become a state.
1792 Kentucky became a separate state.
1861-1870 Most of Virginia joined the Confederacy, although fifty western counties broke off and were admitted to the Union as the state of West Virginia in 1863. Virginia was readmitted to the Union in 1870.
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.

Throughout most of its history, parts of the territory that old Virginia once claimed were carved off to form parts of other states:

1779 part of Virginia became part of North Carolina
1786 part of Virginia became part of Pennsylvania
1792 part of Virginia became Kentucky
1792 part of Virginia became part of Maryland
1803 part of Virginia became part of Tennessee
1803 part of Virginia became Ohio and Indiana territory
1816 former part of Virginia became Indiana
1818 former part of Virginia became Illinois
1863 part of Virginia became West Virginia

**Historical Sources**

You may find state or local histories in the Family History Catalog under Virginia 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 Virginia 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.
A bibliography of local histories for Virginia is:

*Virginia Local History: A Bibliography.* Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1971. (FHL book 975.5 A1 No. 87; film 928084 item 8.) The Family History Library has many local histories for Virginia. These often have biographical sketches and genealogical information about local families.

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**

A detailed history is:

*History of Virginia.* 6 vols. Chicago: American Historical Society, 1924. (FHL book 975.5 H2a; vol. 1 on film 1421672 item 11; vols. 2-6 on film 1321473.) Volumes four through six contain biographies. This history is indexed by Wardell's, *Virginians & West Virginians, 1607-1870* (see the “Genealogy” section of the Virginia Research Outline).

**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.
Virginia Statewide Indexes and Collections

Guide

Introduction

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

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

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

What You Are Looking For

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

Steps

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

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

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

1580–1900s

- Ancestral File
- International Genealogical Index
- Family History Library Catalog - Surname Search
  
To see these files, click here.

1580–1930

Stewart, Robert Armistead. Index to Printed Virginia Genealogies, Including Key Bibliography. (FHL book 975.5 D22s 1976; film 962558item 2; fiche 6019375.) Indexes about 800 local and family history books.
Virginia Statewide Indexes and Collections


1580–1930 Swem, Earl Gregg. *Virginia Historical Index* (FHL book 975.5 H22s, vols. 1–2; films 485948–949; fiche 6046961.) This is an index to 1930 of these major Virginia periodicals: *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine; William and Mary Quarterly; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.*


1580–present Dorman, John Frederick. *The Virginia Genealogist* (FHL book 975.5 B2vg index.) There are indexes for vols. 1–20 and 21–35. *The Virginia Genealogist* is also available on compact disc. This periodical was started after 1930 and is not indexed in Swem's *Virginia Historical Index.*

1580–1775 Jester, Annie Lash. *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia, 1607–1624/5* (FHL book 975.5 H2j 1987.) Has information on Virginia's earliest settlers with the families they married and descendants to about 1775.

1580–1700s True, Ransom B. *Biographical Dictionary of Early Virginia, 1607–1660* (On 22 FHL fiche beginning with 6332718.) Excellent for this very early period. Indexes many original records. FHL film 1750757 item 21 has a guide to this collection.


1590–present *Periodical Source Index (PERSI)* lists records (by place or surname) that were published in genealogical magazines or periodicals. This resource should not be overlooked. It is available on the Internet through Ancestry.com. (FHL book 973 D25 per, various combined indexes and, annual supplements; fiche 6016863, 6016864; compact disc no. 61.)

1580–1925 McGhan, Judith. *Virginia Vital Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly* (FHL book 975.5 V2v v.) Has birth, marriage, and death information from various records published in these major Virginia periodicals.

1580–1932 Barclay, Kathryn. *Index to Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia Quarterly Magazine, Volumes 1 through 9, 1925–1932* (FHL book 975.5 B2s index.) Has many lines back to 1600s. Indexes *Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia Quarterly Magazine.* (FHL book 975.5 B2s; fiche 6048982–991.)

1580–1991 *Master Index to The Huguenot: The Biennial Publication of the Huguenot Society, Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, and Index to Vestry Book of King William Parish, of Virginia, 1707–1750* (FHL book 975.5 B2hm index; film 1697534.) The Huguenots married into many other Virginia families, thus it is worth checking the index. Indexes the magazine *The Huguenot.* (FHL book 975.5 B2hm.)
1580–1907 Wimberly, Vera Meek. *Index to Some Prominent Virginia Families by Louise Pecquet du Bellet.* (FHL book 975.5 D2p index, vols. 1–2) This is as index to the source: Pecquet du Bellet, Louise. *Some Prominent Virginia Families,* published in 1907 (FHL book 975.5 D2p, vols. 1–4; fiche 6046974; FHL films 844907 item 1 and 1036136 items 1–3.)


1580–present Virginia Historical Society. These are card catalogs for (1) published material and (2) unpublished material. (Not at the Family History Library.) These are very significant sources. You may wish to write for a search. One of the catalogs indexes names in published books and magazines, while the other indexes names in unpublished sources. Send a S.A.S.E. when requesting a search for information on a name.


1580–1666 Greer, George Cabell. *Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623–1666.* (FHL book 975.5 D2gg; film 982423 item 8; fiche 6051247.) Taken from land patents. Tells who brought the person to Virginia, the year, and the county where the land patent was located. Indexed in Filby's *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index.*


1580–1970 Kirkham, E. Kay. *An Index to Some of the Family Records of the Southern States: 35,000 Microfilm References From the N.S.DAR Files and Elsewhere.* (FHL book 973 D22kk, vol 1.; fiche 6089183.) This contains a surname index to the Virginia DAR collections filmed in 1971 on FHL films 845805–19, and 858646–48. The DAR collection contains Bible records, county records, genealogies, etc.

1580–1942 **Genealogical Notes [Collection].** (FHL films 29983–89.) Alphabetical.


1580–1850 Dodd, Jordon R., ed. *Virginia Marriages, Early to 1800: A Research Tool.* (FHL book 975.5 V2vi.)


1580–1853 *Some Marriages in the Burned Records Counties of Virginia.* (FHL book 975.5 V2s.)

1580–1785 Goodwin, Edward L. *The Colonial Church in Virginia: With Biographical Sketches of the First Six Bishops of the Diocese of Virginia, and Other Historical Papers, Together With a Brief Biographical Sketches of the Colonial Clergy of Virginia.* (FHL book 975.5 K2g; fiche 6088014.) At the back there are biographical sketches of all the Virginia Colonial clergymen. Indexed in Robert Stewart's book.

1580–1800 *Genealogies of Virginia Families: From Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine.* (FHL book 975.5 D2gvf, vols. 1–4.) Has articles published up to 1952 in *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine.* (Book 973 B2t, 33 vols. to 1952; FHL films beginning with 1278.) Not all volumes are on microfilm.

1580–1820 *Genealogies of Virginia Families: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.* (FHL book 975.5 D2gv, vols. 1–5; film 1598068.) Has articles published up to 1964 in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.* (FHL book 975.5 B2v; films beginning with 833381.)

1580–1850 *Genealogies of Virginia Families: From the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine.* (FHL book 975.5 D2gww, vols. 1–5.) Has articles published up to 1943 in *William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine.* (FHL book 973 H25w, several series; films 1254–74.)


1580–1900s Haynes, Donald, ed. *Virginian's in the Printed Book Collections of the Virginia State Library.* (FHL book 975.5 A3vs, vols. 1–2.) Vol. 2 is alphabetical by surname and given name, and refers to printed books with information about families.


1580–1834 Virginia Land Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly and Tyler's Quarterly. (FHL book 975.5 R2v.) Includes index.

1580–1740 Smith, Annie L. Wight. The Quit Rents of Virginia. (FHL book 975.5 R4sa; film 1035761 item 4.)

1580–1783 Virginia Tax Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly. (FHL book 975.5 R4v.) In the notes there are dates to about 1850.

1580–1729 Des Cognets, Louis, Jr. English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records. (FHL book 975.5 N2d 1981.) English duplicates of land, court, rent records, sale of slaves, petitions, lists of county officers, etc.


1580–present Watson, Hugh S. Virginia Tidewater Genealogy Bulletin. (FHL book 975.5 D25vt; film 1955382 has vols. 1–12 and their index; film 1955383 has vols. 12–21; film 1955384 has vols. 22–24.) A periodical for counties next to the ocean. See annual indexes. Has surname index and exchange.


1580–1910 The Southside Virginian. (FHL book 975.5 D25s.) A periodical. Has information about the twenty-eight counties in the southeastern part of Virginia. See annual indexes.


1580–1625 Kingsbury, Susan Myra. The Records of the Virginia Company of London. (FHL book 975.5 U3k, vols. 1–4; film 962288 has vols. 1–2 through page 375; film 962289 has vol. 2 page 376 to end; film 29273 has vols. 3–4.) Records for 1600–1625.

1580–1750, and a few later dates


1580–1732

Foley, Louise P.H. *Early Virginia Families Along the James River: Their Deep Roots and Tangled Branches.* (FHL book 975.5 R2f, vols. 1–3; film 1036802, item 5 has vol. 1; fiche 6046679 has vol. 1–2.)

1580–1970

Ardery, Julia Hoge Spencer. *Ardery Collection, ca. 1750–1970.* (On 81 FHL films beginning with 831459.) Alphabetical in several series. See *Virginia Research Outline* by the Family History Library, *Genealogy,* for part of her collection which is not on film.

1580–1792

Hening, William Waller. *The Statutes at Large, Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia From the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619:* Published Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed on the Fifth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight. (FHL book 975.5 P3h 1969, vols. 1–13; films 897221–227; 162,029–040; fiche 6051115.) Indexed in Swem's *Virginia Historical Index* - see page 2. For a continuation, see the source, Samuel Shepherd, *The Statutes at Large of Virginia: From October Session 1792, to December Session 1806* (i.e. 1807), Inclusive, in Three Volumes (new series), *Being a Continuation of Hening.* (FHL book 975.5 P3ha; film 873973, items 3–4; 873974 item 1.)

1600–1780


1600–1770s

Stanard, William G. *The Colonial Virginia Register: A List of Governors, Councillors and Other Higher Official, and Also of Members of the House of Burgesses, and Revolutionary Conventions of the Colony of Virginia.* (FHL film 982250, item 4.) Lists names of officials.

1600–1800

Gill, Harold B. *Apprentices of Virginia, 1623–1800.* (FHL book 975.5 U2g.) Lists about 2,000 apprentices with residence and beginning apprenticeship date. Sometimes has age, occupation, father's name.

1620–1875

Crozier, William A. *Virginia Colonial Militia 1651–1776.* (FHL book 975.5 M2c; fiche 6048997.)

1620–1783

List of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia. (FHL book 975.5 M2vl 1965; fiche 6046993.)

1620–1790

Bockstruck, Lloyd DeWitt. *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers.* (FHL book 975.5 M2bL.)

1640–1720

*Virginia 1720: A Reconstructed Census.* (FHL book 975.5 X22.) Compiled from deeds, wills, tax lists, court order books, etc.

1632–1850

Meade, William. *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia.* (FHL book 975.5 K2m, vols. 1–2; film 896897 items 1–2; fiche 6087789 vol. 1; 6087789 vol. 2.) These volumes contain much historical and genealogical information.

1660–1740  Virginia in 1740: A Reconstructed Census. (FHL book 975.5 X2t; film 169779 item 3.) The names were found in deeds, wills, tax lists, court orders, etc.

1660–1820  Hall, Virginius Cornick. *Abstracts of Marriage and Obituary Notices in Virginia Newspapers Before 1820.* (FHL films 1508537 for Abbott-Dean; 1508567 for Deane-Morris; 1508568 for Morse-Southall; 1508569 for Snell-Zoll.)


1680–1760  Virginia in 1760: A Reconstructed Census. (FHL book 975.5 X2v.) Compiled from deeds, wills, tax lists, court order books, from all counties. Has 46,772 names.

1688–1800  Foote, William Henry. *Sketches of Virginia: Historical and Biographical.* First series. (FHL book 975.5 H2f; film 1000631 item 1.) Indexed in Robert Stewart's book - see page 1. There was also a second series published about 1856. Not at the Family History Library, but it is indexed in Robert Stewart's book.


1700–1835  Craighill, Robert T. *Virginia Peerage, or, Sketches of Virginians distinguished in Virginia's History.* (FHL film 1425713 item 1.)

1700–1782  Church, Randolph W. *Virginia Legislative Petitions: Bibliography, Calendar, and Abstracts From Original Sources, 6 May 1776–21 June 1782.* (FHL book 975.5 P33c.) Has names, dates, county of residence, abstract of information, and source citation.

1700–1787  Schreiner-Yantis, Netti. *The 1787 Census of Virginia: an Accounting of the Names of Every White Male Tithable Over 21 Years, the Number of White Males Between 16 & 21 Years, the Number of Slaves Over 16 & Those Under 16 Years, Together With a Listing of Their Horses, Cattle & Carriages, and Also the Names of All Persons to Whom Ordinary Licenses and Physician's Licenses Were Issued.* (FHL book 975.5 R4sn, 3 vols.) One of the volumes is an index.

1700–1775  Woodson, Robert F. *Virginia Tithables from Burned Record Counties: Buckingham, 1773–1774; Gloucester, 1770–1771, 1774–1775; Hanover, 1763 and 1770; James City, 1768–1769; Stafford, 1768 and 1773.* (FHL book 975.5 R4w.) Years 1768–1775.


1700–1860  White, Virgil D. *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files.* (FHL book 973 M28g, vols. 1–4.) Vol. 4 is the index. Lists soldiers, often spouse, and children. Source is for entire U.S. Lists about 431,700 names.

1700–1958  Daughters of the American Revolution (Virginia). *Roster of Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution 1890–1958.* (FHL book 975.5 C4d.) At the end is a list of Revolutionary War soldiers, the name of one or more descendants, and their National DAR number.

1700–1868  *DAR Revolutionary War Burial Index.* (FHL films 1307675–82.) Alphabetical. Prepared by Brigham Young Univ. from DAR records. Often lists name, birth date, death date, burial place, name of cemetery, company or regt., sometimes gives the place of birth, etc. About 67,000 names.


1700–1840  Dorman, John Frederick. *Virginia Revolutionary Pension Applications.* (FHL book 975.5 M28d vols. 1–51.) Alphabetical. Surnames A to Harding have now been abstracted and published in this on-going series.

1700–1783  Gwathmey, John Hastings. *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775–1783.* (FHL book 975.5 M23g.) Lists about 64,000 soldiers. At the end, this has list of units, and their chief officers.

1700–1840  *Virginia Military Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly.* (FHL book 975.5 M2vm.)


1700–1835  *The Pension Roll of 1835.* (FHL book 973 M24ua 1992 vols. 1–4.) Pensioned Revolutionary War soldiers; the index is in vol. 4. Gives name, rank, unit, county of residence, date when placed on roll between 1789 and 1834, date pension commenced, often gives age, sometimes gives date of death. About 2,000 Virginians listed.

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

1700–1783  Abercrombie, Janice L. and Slatten, Richard. *Virginia Revolutionary Publick Claims.* (FHL book 975.5 P28a, vols. 1–3.) Tells what supplies and services individuals provided to help the war cause, 1779–1783. Indexes the two sources below.

1700–1781  *Revolutionary War Public Service Claims Recorded in County Court Booklets, Lists & Index (Virginia).* (FHL films 29809–812; 29813–187.) Alphabetical.
1700–1781 Revolutionary War Public Service Claims Commissioners Books, 1783. (FHL films 29819–820; index on films 29813–818.)

1700–1850 Burgess, Louis A. Virginia Soldiers of 1776: Compiled from Documents on File in the Virginia Land Office, . . . and other Reliable Sources. (FHL book 975.5 M2bv vols. 1–3.) Genealogical information regarding bounty land awards, etc. Index is at end of volume 3.

1700–1850 Virginia Revolutionary War State Pensions. (FHL book 975.5 M2v.) This indexes the source below. Lists pensions given by Virginia, 1780s–1850 to persons who did not receive federal pensions.

1700–1850 Revolutionary War Pensions and Index (Virginia). (FHL films 29853–866.) The index is in the book above, and (film 029866) also has an index.

1700–1835 McAllister, Joseph T. Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War: McAllister’s Data. (FHL book 975.5 M28m; fiche 6089080.) Note: There are several sections and indexes.


1700–1850 Revolutionary War Rejected Claims and Index of Soldiers from Virginia, 1811–1851. (FHL films 29867–882, index is on film 029882.) Filmed at the Virginia State Library.


1700–1791 Brookes-Smith, Joan E. Master Index, Virginia Surveys and Grants 1774–1791. (FHL book 976.9 R22b; film 1320833 item 6.) Gives name, acres, county watercourses, survey date and reference, grantee, grant date and reference.

1700–1789 Taylor, Philip Fall. A Calendar of the Warrants for Land in Kentucky, Granted for Service in the French and Indian War, (FHL book 976.9 R2lt; fiche 6019959.) From warrants dated about 1774–1789.


1700–1850 Virginia. Governor. Virginia Grants, 1782–1792. (FHL films 272809–817.) The index is on film 272809. Has Virginia land grants found in Kentucky county, Virginia, which later became Kentucky.


1720–1804 McLlwaine, Henry R. Index to Obituary Notices in the Richmond Enquirer from May 9, 1804 through 1828 and the Richmond Whig From January, 1824, Through 1838. (FHL book 975.5 A1 #52; film 908702 item 6.)

1720–1810 Schreiner-Yantis, Netti. A Supplement to the 1810 Census of Virginia: Tax Lists of the Counties For Which the Census is Missing. (FHL book 975.5 R4s.) This book was compiled from tax lists.


1740–1900 White, Virgil D. Index to War of 1812 Pension Files. (FHL book 973 M22i, vols. 1–3.) The spouse is often listed.

1740–1900 Butler, Stuart Lee. A Guide to the Virginia Militia Units in the War of 1812. (FHL book 975.5 M2bs.) Lists are by county and give names of officers only.


1750–1820 Census indexes, 1782–87 (partial), 1810 (partial), 1820–1880, and 1900–1920. In the window to the left, click on Family History Library Catalog. Then select CENSUS or CENSUS - INDEXES from the topics that are listed.


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.


1800–1902 Confederate Pension Applications, Virginia, Acts of 1888, 1900,1902; Index, 1888–1934. (FHL films 1439763–775.) Have an alphabetical index but it is incomplete. The applications are in three groups by acts: 1888, 1900, and 1902.
Virginia Statewide Indexes and Collections

1800–1920s Divine, John E. *The Virginia Regimental Histories Series.* (FHL book 975.5 M2vr vols. 1–107.) Confederate Civil War soldiers. These often have brief biographies. See What to Do Next, click on Family History Library Catalog, and scroll down to the topic MILITARY HISTORY - CIVIL WAR, 1861–1865.

1800–1890 Dilts, Bryan Lee. *1890 Virginia Census Index of Civil War Veterans or their Widows.* (FHL book 975.5 X22d 1890.) Union and some Confederate soldiers.

1800–1869 Register of the Confederate Dead, Interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. (FHL book 975.5451 V3r; film 33625.) Has names of soldiers, and death dates, 1861–1869. Some ages are given.

1800–1865 Brock, Robert A. *The Appomattox Roster: A List of Paroles of Army of Northern Virginia Issued at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.* (FHL book 975.5 M23br; film 896966 item 2.)

1873–1918 Haulsee, W.M. *Soldiers of the Great War.* (FHL book 973 M23s vols. 1–3; fiche 6051244.) Vol. 3 has Virginia. World War I.

1873–1918 United States. Selective Service System. *Virginia, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918.* (On 85 FHL films beginning with 1984203.) Men ages 18 to 45 are listed alphabetically within their county or draft board.

1900–1945 Gold Star Honor Roll of Virginians in the Second World War. (FHL book 975.5 M2g; film 1698052 item 7.) Lists those who died in World War II; gives the name and city of residence of one or more survivors. See introduction for information on biographical questionnaires filled in by relatives.

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 of copying information 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 our films can be requested and used at our Family History Centers. To locate the address for the nearest Family History Center, click here.

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

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

To use interlibrary loan:
• Go to a public or college library.
• Ask a 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.

Virginia County Maps
Summary: Virginia County Formation Maps
Virginia Maps Bibliography


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

**Evaluation of Virginia Maps:** pp. 1035-1056. General history of counties with precincts, census county divisions, public land surveys and townships.

*Mic/Gen Ref* - G 1201 .E6225 J33x 1970z

**Summary:** Gives a chronological list of the counties.

**Evaluation of Virginia Maps:** Chronological list of Counties p. 175. 1960 p 178; 1860 pp 179-180; 1838 p 181; 1823 P 182; 1804 P 183; Revolutionary Period p 184.


**Summary:** Shows changes in boundaries in the United States from colonial days up to 1909. Civil War maps and information.

**Evaluation of Virginia Maps:** State historical information, p 47. Maps: 1790-1900,65; 1823,11031838,133; 1909,248.


**Summary:** General state information.

**Evaluation of Virginia Maps:** pp. 322-359. General state information includes; Maps with highways, climate & environment, history & important events, population & government, ethnicity & education, economy & resources.

*Mic/Gen Ref* - G1201.F7 T5 1987

**Summary:** Outlines counties and changes in 10 year intervals. Gives brief history on census, its growth and accuracy. Sources for maps come from statelterritorial laws.

**Evaluation of Virginia Maps:** pp.349-359. Shows modem boundaries and changes.
Map Collection on 2nd floor of the old section of HBLL


Map Collection – G 1201 .S3 CS3x 1974

**Summary:** Excellent index - separated by geographic area and then state and town. Also separated by date, military operations, types of Indian boundary lines and Indian tribal lands.

**Evaluation:** Excellent to find other maps in specific areas. Lists forts and many other hard to find maps.


Map Collection Quarto - G 1290 .S7 1981

**Summary:** Brief history of the maps and who made them (i.e. John Smith's map of Virginia 1608).

**Evaluation:** Fascinating maps and grid layouts with brief histories and towns, cities etc.


Map Collection - G 1201 .S3 S96x 1986

**Summary:** Early American campaigns and gives suggestions for further reading.

**Evaluation:** Excellent to see where battles were held, their routes there. Battle lines and forts involved with dates of specific battles, with the generals in charge and chronology of what happened in each listed battle.

Map Collection – Map Cases G3880-G3884. Individual maps that illustrate things from military movement to censuses.

Web Sites/Computer Programs

**www.topozone.com**

**Summary:** Gives options, of place name searches, coordinate searches, UTM searches.

**Evaluation:** Excellent for finding what new town your old town (etc) may be in.

**www.MapQuest.com**

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

**Evaluation:** Good, to find an existing relative if you have their address.
Animap
Mic/Gen Family Search room - on computer and C.D. version available

Summary: Each state is different, with maps. Shows boundary changes with now boundaries.
Evaluation: Excellent to find older maps quick.
Virginia Federal Census Population Schedules, 1810 to 1920

Guide

Introduction

Federal censuses are taken every 10 years. Virginia residents are included in censuses from 1810 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 that may have lived nearby.

Steps

These 5 steps will help you use census records.

Step 1. Determine which censuses might include your ancestors.

Match the probable time your ancestor was in Virginia 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 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 from 1850 to 1920 give more information and include the name, age, and birthplace of every person in each household.

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:

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 Virginia to a different county or town.
- Movement of the family out of Virginia if the family no longer appears in the census for Virginia.

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 1790 and 1800 censuses of Virginia were lost, but substitutes constructed from tax and land records are available. For 1810, there are records for Accomack and Louisa Counties. The 1920 census is the most recent federal census available to the public. The 1930 census will be released in 2002.

The 1890 census of Virginia 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 K through W). These schedules contain approximately 700,000 names.

Types of Census Schedules

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

• Population schedules list a large portion of the population; most are well-indexed and
• 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 Southern states list slave owners and the number of slaves they owned in 1850 and 1860.
• Agricultural schedules list data about farms and the names of the farmers for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.
• Manufacturing or industrial schedules list data about businesses and industries for the 1810 (fragments 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: June 1 (June 2 in 1890)
1910: 15 April
1920: 1 January
1930: 1 April
If your ancestor was born in the census year, your ancestor should be listed only if he or she was born before the census date.

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

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

**Censuses from 1930 to the Present**

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

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

You may request information 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 time period.

Colonial censuses of Virginia were taken in 1624 and 1625. This information is published in *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia, 1607–1625*. Many colonial census substitutes have been published such as:

- *Virginia in 1720: A Reconstructed Census*
- *Virginia in 1740: A Reconstructed Census*
- *Virginia in 1760: A Reconstructed Census*
- *A Short Census of Virginia – 1779*
- *Virginia Taxpayers, 1782–1787*
- *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Records of the State Enumerations, 1782–1785, Virginia*
- *The 1787 Census of Virginia: An Accounting of the Names of Every White Male Tithable Over 21 Years, the Number of White Males Between 16 & 21 Years, the Number of Slaves Over 16 & Those Under 16 Years, Together with a Listing of Their Horses, Cattle, and Carriages . . .*

Virginia became a state in 1788. There are no state censuses for Virginia. However, tax lists, available for most counties from about 1782 to 1850, are valuable census substitutes. 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:

- Virginia 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 Virginia Research Outline lists Internet addresses for several Virginia archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Virginia censuses, and the Internet sites may list what records they have.

Family History Centers

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

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

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

Family History Library

The Family History Library has complete sets of the existing U.S. Federal Censuses from 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 Virginia Research Outline lists Internet and mailing addresses for several Washington archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of Washington censuses, 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.
U.S. State Censuses

VIRGINIA

1779
A short census of Virginia

1782-87
Virginia tax payers, 1782-87; other than those published by the United States Census Bureau.

1787
The 1787 census of Virginia: an accounting of the name of every white male tithable over 21 years ...

1792
Tenth legion tithables (Rockingham Division)
Rockingham County, Virginia microform: tithables for 1792, a list of all the white males above 16 years of age in the county and all the slaves above 12 in the county in 1792.


Campbell, J. W. *A History of Virginia: From Its Discovery till the Year 1781, with Biographical Sketches of All of the Most Distinguished Characters.* Philadelphia: J. W. Campell & M. Carey, 1813. Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 11694 also Microfiche 080 Sh64a no.28070 also Special Collections: Rare Book Collection 975.5 C15 1813


Kingsolving, Whythe Leigh. *Early History of Virginia and Maryland and Seven Centuries of Lines.* Microfiche CS 43 .G46x G4373


**Accomack County**


**Albemarle County**


Alexandria County

Alleghany County


Amelia County

Amherst County

Appomattox County

Arlington County


Augusta County

Bath County

McAllister, Jean G.  *A Brief History of Bath County, Virginia.*  1920.  
Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 208

Bedford County


*Bedford County Bicentennial, 1754-1954.*  
Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 212

Bell, J. P.  *Historical Sketch of Bedford County, Virginia.*  
Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 210

Bland County

*F 232 .B5 H57x*

Botetourt County

*F 229 .K26*

Prillaman, Helen R.  *Places near the Mountains: From the Community of Amsterdam, Virginia, up the Road to Catawba, on the Waters of the Catawba and Tinker Creeks, along the Carolina Road as it Approached Big Lick and Other Areas, Primarily North Roanoke.*  Baltimore, MD:  Reprinted for Clearfield Co. by Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995.  
*F 232 .R6 P75x 1995*
VIRGINIA

Bristol (Independent City)


Brunswick County


Buchanan County


Buckingham County


Buena Vista (Independent City)

Campbell County


Caroline County

Carroll County

Charles City County

Charlotte County

Charlottesville County

Chesapeake County
Chesterfield County

Clarke County


Clifton Forge County

Colonial Heights County

Covington County

Craig County

Culpeper County


Cumberland County

Danville County

Dickenson County

Dinwiddie County
Emporia County

Essex County


Fairfax County


Falls Church County

Steadman, Melvin L. *Falls Church by Fence and Fireside*. Falls Church, VA: Falls Church Public Library, 1964. F 234 .F17 S58

Fauquier County


Groome, Harry C. *Fauquier During the Proprietorship*. Richmond, VA: The Old Dominion Press, 1927. F 232 .F3 G8 also Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 13645


Fluvanna County

Fort Monroe County

Franklin County

Franklin (Independent City)


Frederick County

Cartmell, Thomas K. *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia, from Its First Formation in 1738 to 1908, Compiled Mainly from Original Records of Old Frederick County*. F 232.S5 C3 1963 also Microfiche CS43.G46x LH221


Fredericksburg (Independent City)

Galax County

Giles County

Gloucester County
VIRGINIA

Goochland County


Grayson County

Nuckolls, Benjamin F. Pioneer Settlers of Grayson County, Virginia. Bristol, TN: King Print Co., 1914. F 232 .G7 N95 also Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 229

Greene County

Greensville County


Halifax County


Hampton County

Hanover County


Lancaster, Robert B. A Sketch of the History of Hanover County, Virginia and Its Large
VIRGINIA


Harrisonburg County

Bassford, Kirby S. Sketches of Harrisonburg, 1840-1940. Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 257


Henrico County


Henry County


Highland County


Hopewell County

Isle of Wight County

James City County

King and Queen County


King George County

King William County


Lancaster County

Lee County


**Lexington County**

**Loudoun County**

**Louisa County**


**Lunenburg County**


**Lynchburg County**

Cabell, Margaret Anthony. *Sketches and Recollections of Lynchburg.* Richmond, VA: C.H. Wynne, 1858. *Microfiche F 234 .L9 C32x 1858*


**Madison County**

Manassas Park County

Martinsville County

Mathews County

Mecklenburg County


Middlesex County


Montgomery County


New Kent County


Nansemond County
Nelson County

Newport News (Independent City)

Norfolk County

Northampton County


Northumberland

Norton County

Nottoway County


Orange County


Page County


Patrick County


Petersburg (Independent City)


Pittsylvania County


Poquoson County

Portsmouth County

Powhatan County

Prince Edward County


Prince George County

Prince William County


Princess Anne County

Last updated 10/99
**VIRGINIA**

**Pulaski County**


**Rappahannock County**

**Richmond County**


Little, John Peyton. *History of Richmond.* Richmond, VA: Dietz, 1933. **Microfiche Z 1236 .L5 1971 no.14141**


**Roanoke County**

Jack, George S. *History of Roanoke County.* Roanoke, VA: Stone, 1912. **Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 241**


Roanoke: *Story of County and City.* 1942. **Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 242**

Last updated 10/99


**VIRGINIA**

**Rockbridge County**


**Rockingham County**


**Russell County**


**Salem County**


**Scott County**


**Shenandoah County**

F 232 .S47 K4413

Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 166

Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 260

**Smyth County**

Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 259

**Southampton County**

F 232 .S7 P37

**Spotsylvania County**

**Stafford County**

F 232 .S86 E29x 1997

F 232 .S86 G66

**Staunton County**

**Suffolk County**

**Surry County**

F 232 .S9 B59 1974 also Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 12839
Sussex County

Tazewell County


Virginia Beach (Independent City)

Warren County

Warwick River County

Washington County


Waynesboro County

Westmoreland County

Williamsburg (Independent City)


Last updated 10/99
VIRGINIA

Winchester County


Wise County


Wythe County


York County
MILITARY RECORDS

Many of the most useful military records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal and state archives. The United States Research Outline (30972) "Military Records" section, and the U.S. Military Records Research Outline (34118) provide more information about the federal records and search strategies.

Colonial Wars (1607-1763)

Few military records exist for Virginia before the French and Indian Wars (1754-1763). The existing records of colonial soldiers include:

- Bockstruck, Lloyd DeWitt. Virginia's Colonial Soldiers. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing, 1988. (FHL book 975.5 M2bl; computer number 114102.) This is a comprehensive list compiled from numerous primary and secondary sources. May give the soldier's name, military unit, residence, age, description, and occupation.


- Eckenrode, H. J. List of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia. 1917. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1974. (FHL book 975.5 M2vl 1974, computer number 164581; 1917 ed. on fiche 6046993, computer number 218007.) This is an alphabetical directory of 6,700 soldiers and transcripts of the original sources of information.

- Taylor, Philip F. A Calendar of the Warrants for Land in Kentucky, Granted for Service in the French and Indian War. 1917. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1967. (FHL book 976.9 R21t; fiche 6019959; computer number 221170.) This contains an alphabetical list of soldiers (mostly from Virginia) who received warrants for bounty land in what is now Kentucky from about 1774 to 1789. The original warrant records are at the Kentucky Land Office (see the Kentucky Research Outline [31054]).

Virginia Military Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1983. (FHL book 975.5 M2vm; computer number 276744.) This contains reprints and an index of articles originally printed in periodicals. Most of the articles deal with the colonial and revolutionary periods. May show the soldier's residence, enlistment, unit, pension application, and declaration.
Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

Records of individuals who participated in the Revolutionary War can be found in published indexes, pension files, bounty land records, service records, and public service claims.

Published Indexes. While there are several published sources on Virginia in the Revolutionary War, there is no comprehensive list of all Revolutionary veterans. The following are two major indexes that identify individuals listed in numerous records:

Gwathmey, John Hastings. *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783*. Richmond: Dietz Press, 1938. (FHL book 975.5 M23g; computer number 217905.) This lists approximately 64,000 individuals, including those individuals identified in the earlier publication by Eckenrode (below). Both the Gwathmey and Eckenrode sources must be used, because although they list the same individuals, Gwathmey refers to the Eckenrode index for source information.

Eckenrode, H. J. *List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia*. Richmond: D. Bottom, 1912. (FHL book 975.5 M23v 1912, film 928145 item 14, fiche 6051268. computer number 217988; 1913 supplement on film 547176 and fiche 6051262; computer number 217994.) This helps identify approximately 35,000 Revolutionary soldiers from Virginia.

Pension Records. Virginia soldiers may have received a pension from the state or federal government. Pension records of Virginians may be found in:

*Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files*. (On 2,670 FHL films beginning with film 970001; computer number 178932.) These files include pension applications from all the states. A published index to these files is *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications*, Revised (Washington: National Genealogical Society, 1976; FHL book 973 M22ng 1976; computer number 413822).


White, Virgil D. *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*. 4 vols. Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing, 1990-1992. (FHL book 973 M28g; computer number 534698.) Abstracts based on selected records of pension application files. Some entries were from supplements to the complete files. Includes cross references to the *Virginia Half Pay Claims* and other state pensions or bounty land awards. Volume 4 is an every-name index for the 339,096 entries mentioned in the selected abstracts.

*Revolutionary War Pensions and Index* (Virginia). (FHL films 029853-66, index on film 029866; computer number 413919.) A published index is *Virginia Revolutionary War
State Pensions (1980; Reprint, Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1982; FHL book 975.5 M2v; computer number 221079). This abstracts the information found in the pension files of about 600 soldiers who received pensions from the state.

Virginia Half Pay and Other Related Revolutionary War Pension Application Files, ca. 1778-1875. (FHL films 1024434-42; computer number 211911.) These records relate only to officers from Virginia. They help identify names that might appear in other military records.

Applications for Bounty Land. Shortly after the war, many Virginia families migrated to lands that are now in Kentucky and Ohio to claim military bounty land. Under various laws, veterans or their heirs could apply to Virginia or to the federal government for a warrant to receive bounty land. Those who served in the Virginia state line or in the continental line could apply.

- Virginia Warrant Applications (for land in Kentucky and the Virginia Military District in Ohio). The Virginia Land Office first issued warrants for land that is now in Kentucky. After 1792, when no more land was available in Kentucky, the Virginia Land Office issued warrants for land in the Virginia Military District of Ohio. This area in Ohio had been reserved for Virginia veterans when Virginia ceded all other claims in the Northwest Territory to the federal government.

Applications for Virginia bounty land warrants are at the Library of Virginia and on microfilm at the Family History Library. The approved application files are in Bounty Warrants, 1779-1860 (FHL films 029821-51; index on films 29850 for A-Payser and 29851 for Pea-Z; computer number 413943). These applications are also indexed by the Eckenrode source above. (Note that although these are titled “warrants” they are actually the papers submitted to receive a warrant.) Rejected applications are in Revolutionary War Rejected Claims and Index of Soldiers from Virginia, 1811-1851 (FHL films 029867-82, index on film 029882; computer number 399311). These manuscripts include certificates, powers of attorney, affidavits, and vouchers.

If an application was approved, the veteran or his heirs received a certificate that could be exchanged for a warrant. The Library of Virginia and the Family History Library have Virginia Land Office, Military Certificates, A-Z: July 14, 1782-August 5, 1876. These records are in alphabetical order on 38 FHL films, 1889181-218; computer number 744100. These certificates are also filmed by number on FHL films 29635-7; computer number 413584. The certificates often give the number of acres, warrant number, and sometimes the soldier's heirs—wife, children, grandchildren, brother, etc.

- U.S. Revolutionary War Bounty Land Warrants . . . 1788, 1803, 1806 (for land in the United States Military District of Ohio and the Virginia Military District of Ohio). (FHL films 1025142-56; two indexes are on film 1025141; computer number 68938.) Applications to the federal government for bounty land are interfiled with the pension application files described above (see Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files in the “Pension Records” section, above). Those who received warrants for bounty land from the
federal government could claim land in the Military Districts of Ohio and later in other areas of the public domain.

**Bounty Land Grants.** The individual who received a warrant may have claimed the land himself or may have sold his warrant to someone else. See the United States Research Outline (30972) for more information about the process of obtaining a land grant.

- **Lands Granted in Kentucky** (Virginia warrants). Those who surrendered their warrants for land in what is now Kentucky are listed in Virginia Grants, 1782-1792 (FHL films 272809-17; computer number 62183). The original grants are at the Kentucky Land Office in Frankfort, Kentucky.

  Two indexes that include these grants are:
  
  Brookes-Smith, Joan E. Master Index: Virginia Surveys and Grants, 1774-1791. Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society, 1976. (FHL book 976.9 R22b; film 132083 item 6; computer number 49602.)
  
  Jillson, Willard Rouse. The Kentucky Land Grants: A Systematic Index to All of the Land Grants Recorded in the State Land Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, 1782-1924. Louisville: Standard Printing, 1925. (FHL book 976.9 B4f; no. 33; computer number 204992; 1971 edition on film 272808 and book 976.9 R22j; film 1000053 item 2; fiche 6051422-23; computer number 126855.)

  Copies of the warrants are found in Military Warrants, 1782-1788 (FHL films 272979-80; computer number 420305). The original records are at the Kentucky Land Office in Frankfort, Kentucky. These are indexed by Willard Rouse Jillson, Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds: A Complete Index to All of the Earliest Land Entries, Military Warrants . . . (1926; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1969; FHL book 976.9 R22j; FHL fiche 6051260; computer number 62459).

- **Lands Granted in the Virginia Military District of Ohio** (Virginia Warrants). An estimated 64 percent of Virginia's bounty land claims were granted in the Virginia Military District of Ohio. The Ohio Land Grant Office (c/o Auditor of State, 88 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215) has some records of these land grants.

  A significant collection of survey records and other information about this district is also at the Illinois Historical Survey Collection at the University of Illinois Library in Urbana. These are indexed in volume 4 of:


  The surrendered warrants and related papers were sent to the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., and are now at the National Archives in Warrants Surrendered for Land in the Virginia Military District of Ohio. The National Archives also has an alphabetical index, numerical register, and survey register that can help you find a
warrant in this collection. These records are not on microfilm or at the Family History Library.

- **Lands Granted in the U.S. Military District and Other Public Domain Areas** (U.S. Warrants). The records of these land grants are described in the *United States Research Outline* (30972).

**Service Records.** Those who served in the Virginia state or continental line may be listed in *Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War* (on 1,097 FHL films beginning with film 1485281; computer number 432762) and in *General Index to Compiled Military Service Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers* (on 58 FHL films beginning with 882841; computer number 280117). This is at the National Archives and the Family History Library. May provide the soldier's or sailor's unit which can help to find pension records but does not give information about other members of the soldier's family. Also indexed in:


For a list of regiments, where they were raised, service dates, officers, and brief unit histories, see:


The Library of Virginia also has various pay records, militia records, court martial records, appointments of officers, petitions, and other helpful sources.

**Public Service Claims.** Private citizens may have taken claims or petitions to the county courthouse for compensation for crops, cattle, weapons, and labor used by the military during the war. These county records have been collected in:

*Revolutionary War Public Service Claims Recorded in County Court Booklets*, Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1954. (FHL films 029809-12; indexes on films 29813-18; computer number 413936.)

The approved claims were recorded in:

*Revolutionary War Public Service Claims, Commissioners Books*, 1783. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1954. (FHL films 029819-20; computer number 413578.) The index to both sets of films is on FHL films 029813-18; computer number 413936. The original records are at the Library of Virginia.
**War of 1812 (1812-1815)**

Lists of War of 1812 soldiers are in:

*Muster Rolls, Payrolls, and Index of the Virginia Militia in the War of 1812.* Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1955. (FHL films 0029984-91; computer number 413539.) Published payroll and muster roll books are on FHL film 029991, which lists each soldier's name, rank, length of service, service dates, and county (residence). The card index on the first seven films indexes the two books.

For a list of where regiments were raised and regimental and company officers, see:


The Family History Library also has microfilm copies of the National Archives indexes to the federal service, pension, and bounty land files, but the actual files are only at the National Archives.

Published abstracts of the federal pension and bounty land warrant applications are in:


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**Civil War (1861-1865)**

Soldiers from Virginia served in both the Union and Confederate armies.

**Union**

The Family History Library and the National Archives have the:

- “Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers . . .” (FHL film 881594; computer number 278963).
- *Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers . . .* (FHL film 1292638-644; computer number 110844). May provide the soldier's or sailor's unit which can help to find pension records but does not give information about other members of the soldier's family.
- *Pension Index File . . . 1861-1934* (FHL films beginning with 540757; computer number 245945). The actual pension records are only at the National Archives. Pension records sometimes list other members of the soldier's family and birth, marriage, and death information.
Confederate

For those who served in Confederate forces, the Family History Library has the following records.

From the National Archives:

- *Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers* . . . (FHL films 881395-456; computer number 437570).
- *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers* . . . (on 1075 FHL films 1488678-1489752; computer number 437570). Lists the soldier's name, rank, unit, and enlistment date and place.

From the Library of Virginia:

- *Index to Confederate Service Records of Virginia* . . . (FHL films 029777-808; computer number 412754).
- *Confederate Service Records of Virginia, 1861- 65* (FHL film 029767-76; computer number 412754).
- *Confederate Pension Applications, Virginia, Acts of 1888, 1900, 1902: Index 1888-1934*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 219 FHL films beginning with 1439763; computer number 534241.) Indexed by veteran's, widow's, or servant's name. Files are arranged by pension act, then by county, then by surname. Usually gives age, birthplace, and residence.
- *Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia, Register of Interments in Confederate Plots*. Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library, [19—?]. (FHL film 1294360; computer number 58458.) Alphabetical by name. Lists company, regiment, state, grave number, row, division, and remarks.

The Confederate pension records from 1888 to 1928 are only at the Virginia State Library.

Published Sources

Regimental rosters with biographical information of Virginia soldiers are published in:

*Virginia Regimental Histories Series*. Lynchburg, Va.: H. E. Howard, 1982-. (FHL book 975.5 M2vr; computer number 615984.) 119 volumes in the series have been completed.

*Register of the Confederate Dead Interred in Hollywood Cemetery: Richmond, Virginia*. Richmond: Gary, Clemmitt and Jones, 1869. (FHL book 975.5451 V3r; film 033625; computer number 236006.) This register lists thousands of Confederate soldiers buried in Richmond. Includes name, company, regiment, state, date of death, cemetery section and number.
For guidebooks to Virginia's military units for the Civil War, the following sources are helpful:


For records of national old soldier homes, including the home in Richmond, Virginia, see:

United States. Veterans Administration. *Registers of Veterans at National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1937.* Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (On 282 FHL films; computer number 508537.) Includes general indexes for twelve homes, but some volumes are indexed separately. These Historical Registers may list the soldier's name, date and place of enlistment, rank, military unit, length of service, date and place of discharge, place of birth, age, physical description, religion, occupation, previous residence, marital status, nearest relative, pension, soldier home admission and discharge dates, disability, death date, or cause of death.

**World War I (1917-1918)**

A published roster of soldiers who died in the war is:


An additional source of historical information is:

*Virginia Military Organizations in the World War: with Supplement of Distinguished Service.* Richmond: N.p., 1927. (FHL book 975.5 M2vo; computer number 424442.)

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 Virginia's cards see:
To find an individual's draft card, you must know his name and residence at the time of registration. The cards are arranged alphabetically by county, within the county by draft board, and alphabetically by surname within each draft board. Most counties had only one board; large cities had more.

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


**World War II (1940-1946)**

For a list of 8,777 war dead, see:

Hemphill, W. Edwin, ed. *Gold Star Honor Roll of Virginians in the Second World War*. Charlottesville, Va.: Virginia World War II History Commission, 1947. (FHL book 975.5 M2g; film 1698052 item 7; computer number 728191.) County-by-county list of the soldier's name, rank, service branch, and nearest surviving relative.
LIST OF VIRGINIA-BASED RESEARCHERS

Usage guidelines:

1. CG - Certified Genealogist indicates current Board for Certification of Genealogists certification status.
   AG - Accredited Genealogist

2. The absence of a telephone number indicates the researcher does not wish to be contacted by phone.

3. "Type" loosely refers to the primary kind(s) of research the person will do and/or records they will search, "locale" refers to the area(s) where such searches will be conducted, and "location" refers to specific location(s) where such searches will be conducted. Much of the latter has been abbreviated, namely:

   DAR  NSDAR Library (Washington, DC)
   FHC  Family History Center, Latter Day Saint
   FHL  Family History Library
   JDR  John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library (Williamsburg, VA)
   JML  Jones Memorial Library (Lynchburg, VA)
   JMU  James Madison University
   LC  Library of Congress (Washington, DC)
   LVA  Library of Virginia (Richmond, VA)
   MBW  Mary Ball Washington Museum & Library (Northern Neck of VA)
   NA  National Archives (Washington, DC)
   NARA  National Archives and Records Administration (Washington, DC)
   SL  Swem Library at College of William & Mary (Williamsburg, VA)
   UVA  University of Virginia Alderman Library (Charlottesville, VA)
   VBHS  Virginia Baptist Historical Society (Richmond, VA)
   VHS  Virginia Historical Society (Richmond, VA)

Anyone who wishes to contract the services of a particular researcher should be aware that all arrangements are a matter to be determined between the researcher and the client. Similarly, inclusion on this list carries no endorsement by the Virginia Genealogical Society nor is the Society accountable for any inadvertent misrepresentation contained herein.
Louise Armstrong
7660 Whittington Dr
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FAX: (804) 272-6667
EMAIL: larmstrong@i-c.net
Website:

**TYPE:**

**LOCALE:** Central VA

**LOCATION:** LVA, VHS, FHC, VBHS, UVA, SL, MBW

**SPECIALTY:**

Char McCargo Bah
110 Columbus Cove
Stafford VA 22554-1944
PHONE:
FAX:
EMAIL: char.bah@mail.va.gov - or - charbah1@hotmail.com
Website:

**TYPE:** Marriages, vital statistics, deeds, taxes, Bible records, wills, inventories, and original documents at LVA, Courthouses, Universities, MD State Archives, US WW Veterans' research

**LOCALE:** Northern VA (Arlington, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Stafford), Charlotte, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Prince Edward, and Tidewater Va Counties; Prince Georges and Montgomery, MD Counties

**LOCATION:** LC, NA, LVA, DAR, UVA, MD & DC Archives, Howard University, Courthouses, special collection research centers in VA

**SPECIALTY:** African American research - pre-post civil war and slave and free persons of color

Mary Leigh Boisseau
3240 Drury Ln
Danville VA 24540-6130
PHONE: (434) 836-5435
FAX:
EMAIL: maryleigh_b@yahoo.com
Website: pws.gamewood.net/~deanie/mlbindex.html

**TYPE:** Family, lineage societies

**LOCALE:** Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties, Danville

**LOCATION:** Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Danville courthouses and libraries

**SPECIALTY:** Southside Virginia

Dorothy A. Boyd-Bragg, Ph.D.
10401 Whispering Pine Ln
McGaheysville VA 22840
PHONE: (540) 568-3548 (day only)
FAX: (540) 289-7210
EMAIL: boydbrda@jmu.edu
Website:

**TYPE:** All records

**LOCALE:** Shenandoah Valley, especially Rockingham Co. and all adjacent VA And WVA Counties

**LOCATION:** JMU, FHC, VHS, LVA, UVA, Handley Regional Library, Eastern Mennonite University, Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society

**SPECIALTY:** Germans in the Shenandoah Valley

Anne Taylor Brown, CG
9111-D Derbyshire Rd
Richmond VA 23229-7062
PHONE: (804) 741-0136, nights and weekends
FAX:
EMAIL: Annetaylorb@aol.com
Website:

**TYPE:** All VA county court records, census records, tax records, VA vital statistics records

**LOCALE:** All VA Counties and Cities on film at LVA

**LOCATION:** LVA, FHL, VHS

**SPECIALTY:** VA Research
Brigitte Burkett, CG  
211 El Dorado Dr  
Richmond VA 23229-7114  
PHONE: (804) 740-4217  
FAX: (804) 740-4771  
EMAIL: radixres@aol.com  
Website: 

**TYPE:** All  
**LOCALE:** VA  
**LOCATION:** LVA, VHS, FHC, Richmond repositories  
**SPECIALTY:** Any VA research, German, translation of old German script

Mary Beth Dalton  
Jigsaw Genealogy  
PO Box 5595  
Williamsburg VA 23188-5209  
PHONE: (757) 564-1982  
FAX: (757) 564-1982 (please call first)  
EMAIL: jigsaw@widomaker.com  
Website: 

**TYPE:** All Records  
**LOCALE:** Charles City, Gloucester, Hanover, Henrico, James City, Louisa, New Kent, Surry, and York Counties  
**LOCATION:** SL, LVA, FHC, LC, NARA, DAR  
**SPECIALTY:** Tidewater VA

Robert Davidson, CG  
9014 Patterson Ave #9  
Richmond VA 23229  
PHONE: (804) 754-3125  
EMAIL: rfdavid@aol.com  
Website: 

**TYPE:** General Family research and estate work  
**LOCALE:** All VA Counties, all time periods  
**LOCATION:** LVA, VHS, VBHS, FHC, County Courthouses  
**SPECIALTY:**

Victor S. Dunn, CG  
Virginia Ancestry  
43540 Clivedon Court  
Ashburn, VA 20147-4540  
PHONE: (703) 431-0630  
EMAIL: victor.dunn@virginiaancestry.com  
Website: www.virginiaancestry.com  

**TYPE:** General family history research, compilations and lineage society applications  
**LOCALE:** All VA counties, Eastern WV, D.C., & MD  
**LOCATION:** LVA, DAR, LC, FHC, NARA, VHS, Northern Virginia & Shenandoah Valley Co. Courthouses  
**SPECIALTY:** Brick wall solutions, land records including platting, court records & tax lists

W Clay Hamilton  
5948 Mountain Turnpike  
Hightown VA 24465-2596  
PHONE: (540) 468-3086  
EMAIL: hightown@ntelos.net  
Website: 

**TYPE:** General Family research  
**LOCALE:** Bath and Highland Counties  
**LOCATION:** Bath County Courthouse, Bath County Historical Society, Highland County Courthouse  
**SPECIALTY:** Virginia Highlands
Nancy G. Heuser       PHONE:  (804) 526-7866  
112 Carroll Ave       FAX:  
Colonial Heights VA 23834   EMAIL:  ngheuser@aol.com  
Website:  

**TYPE:** All records, heritage society applications  
**LOCALE:** Southside VA Counties - Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Prince George  
**LOCATION:** LVA  
**SPECIALTY:** General research, heritage society applications

Darlene L Hunter, CG       PHONE:  (703) 590-8146  
12497 Palomino Pl       FAX:  
Woodbridge VA 22192-6265   EMAIL:  DHunter528@aol.com  
Website:  

**TYPE:** General family research  
**LOCALE:** All VA Counties  
**LOCATION:** DAR, NA, LVA, Northern VA courthouses  
**SPECIALTY:** Northern VA - Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William

Frankie Liles       PHONE:  (804) 272-0339  
3400 Hastings Dr       FAX:  
Richmond VA 23235-1716   EMAIL:  frlva@aol.com  
Website:  

**TYPE:** All records  
**LOCALE:** All VA Counties / Cities  
**LOCATION:** FHL, LVA, SL, UVA, VBHS, VHS, JDR, libraries, courthouses, historical societies and other repositories within two hours of Richmond  
**SPECIALTY:** Land and tax records, historical properties, cemeteries, lineage applications

Barbara Vines Little, CG       PHONE:  (540) 832-3473, 8 - 10pm or Sundays  
PO Box 1273       FAX:  (540) 832-5057  
Orange VA 22960   EMAIL:  bvlittle@earthlink.net  
Website:  

**TYPE:** All records  
**LOCALE:** All VA, WV counties  
**LOCATION:** LVA, UVA, VHS and other sites, including WV  
**SPECIALTY:** Tax and land records to solve difficult lineages

Donald W Moore,  CG       PHONE:  (757) 426-9045  
1721 Indian River Rd       FAX:  (757) 721-9644  
Virginia Beach VA 23456-3816   EMAIL:  donald.moore@cox.net  
Website:  www.antecedents.com  

**TYPE:** All records  
**LOCALE:** Southeastern VA: Lower Norfolk Co. (1637-1691), Norfolk Co. (1691-1963), Princess Anne Co. (1691-1963), cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach  
**LOCATION:** Repositories and Courthouses in the South Hampton Roads area  
**SPECIALTY:** 17th-19th Century court records
Alice Cox Phillips, CG
7 E Sandy Point Rd
Poquoson VA 23662-1131
PHONE: (757) 868-6183
EMAIL: aphillips12@verizon.net
Website:

TYPE: All records
LOCALE: All VA counties at LVA and many at county courthouses
LOCATION: NARA, VHS, LVA, DAR, VA Courthouses
SPECIALTY: Genealogical records and lineage research

Wesley E. Pippenger
2909-A S Woodstock St
Arlington VA 22206
PHONE: (703) 998-8920
EMAIL: pipp@erols.com
Website: http://www.erols.com/pipp/

TYPE: All
LOCALE: Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Alexandria, VA and the District of Columbia
LOCATION:
SPECIALTY:

Don G. Price
Virginia Genealogical Records
2656 Melbourne Dr
Richmond VA 23225-2016
PHONE: (804) 330-7317
EMAIL: dgprice1@juno.com
Website:

TYPE: All
LOCALE: All VA counties / cities
LOCATION: FHC,LVA,VHS
SPECIALTY: Revolutionary and Confederate Civil War records

E. Jane Sherman, CG
701 Donaghe St
Staunton VA 24401-2838
PHONE: (540) 885-1357
EMAIL: societydame@verizon.net
Website:

TYPE: Augusta County from 1738, general family history, society and lineage applications
LOCALE: Augusta County; limited Rockingham and Rockbridge County research
LOCATION: Augusta County Courthouse, Staunton Courthouse, DAR
SPECIALTY: Broad name search, society applications

Alice J. Sweeney
106 Waugh Dr
Galax VA 24333-2615
PHONE: (276) 236-5532
EMAIL: asweeney@va.net
Website:

TYPE: All records
LOCALE: Southwest VA, especially Bedford, Floyd, Franklin, Carroll, Grayson, Montgomery and Wythe Counties
LOCATION: LVA, VHS, Courthouses
SPECIALTY: Lineage organizations
Sue W. Walter
593 Cheaney's Bridge Rd
Dunsville VA 22454
PHONE: (804) 443-8247, 10am - 9pm
EMAIL: swalter@wmalumni.com
Website:

TYPE: All
LOCALE: Essex, King & Queen, King William, Lancaster, Middlesex, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland Counties
LOCATION: LVA, VHS, FHL
SPECIALTY:

Shirley Langdon Wilcox, CG, FNGS
1500 S 23rd St
Arlington VA 22202
PHONE: (703) 920-2385
FAX: (703) 920-2385
EMAIL: slwilcox@juno.com
Website:

TYPE: General research in local facilities and compilation of lineage society applications
LOCALE: Northern VA
LOCATION: DAR, Northern VA research facilities
SPECIALTY:

Penelope Woodford
11525 Stillbrook Rd
Richmond VA 23236
PHONE: (804) 794-5307
EMAIL: woodhome@verizon.net
Website:

TYPE: All Records
LOCALE: All VA counties
LOCATION: LVA, VHS
SPECIALTY:
Colonial Virginia: Solving Research Problems by Using Land Records

by Wendy L. Elliott, C.G., C.G.L.

Editor's note: The following article is simultaneously appearing in *APG Quarterly*, vol. 3, no. 2.

The solutions to genealogical research problems for colonial Virginia families often lie in land records. Frequently overlooked documents concerning property often contain a wealth of information:

Land records provide two types of important evidence for the genealogist. First, they often state kinship ties, especially when a group of heirs jointly sell some inherited land. Second, they place individuals in a specific time and place allowing the researcher to sort people and families into neighborhoods and closely related groups.

Various deeds record the sale and transfer of real estate from one party to another. Plat books contain drawings showing boundaries, divisions, and other land features. Surveyors' records include maps of land surveys (usually scaled two inches to the mile). Land grants are formal exchanges of property, often as gifts from the governing body. Patents are instruments that convey public land. Bounty land warrants appear in the form of script granting land from the colonial government to former soldiers and militiamen. Leases, mortgages, and private land sales may be indexed and recorded in separate volumes and are usually registered under county jurisdiction. All of these records can be used to supplement, complement, and even stand in for deeds.

Records will ordinarily include names of grantor (seller) and grantee (buyer), place of residence of each, date of the transaction, location of the property, description of the land, price and form of payment or agreement, amount of acreage, defense of rights and heirs, limitations and/or restrictions, past history of the land, date recorded, and names of witnesses. Each piece of information can supply evidence and information to help document the families who lived in an area.

Land ownership has always been part of the American dream and was, in fact, one of the chief motivations behind the colonization of Virginia. The first permanent settlement in 1607 faced shortages of labor, not land. Indeed, colonists were induced to migrate by promises of easy land, and property deeds were among the first legal contracts in colonial Virginia. Understanding how the colonists obtained real estate and knowing the changes in the laws on land acquisition and ownership can greatly help in your research.

English common law governed the Virginia colony in the beginning, but in time, the governor and Colonial Council added additional regulations. By 1614 the first indentured servants were being released, and a law was passed allowing them to rent three acres of land. By 1615 settlements were scattered along the James River, and general confusion existed over land titles because a workable system had not been established. In 1618, only eleven years after the first successful settlement, the Great Charter reorganized and streamlined the system of land tenures.

The vast majority of early immigrants to Virginia were single men. To induce families to migrate, the Virginia colony offered twelve acres of improved land rent-free for one year. By the 1620s, women and children were represented in the colony population.

Most men purchased property before they turned thirty; within a few years of arrival, virtually every family could count itself as land-owners. In addition to outright land purchases, men could also acquire land by grant from the governor and colonial government in exchange for various services. These land grants are an important source of information for researchers.

Land grants were issued for services rendered to the governor and to the colony. To stimulate colonization, a headright system offered fifty acres to any person who paid his own transportation to Virginia. Any individual or entrepreneur who paid transportation costs for one or more persons could obtain fifty acres per person. Many headrights went unclaimed because of Virginia's high mortality during the early years of colonization, and some were claimed many years after the headright was awarded.
Land obtained through the headright system was the primary method of land distribution during the seventeenth century. Between 1618 and 1623, the colonial government granted forty-four individuals more than 5,000 acres each in the Tidewater region for individually transporting 100 persons to the colony. Colonists bought and sold headrights; during the 1650s, the going price for a headright was forty or fifty pounds of tobacco. A law passed on 21 June 1699 allowed an individual to obtain a right to patent up to fifty acres of land by paying a five-shilling fee to the auditor. On 15 April that same year, headrights for importing blacks had been discontinued. Until 1725 an individual could hold a headright for an unspecified time, transfer it, exchange it, or assign it to another, much like a deed. However, during the eighteenth century, the headright system fell into disuse.

Figure 1 is an abstract of a 1701 patent from Governor Francis Nicholson to Robert Terrill. The original is an example of late seventeenth-century records in colonial Virginia and shows that the land was previously granted as a headright to Dugwell Ferson in 1690 for transporting two persons to Virginia. It reads as follows:

To all - Whereas - Now know you that I the Said Francis Nicholson Esqr Govn'mt - doe with the advice and Consent of his Council of State accordingly give and grant unto Robert Terrill Sixty three acres of land Situated and being in Middlesex County and Containing as followeth beginning at a Marked red oak Standing by the Western branch of Parrots Creek on the upper Side West and Running thence North by East Eighteen poles to a red oake of Mr. William Cheany's Land thence North along a line of Said Cheany's land eighty seven poles to a marked Spanish Oake in said line on a level thence South Sixty one Degrees East Nine Sixty poles to a branch to a Stake marked red oake thence down Said branch if[3] several courses and running to the said Western branch of Parrots Creek and Eastly thence and alongs said Creeks to the first Specified Station the plan. It being the Said Land was formerly granted Dugwell Ferson by Patent Dated the 21st day of April 1690 and by him aforesaid and Since Granted to the Said Robert Terrill by order of the General Court bearing date the 16th day of April 1701 and is further Deed[ed] unto the Said Terrill by and for the transportation of two persons into this colony whose names are to be in the Record Mentioned under this Patent. To have and To Hold - To hold - Yielding and paying - Provided - Given under My hand the Seal of the Colony this 24th Day of October anno Domi 1701.

Robert Terrill his patent for 63 acres of land in Middlesex County
Fr: Nicholson
E: Jenings
Two Rights paid for to Wm Byrd Esqr Auditor

Figure 1. Abstract of original (transcribed at left) shows how little is given in these abstracts in comparison to the details recorded in the original.
If the father died intestate, under the provisions of primogeniture the eldest son received all his father's property. If the eldest son was already dead, the heir-at-law became, not the second or subsequent sons, but the eldest son of the eldest son. The motivation for this practice was to maintain as a whole the estate of the deceased.

If a property-holder died unmarried or without legitimate heirs, the heir-at-law was his eldest brother, not his father or uncle. If he had no elder brother or heir, the land reverted to the colonial government as escheated land, even if there were female relatives. The wife of a man who died without children could retain an one-third dower right for life and could petition the colonial government and pay for a new patent to obtain direct control of the property. An abstracted deed for John Custis shows workings typical for all escheated property:


Entail, the second procedure adopted from common law, was like primogeniture in that it provided that real and personal property, including slaves, remained as a whole from one generation to the next. Entail restricted inheritance to the owner's lineal descendants. Primogeniture and entail worked together to preserve large estates, by preventing the disintegration of a man's property through divisible inheritance or the lack of heirs. Again, if a man had no male descendants, his property reverted to the colonial government upon inquiry by an escheator. If a wife or daughter-in-law were pregnant at the time of death and there were no male descendants, a period of time was allowed to determine whether the baby was a male before completing escheatment.

The colonial council levied quitrents (property taxes of two shillings per hundred acres) to be paid annually in each county after a certain number of years had elapsed from the granting of the patent. The system, instituted by law on 6 January 1639/40 and reaffirmed on 2 March 1642/43, required that seven years following the patent date, a quitrent was to be paid yearly. These taxes were to pay the treasurer's salary, with the remainder going into the general funds controlled by the General Assembly. Thus, each county had a list of quitrents, although, as a practical matter, many of these taxes went uncollected. The 1704 list of quitrents for the entire colony of Virginia has been preserved, providing a census-like listing of the heads of households and the number of acres held. This list, arranged by counties for easy use, has been published several times. After the Proclamation Line was established in 1763, the Crown doubled quitrents on western lands in an effort to limit western expansion to the Proclamation Line.

Virginia land and property records consist of two types: (1) land transferred to private hands for the first time by the colonial government, and (2) land transferred from one private owner to another. The Virginia Land Office in the Virginia State Library in Richmond has copies of the records on microfilm. You must obtain land records by in-person research or correspondence. Address requests for colonial Virginia land records to Land Office, Virginia State Library, 1101 Capitol, Richmond, VA 23219. Most land records for Virginia prior to 1865 have been microfilmed by the Family History Library, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon), 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150; these records are available there and at Family History Centers (branch libraries) for review only.

Some counties also have copies of colonial land records. Write to the clerk of the circuit court for the county of concern. Most county officials will search the index, tell you which records are available, and indicate duplication costs. They will not, however, read the documents to obtain answers to genealogical research problems. Thus, you need to request specific records, such as the first-grantee deed or the last-grantor deed, giving the name of the grantee/grantor and the approximate date. If the land records you are interested in are held in a county, you should write there first as the state library has a correspondence backlog.

Many of the first set of government-to-owner land transactions are headright grants listing the names of all those whose transportation was paid by the grantee. These records are usually well indexed but must be read carefully to find the many valuable bits of information often buried within. Nell Marion Nugent abstracted these colonial land grants and patents, and the Virginia State Library has published them in three volumes and a supplement under the title of Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants (1979). These abstracts are well indexed and easy to use; however, they contain some errors because the spelling and handwriting of the original records were difficult to decipher.

Some property owners can be identified through the
landholdings of their neighbors, since tracts were identified by the names of adjacent landowners and watercourses. Patents (called grants in the Northern Neck area) were issued all during the colonial period. The Virginia State Library has created a card file index to patents/grants, arranged alphabetically by name of grantee. These contain a brief abstract of the data, including names of the watercourses, adjacent property owners, and name of the county where the land is located. Microfilms of the index and these patents/grants are available through the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Nugent’s books also contain abstracts of these patents/grants.

Another group of records is that of bounty land grants. The colony rewarded its soldiers who served during the French and Indian War (also called the Seven Years’ War), 1756-63, with tracts of a specified number of acres. The first warrants were awarded in 1779 for land located in what is now West Virginia. The land office in the Virginia State Library has the originals. These records also were microfilmed by the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City.

Another type of land records, those that transfer land from one private owner to another, usually consists of deeds, mortgages, entries, surveys, and tax records maintained by each county. The Virginia State Library and the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City have microfilmed most of these records dated before 1865. Those microfilmed by the Genealogical Society may be ordered through the Family History Centers of the Family History Library. These documents contain names of grantor/grantee, given name of spouse, and date of recording and registering. Names of former spouses, clues to the wife’s maiden name, and the names and relationships of relatives, neighbors, and friends may be indicated.

However, you should be aware that the records were recorded in the county where the property was purchased—which is not necessarily the county where the land presently is located. Before definite colony boundaries were established, many settlers would file their claims and records in a nearby jurisdiction with a lower fee. For example, a large region in Pennsylvania’s southwest corner was the subject of a boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1748 and 1785. Pennsylvania was selling its land for five pounds per hundred acres, while Virginia land was going at the bargain price of ten shillings per hundred acres. Many residents of what are now the Pennsylvania counties of Fayette and Greene filed their land transactions in Augusta County, Virginia, and paid the lower price.

Thus, when you cannot find a land record in the logical place, you should search the registers of surrounding counties. Not only does Virginia have some land records for property now located in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky, but Fayette and Greene counties also have some property records for land that now lies across the border in Virginia. An abstracted portion of a 1776 deed recorded at Fort Dunmore (Pittsburgh, Pa.) is an example of this early jurisdictional flexibility.

This Indenture made the eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four Between Michael & George Kintner of the County of Augusta of ye one part and Francis McBride of the County aforesaid of ye other...for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shills current money of Virginia...

Colonial Virginia used the metes and bounds system of land measurement (illustrated in Figure 1). Basically it involved using some topographical feature like a stream or tributary as the base of a parallelogram-shaped tract of property. The records usually indicate the names of adjacent property owners as well as various natural landmarks. Identifying the neighbors will often help to sort and arrange members of a family. (See Figure 2 for a description of how to draw a plat map using metes and bounds bearings.)

In colonial Virginia, property records are normally indexed by grantor and/or grantee. Grantor/grantee records are normally indexed in chronological order rather than strictly alphabetical; many indexes contain the date the transfer was recorded as well as the names of both parties and the number of acres involved. Every name on the deed is seldom included in the index— an important reason for referring to the originals. Deeds with more than one owner or buyer are usually indexed only by the first person’s name, but if the index citation bears the Latin abbreviations et al. (and others) or et ux. (and wife), it is a clue that more than one person was involved in that side of the transaction. Be sure you search through all the land records available for the family and search several years on both sides of the likely date, since some deeds were transacted months, even years, before they were registered. For example, in the Northern Neck supplement to Nugent’s abstracts of colonial Virginia
Drawing Plat Maps

To plat a tract using metes and bounds bearings, you need only an ordinary protractor, pencil, scissors, and lined paper to provide constant east-west lines to orient the protractor.

The degrees begin at the first direction—cardinal point: north, south, east, west—and move toward the second given direction. Thus N 53° E is 53° east of north. If, as is occasionally done, the bounds read E 53° N, this is 53° north of east. N 53° E and E 53° N are not the same; N 53° E and E 37° N are.

For distance, which is measured in 16½-foot lengths called poles/rods/perches (synonymous terms), a homemade scale can be made of 320 parts to the mile (320 poles × 16½ feet = 5280 feet). To make such a scale, cut a narrow strip of paper perhaps a quarter-inch wide to the length you want one mile to equal. Double, redouble, and redouble again. Folding three times creates a strip divided into eight parts each 40 poles long. Then visually divide each 40 poles into four parts, thus creating a scale of ten poles to each mark. The U.S. Geological Survey's 1:24,000 topographic maps are a very good scale for drawing plats because small tracts such as thirty and forty acres come out at a good working size, not so tiny that they easily get lost. To fix exactly on the topographic map where a tract lay, it is usually necessary to bring together enough adjoining tracts to create sufficient known points on a creek so the whole series can be adjusted to match the bends of the creeks and rivers.

To order topographic maps, request the appropriate state index to maps from Branch of Distribution, USGS, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202.

Figure 2. How to draw a plat map in metes and bounds.
land records, a deed first dated 18 November 1672 was not recorded until 17 May 1692, thirty years later.20

Here are some ways to use deeds in genealogical research:

1. Look for deviations from what seems to be normal practice, since people often made exceptions to the usual rules for family members. For instance, a late recording may itself be a possible clue to a family relationship. If you note that the price of the property is substantially less than other transactions in the same region or community, it may be a clue to a family relationship (of course, such an observation alone does not constitute proof).

2. A first-grantee deed for an individual in an area may show where that person previously resided and when he or the family arrived in that locality. The first-grantee deed for a son may indicate when he came of age or married; first-grantee deeds to a son-in-law may provide a daughter’s approximate marriage date.

3. Some records will state names and relationships. For instance, one record states the following: “John Patrick and Elizabeth his wife, said Elizabeth Heir at Law to George Calloway, who was Heir at Law to Richard Callaway Dec’d.”21

4. Land records can help determine a wife’s maiden name. First, locate all of the husband’s deeds and note the dates and property descriptions. Determine the owners of the surrounding property by examining deeds for those tracts of land at the approximate time of the couple’s marriage. A careful search of property records and probate records for each neighbor can often bring to light a relationship and, hence, a maiden name. Although this process is time-consuming, it is often the only way to find evidence of a relationship.

5. A wife’s given name is often included in deeds of property to her children. For example, a 1761 deed reads as follows: “David Hill of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, for love and natural affection I bear to my son David Hill of same county and parish . . . .” The deed is signed by David Hill and Ann Hill, but no relationship is stated. However, a relinquishment of dower follows that establishes that Ann is the wife of David.22

6. Dower rights are recorded throughout the colonial period in land records as well as in court records. When a man sold property, his wife could make claim to the property later unless she specifically relinquished her dower right to it. Thus, such relinquishments are usually, though not always, recorded immediately after the deed. For example, a typical dower release during the first half of the eighteenth century states the following: “Laurence Redman of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, Virginia . . . planter [on] 10 Jan 1742 [sold] . . . . to William Adams of the same county and state . . . . 104 acres on the north side of the South Anna River . . . .” An addendum, verified by the clerk, adds: “Mary, his [Redman’s] wife, relinquished her right of dower.”23

You should be aware, however, that dower relinquishments are sometimes in court records, which often are not indexed. Variations in wording also occur: “relinquished right of dower” is a common phrase but so is “declared her consent.” If no relinquishment is recorded, it may be a clue that the wife is deceased, but this assumption should not be made without corroborating evidence. In a few cases where no relinquishment was recorded, other documents have proven that the wife was living at the time of the property transaction.

7. Names of former spouses may also be listed in these documents. An early deed for a Captain Streeter shows his wife as Mrs. Burbage, relict of Captain Thomas Burbage, and gives the name of Captain Burbage’s heir.24 If a transaction is recorded for a woman, it usually means that she is a widow.

8. In the absence of other documents that indicate descent, often you can establish family relationships by locating a man’s property records and tracing the history of the land.

9. Information recorded in deeds frequently will indicate occupation, education, and social status. When two or more men in a neighborhood have the same name, the land record may help you distinguish between them. For instance, one may acknowledge a document with his mark while another signs his name (a mark usually means that the man was either illiterate or only partially educated). Titles such as “Mister,” “Planter,” “Yeoman,” or “Esquire” may also help differentiate one man from another. You should know, however, that “Senior” and “Junior” do not necessarily mean that two men are related. This system was used to differentiate between an older and younger man with the same name in a community.

10. The last-grantor deed in an area may indicate the approximate time a man and/or his family moved away and may also indicate where they relocated. A last-grantor deed may also represent the approximate date of a man’s death. If
the actual deeds are lost, but the indexes remain, you may determine the general time of a person's death or departure from the county where no further entries are recorded for him.

11. Disputes over rights to title are normally found in court documents, but genealogical treasures may be found in the text of a deed when the right to property ownership is established. Data may include the name of the widow, the heirs, the heirs' spouses, the minor children, grandchildren, and even birth/death dates and other pertinent data concerning the transfer of the property (remember that land transactions can be recorded long after the owner's death).

12. If one or more parties to a land transaction lived out of the area, his or her place of residence may be noted and may be valuable in tracing the migration of a family's members. For example, an eighteenth-century record for Louisa County reads as follows: "Peter Copeland of Chowan Co., province of North Carolina, & Elizabeth his wife to James Isbel of Orange Co., Colony of Virginia..."25

If you complement land records with tax and court records, you can document your family more completely. Tax and/or court records supplement the evidence of property records and may fill gaps caused by missing deeds.

Other records that help fill gaps when county land records have been destroyed or lost are state tax lists, quitrents, surveys, various types of probate records, plat books, surveyors' records, and court records. Occasionally, one of these sources will duplicate records when the originals are missing. For instance, when property records are lost, colonial Virginia court records often show the registration and confirmation of title for property (sometimes referred to as properties which have been "proven in court"). Disputes over rights to title are normally found in court documents.

Land and property records consistently are one of the least used but most valuable sources, along with court records, in genealogical and historical research. They should be of particular interest to the historian and biographer because their content often provides insight into the character and economic habits of an individual, which may not surface elsewhere.

Notes


4. The Virginia Company sent unemployed laborers and skilled specialists to the colony. Most came as indentured servants, obligated to work for an individual or the company in exchange for their transportation costs—six pounds. Most indenturers' terms were seven years, but some were for four years and some were longer (Irish indenturers came under longer terms in 1645/46). The indenturers were free to work as they pleased after their terms expired, and the colonial government actively encouraged them to begin a new life. During the seventeenth century they were the principal source of labor for Virginia. In 1671 Governor Berkeley estimated that 6,000 white indentured servants and 200 slaves were included in the total colony population of 45,000. By 1718 only about 100 indentured servants remained.

5. Billings, Old Dominion, 9.

6. Ibid., 12.


11. Deed for Robert Terrill, Patent Book 9, 399-400, Land Office of the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia. The lack of punctuation and inconsistencies in spelling and capitalization are typical of the period. Decorative marks in the deed are represented in this transcription with a hyphen.


15. Ibid., 307.
22. Rosalie Edith Davis, *Louisa County, Virginia Deed Books C, C 1/2, D, and D 1/2, 1759-1774* (Manchester, Mo.: The Compiler, 1977), 17; the original record is in the Louisa County Deed Book C, 101, 25 August 1761.
23. Ibid., 18.

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Other Virginia Resources

Virginia Genealogical Society
http://www.vgs.org/

The Library of Virginia-Genealogical Research
http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/gene/index.htm

Yorktown Homepage
http://www.visityorktown.org/

History of Jamestown
http://www.apva.org/history/index.html

Cecil D. Mcdonald’s Collection of Some Virginia Marriages
HBLL F 225 .M3x vol. 6-15 also F 225 .M3x pt. 3
Microfilms Available from Salt Lake, may or may not be at BYU FHL


A large collection of Virginia marriage records from 1700-1825 is also available at the BYU FHL (in blue binders).