# 2018 Virtual Genealogy Fair Schedule

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<th>#</th>
<th>Time (ET)</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 a.m.</td>
<td>Welcoming Remarks</td>
<td>David S. Ferriero&lt;br&gt;Archivist of the United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10:05 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Calling all Citizen Archivists! Getting the Most Out of the National Archives Catalog</strong>&lt;br&gt;Suzanne Isaacs and Meredith Doviak&lt;br&gt;Community Managers for the National Archives Catalog&lt;br&gt;National Archives at College Park, MD</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11 a.m.</td>
<td>Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners</td>
<td>Claire Kluskens&lt;br&gt;Reference and Digital Projects Archivist&lt;br&gt;National Archives in Washington, DC</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>12 p.m.</td>
<td>All’s Fair in Love and War: The Civil War Widows’ Pension Files</td>
<td>Alexandra Villaseran&lt;br&gt;Processing Archives Technician&lt;br&gt;National Archives in Washington, DC</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
<td>How to Search for Photographs that Document Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camps and Activities&lt;br&gt;Kaitlyn Crain Enriquez, Archives Specialist and&lt;br&gt;Kelsey Noel, Processing Archivist&lt;br&gt;National Archives at College Park, MD</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>2 p.m.</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority Records: To St. Louis and Beyond!</td>
<td>Cara Moore Lebonick&lt;br&gt;Archives Technician&lt;br&gt;National Archives at St. Louis</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3 p.m.</td>
<td>America's Military Made the Call: Hello Nurses!</td>
<td>Anna Csar&lt;br&gt;Expert Archives Technician&lt;br&gt;National Archives at St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
<td>Ann Cummings&lt;br&gt;Executive for Research Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Skill Level: All

This presentation will highlight some of the most important federal records for identifying former slaves and slave owners, including:

- Census
- Civil War and later military service and pension records
- Confederate slave payrolls
- Bureau of Pensions Law Division case files
- Freedmen’s Bureau records
- Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company records
- Southern Claims Commission claims files
- Coastwise slave ship manifests
- Fugitive slave case files
Claire Kluskens is a reference and digital projects archivist at the National Archives in Washington, DC and specializes in records of high genealogical value. She spearheaded the completion of more than 330 National Archives microfilm publications, and now works on digital and description projects for the National Archives Catalog. She lectures frequently and has published extensively in national, state, and local genealogical publications. Claire has been a National Archives and Records Administration staff member since 1992 and has done genealogical research since 1976.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

October 24, 2018
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Principles of successful family history research

- “Reasonably exhaustive research”
- Research direct ancestors and their “FAN” club –
  - Family
  - Associates
  - Neighbors
- Research in all records –
  - Federal
  - State
  - County
  - Local
Federal Population Census, 1790–1940

Census records are basic building blocks for everyone’s research.

- Start with the 1940 Census and work your way backwards.
- Locate every ancestor and relative in every census in which they were alive (to the extent possible).
- Taken at 10 years intervals.
Federal Population Census, 1790–1940

● “Introduction to Genealogy at the National Archives”

Online video from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) 2015 Genealogy Fair:

Federal Population Census, 1790–1940

- **1790–1840** – Heads of households named; other free white persons listed in categories by age and gender; slaves listed in categories by age and gender.
- **1850–1860** – All free persons listed by name with their age, gender, marital status, state or country of birth, and amount of real property and personal property owned (if any).
Federal Population Census, 1790–1940

• **1870–1940** – Every person listed by name with their age, gender, marital status, state or country of birth. State or country of birth of each person’s parents given on the 1880 and 1900–1930 censuses. Occupation and other information.

• **1890** – Mostly destroyed as a result of a 1921 fire. Information for about 6,160 persons survives. Most researchers have to make the “20 year leap” from 1900 to 1880. Therefore it is very important to obtain as much information as possible from the 1900 and later censuses and other records to make that “leap” successfully. More information about the 1890 census

[https://www.archives.gov/research/census/1890/1890.html](https://www.archives.gov/research/census/1890/1890.html)
Federal Population Census, 1790–1940

Things to keep in mind:

- Names may not be spelled the way you expect.
- Ages, birthplaces, relationships may be reported differently in different censuses, depending upon the knowledge of the person providing the information to the enumerator.
- African American families may be reported under different surnames in 1870 than in 1880.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Different Names 1880 / 1870

1880
Hill Livingston, 45
Mary, 30
Melissa, 16
George, 12
Archie, 12
Clara, 11
Hilliard, 7
Ella, 6
Edgar, 3
Hattie, 6 months

Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama,
ED 2, Pages 16–17
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Different Names 1880 and 1870

Alexander, Mary, 30
Alexander, Malissa, 6
Alexander, George, 3
Alexander, Clarence, 9 mos.
Livingston, Hilliard, age 33

Beat No. 5, Autauga County, Alabama, pages 25–26
Federal Slave Census Schedules, 1850–1860

- Exist for Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey (1850 only), North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah Territory, and Virginia.

- For each slave owner, the following information is given:
  - Number of slaves owned.
  - Number manumitted (freed) in the year preceding June 1.
  - Age, gender, and color of slave.
  - If slave is a fugitive, from what state.
  - If deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
  - Number of slave houses on that owner’s property.
Federal Slave Census Schedules, 1850–1860

Warren County, Mississippi, 1860
Federal Slave Census Schedules, 1850–1860

Warren County, Mississippi, 1860

Slave names are reported only occasionally on the slave schedules, such as for very elderly slaves, such as Robert, said to be age 104, slave of Jeff Davis.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Federal Slave Census Schedules, 1850–1860

Stafford County, Virginia, 1860
Federal Slave Census Schedules, 1850–1860

Stafford County, Virginia, 1860

This enumerator appears to have reported slave houses by the “head of the slave household.”
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Federal Slave Census Schedules, 1850–1860

Stafford County, Virginia, 1860

This enumerator appears to have reported slave houses by the “head of the slave household.”
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files
Thousands of African American men served the Union Army in the U.S. Colored Troops as well as in the U.S. Navy. The veteran and his widow or other dependents may have applied for a pension.

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National Archives Microfilm Publication T288, *General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934*
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files
Index Card from National Archives Microfilm Publication T288, General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934
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Civil War and Later Military Pension Files

- Declaration for Pension = pension application, request for increase
- Affidavits by family, friends, neighbors that provide testimony
  - Identify the veteran or widow
  - Describe medical condition of the veteran before/after war
  - Provide evidence of marriage to wife
  - Provide evidence of dates of birth and parentage of minor children
- Medical examinations by a board of physicians on a periodic basis
- Correspondence about the pension claim
- Reports by Special Examiners sent to investigate the validity of the claim
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files

Affidavits, special examiner’s reports, and other records in the file

- May indicate when and where the former slave was born, married, and died
- May provide the name of his and/or his widow’s former slave owner(s)
- Identify the geographic area where the veteran/widow lived during and after slavery, which helps focus subsequent research
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files

Example: Pension file of Mollie Smith, widow of Sergeant Samuel Smith, Company D, 119th U.S. Colored Troops Infantry Regiment (WC-704166)

- Affidavit by Samuel Smith of Mount Vernon, Kentucky, dated April 9, 1909
  - Identifies his birthdate as February 14, 1833
  - Identifies his former slave owner as Elisha Smith, who died in 1866

- Affidavit by Samuel Smith on September 7, 1909
  - Identifies the slave owner's name as Elijah Smith
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files

Pension file of Mollie Smith, widow of Sergeant Samuel Smith, Company D, 119th U.S. Colored Troops Infantry Regiment (WC-704166)

Affidavit by Samuel Smith, April 2, 1909

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/27498675
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files

Example: Pension file of Mollie Smith, widow of Sergeant Samuel Smith, Company D, 119th U.S. Colored Troops Infantry Regiment (WC-704166)

- Affidavits made in 1910 by Mary Carter, age 78, and Mary M. Miller, age 74, identify the claimant, Mollie Smith, widow of Samuel Smith, as having belonged to their family as a slave.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Civil War and Later Military Pension Files

Pension file of Mollie Smith, widow of Sergeant Samuel Smith, Company D, 119th U.S. Colored Troops Infantry Regiment (WC-704166)

Affidavit by Mary Carter, 1910
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/27498675
INDEXES
The free National Park Service “Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Database” index was compiled from records in the National Archives: https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm

- Direct link to Soldiers search: https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm
- Direct link Sailors search: https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-sailors.htm
INDEXES


Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners
UNION ARMY COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS (CMSRs)

- U.S. Colored Troops CMSRs have been microfilmed.

- CMSRs can be found online
  - Fold3.com – most complete online collection
  - National Archives Catalog (NAID 300398) – limited number

- CMSRs that have not been digitized may be ordered from the National Archives. For more information and to order, go to: https://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

UNION ARMY COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS (CMSRs)

Compiled by the War Department from bulky original records. May include information from:
- Company descriptive book
- Muster-in Roll
- Muster Rolls
- Muster-out Roll
- Hospital records
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

UNION ARMY COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS (CMSR)s

Post–Civil War Military Service

On July 28, 1866, Congress authorized the Army to raise six regiments of African American soldiers.

- They became known as the “Buffalo Soldiers”
- Served with distinction on the Western frontier of the United States.
- Check for a pension!
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Confederate Slave Payrolls, 1862–1865

- A few payrolls include white employees, free African Americans, or notations that a particular slave escaped or absconded.

- Information and digital images are online at https://catalog.archives.gov/id/719477

- Includes slaves from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and perhaps other states.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Confederate Slave Payrolls, 1862–1865

Variety of colors of paper: off-white, blue, yellow, orange, green, brown

Slave Payroll 67

Nottoway County, Virginia, slave owners – work performed by slaves at Fort Clifton, VA, May and June 1862

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/24486387
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Confederate Slave Payrolls, 1862–1865

Variety of colors of paper: off-white, blue, yellow, orange, green, brown

Slave Payroll 3831

Slaves employed at Macon (Georgia) Laboratories, August 4, 1864 – names slaves, their owners, and date “runaway” between August and October 1864
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Bureau of Pensions Law Division Case Files, 1862–1933
The Law Division prosecuted pension fraud, promoted compliance with legal requirements for pension payments, and answered inquiries about legal questions.

- Some files include letters or testimony that identify former slaves owners and changes in name
- Some files provide information about “Ex-Slave Pension Clubs”
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Bureau of
Pensions Law
Division Case
Files, 1862–1933

Letters or testimony that identify former slaves owners and changes in name.

Case File of Samuel Christian
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/44181294

[Image of handwritten document]

[Image of another handwritten document]
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Bureau of Pensions Law Division Case Files, 1862–1933

Some files provide information about “Ex-Slave Pension Clubs”

Case File of D. O. Fleming
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/83891243
Freedmen’s Bureau Records
The Freedmen’s Bureau—whose formal name was the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands—was established in 1865 by Congress to help millions of former black slaves and poor whites in the South in the aftermath of the Civil War. The Freedmen’s Bureau provided food, housing and medical aid, established schools and offered legal assistance. It also attempted to settle former slaves on land confiscated or abandoned during the war.

- Marriage Records
- Records of the Assistant Commissioners
- Records of the Field Offices
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedmen’s Bureau Records
National Archives Microfilm

Includes records from Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedmen’s Bureau Records

Records of the Assistant Commissioners for each state contain a variety of correspondence and records about various subjects.

Records are available for Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Online at FamilySearch.org

- Correspondence
- Indentures (contracts for apprenticeship or support)
- Indentures (contracts for other purposes)
- Employment contracts
- Records about land and property
- Transportation
- Persons and articles hired
- Oaths of office
- Court cases
- Criminal activities
- Rations (food, clothing)
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedmen’s Bureau Records

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Indenture of Apprenticeship for Neill and Ellen, orphans, formerly property of the mother-in-law of James McCallum of Robeson Co., North Carolina, April 14, 1865
Freedmen’s Bureau Records

Records of the Assistant Commissioners for each state contain a variety of correspondence and records about various subjects.

Records are available for Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Online at FamilySearch.org

Outrages by Whites against Blacks, and Blacks against Whites, August 1867, North Carolina
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedmen’s Bureau Records

Records of the Assistant Commissioners for each state contain a variety of correspondence and records about various subjects.

Records are available for Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Online at FamilySearch.org

Indenture (contract) in which S. W. Ashley pays 25 bushels of corn to Charles Ashley (freedman), who agreed to take himself and family “immediately” away from house of S. W. Ashley, Lumberton, North Carolina, August 25, 1865.
**Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners**

**Freedmen’s Bureau Records**

**Records of the Field Offices** for each state contain a variety of correspondence and records about various subjects.

Records are available online for Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

**Register of Sick and Wounded at Lincoln Hospital, Savannah, Georgia, Sept. 1865–Apr. 1867. M1903, Roll 86**
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedmen’s Bureau Records

Records of the Field Offices for each state contain a variety of correspondence and records about various subjects.

Records are available online for Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Labor Contract between G. M. D. Patterson of Alabama, and his former “servants” Luiza and her children (named); Nicy and her children (named); Felix (Phelix) and his family (named) and M1900, Roll 33.
Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), 1865–1874

To protect the interests of depositors and their heirs in the event of a depositor's death, the bank branches collected a substantial amount of detailed information about each depositor and his or her family.

- National Archives Microfilm Publication M816, *Registers of Signatures of Depositors in Branches of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, 1865–1874*
- Dividend Payment Record of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, 1882–1889
Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), 1865–1874

National Archives Microfilm Publication M816, Registers of Signatures of Depositors in Branches of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, 1865–1874

- 55 volumes of signatures and personal identification data about 67,000 depositors in 29 bank branches.
- May include account number, name of depositor, date of entry, place of birth, place brought up, residence, age, complexion, name of employer or occupation, wife or husband, children, father, mother, brothers, sisters, remarks, and signature.
- May contain the name of the former owner and the name of the plantation.
- Copies of death certificates have been pinned to some entries.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), 1865–1874

National Archives Microfilm Publication M816, Registers of Signatures of Depositors in Branches of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, 1865–1874

Roll 26, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1871
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), 1865–1874

National Archives Microfilm Publication M816, Registers of Signatures of Depositors in Branches of the Freedman’s Saving and Trust Company, 1865–1874

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Roll 26, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1871
Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), 1865–1874

Dividend Payment Record of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, 1882–1889

- ledger books that contain information on depositors for each bank
- running number for each entry
- number of the depositor's account
- name of the depositor
- balance due (currency, number of the dividend, silver)
- payments of dividends (number of the dividend), and remarks
- dates of the dividends and entries are also shown

Online at https://catalog.archives.gov/id/566993
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), Dividend Payment Records, 1882–1889

Online at https://catalog.archives.gov/id/566993
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company Records (Freedman’s Bank), Dividend Payment Records, 1882–1889

Macon, Georgia, Online at https://catalog.archives.gov/id/566993
Southern Claims Commission Claims Files

The Southern Claims Commission was established by the Act of March 3, 1871, to provide compensation for citizens of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia who had suffered property damage or loss by Federal Troops during the Civil War. Claimants were required to prove their losses and that they had remained loyal to the Union during the war.
Southern Claims Commission Claims Files

Typical claims files include
- The claimant's petition
- Inventories of supplies and property for which compensation was desired
- Testimony of the claimant and others (both favorable and adverse)
- Copy of the Commission's report
- Certificate of settlement from the Third Auditor of the Treasury (approved claims)
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Southern Claims Commission Claims Files

Former slaves
- Sometimes testified on behalf of their former masters
- Sometimes submitted claims
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Southern Claims Commission Claims Files

Emily Frazier of Limestone County, Alabama, Claim No. 43846, a former slave of William Richardson, who claimed loss of a mule and some hogs.

Entire file is 47 images – lots of detail about her life

Shown here are the first 2 pages of her testimony

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/57551354
Coastwise Slave Ship Manifests

- The Act of March 2, 1807 (2 Statutes at Large 426) outlawed the importation of African slaves effective on January 1, 1808.

- Shipment of slaves between U.S. ports (coastwise trade) was still permitted.

- To prove the slaves onboard a vessel were not illegally imported, the captain or master filed a manifest (list) at the port of departure and at the port of arrival.
Coastwise Slave Ship Manifests
Some are available online – see handout for details

- Annapolis, Maryland, 1822: Two manifests
- Beaufort, South Carolina, 1826–1830
- Charleston, South Carolina, 1820–1858
- Mobile, Alabama, 1820–1860
- New Orleans, Louisiana, 1807–1860
- New York City, New York, 1822–1852
- Savannah, Georgia, Coastwise Slave Manifests, 1801–1860
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Coastwise Slave Ship Manifests

Ship Marathon, New Orleans, Louisiana, Inward Manifests

Departed from Savannah, Georgia, December 15, 1826, arrived New Orleans, January 4, 1827

Ethan Allen, shipper, who resides at Franklin, Louisiana
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Coastwise Slave Ship Manifests


Departed from Savannah, Georgia, December 15, 1826, arrived New Orleans, January 4, 1827.

Ethan Allen, shipper, who resides at Franklin, Louisiana
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Records of the Board of Commissioners for the Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia, 1862–1863

The District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act (12 Statutes at Large 376), adopted April 16, 1862, ended slavery in Washington, DC, by paying slave owners for releasing their slaves.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Records of the Board of Commissioners for the Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia, 1862–1863

Petition #609: James S. Morsell, for freeing Precilla Quad
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Fugitive Slave Case Records – Petitions, Files, etc.

- Federal courts were sometimes involved in the legal process by which slave owners retrieved escaped enslaved persons, which was governed by the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 (1 Statutes at Large 302), as amended by the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 (9 Statutes at Large 462).

- U.S. District Court and U.S. Circuit Court records – held in NARA’s Regional Archives – include fugitive slave case files and other records.
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

Fugitive Slave Case Records

Petition of John Guyther of Baltimore, Maryland, seeks return of Henry Watts, age 33

U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, October 11, 1851

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/278924
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

District of Columbia Records

Henry Jackson
Possible ex-slave, born in Virginia, circa 1855, arrested 1887

Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department Identification Books (NAID 1460515)

Henry Jackson
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75448546
Federal Records that Help Identify Former Slaves and Slave Owners

District of Columbia Records

Armsted Ward
Possible ex-slave, born at Leesburgh [sic], Virginia, circa 1862, arrested 1889

Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department Identification Books (NAID 1460515)

Armsted Ward
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75449386
Thank you for attending! Please stay tuned for the next session.

If we did not get to your question, you may submit it to inquire@nara.gov

Video recording and handouts will remain available at www.archives.gov/calendar/genealogy-fair
Feedback

We value your opinion.

Please take a few minutes to complete a short evaluation. Your comments help us maintain the quality of our services and plan future programs.

Click ⇒ Event Evaluation
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