**Additional State Records**

Records kept by state and local agencies were an important part of the Freedmen’s Bureau’s work, especially in the early years of Reconstruction. These records provide important details about circumstances and individuals in the localities.

They are available in the following M-numbered publications:

- **Arkansas, Huntsville and Athens**
  - Census of black residents at Huntsville and Athens, Arkansas, ca. 1865, listing name, age, sex, street, former owner, occupation, and county.

- **District of Columbia**
  - Additional State Records
  - Bureau Records of Related Interest

- **Alabama**
  - Records of Superintendents of Education

- **Georgia**
  - Records of Assistant Commissioners

- **Louisiana**
  - Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

- **Texas**
  - Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

- **North Carolina**
  - Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

- **Virginia**
  - Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

- **Tennessee**
  - Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands

Where to View Microfilm

Copies of field office records microfilm are available for viewing at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and at each of the agency’s regional archives. For locations and hours, visit [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov).

**Prices**

Black-and-white microfilm is $34 per roll for domestic orders and $37 per roll for foreign orders; $28 per roll for domestic orders and $31 per roll for foreign orders; $23 per roll for domestic orders and $25 per roll for foreign orders. In addition, a $70 per roll domestic processing fee and shipping and handling fees are included. For locations and hours, visit [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov).

Need more information about specific rolls?

View listings of roll contents and descriptions of the record series through the National Archives Order Online system at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov). Need more information about specific rolls? Call the National Archives Reference Room toll free at 1-888-452-3296.

**How to Order Microfilm**

- **Online** — Go to the National Archives Order Online system at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov).
- **Telephone** — Credit card orders call toll free 1-888-452-3296 and use the National Archives Order Online system to submit your order. Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover are accepted.
- **Fax** — Fax your order to 1-866-787-4298.
- **Mail** — Mail checks or money orders to the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 111-B-400, Atlanta, GA 30384-8618. Include daytime telephone number with order.

For more information, visit [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov).
In the years following the Civil War, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—the Freedmen’s Bureau—provided assistance to millions of former slaves and represented an important federal presence in the Southern states and the District of Columbia. The nation had liberated nearly four million slaves and destroyed the region’s cities, towns, and plantation-based economy. It left former slaves and many whites dislocated from their homes, facing starvation, and owning only the clothes they wore. The challenge of reconstructing a society and economy depended on the effectiveness of the Freedmen’s Bureau in the post–Civil War and Reconstruction era. Historians have used these materials to study the Freedmen’s Bureau’s efforts and the unprecedented social reconstruction that would bring freedpeople to full citizenship. It issued food and clothing, operated hospitals and temporary camps, helped locate families and reunite them with their homes, and assisted in the establishment of schools and other institutions for more effective use by researchers. Filming of the Florida field office records preserves firsthand descriptions of the harsh and racially divisive conditions in isolated and repressive “black codes”; petitions for new schools, legal aid in courts, and reports of violence. These microfilm publications of hundreds of marriage records of newly liberated African Americans in the post-Civil War era collected from 1861-1869 first by the Union Army and then by the Freedmen’s Bureau in the field offices in the states of the Confederacy, and retained in the Washington, DC, headquarters. These records are summaries and reports, many, such as collected labor contracts which these named individuals struggled to establish families, train and educate their children, and live in self-sufficiency and freedom.}

Field Office Records—new

The recently filmed field office records of the Freedmen’s Bureau are organized by state.

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Freedmen’s Right to Vote, 1870

The Freedmen’s Bureau field office records for Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, dating 1862-1872. These records include information related to the marriage records of the Bureau’s Washington headquarters, and the Freedmen’s Bureau records for Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Marriage Records—new

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In the years following the Civil War, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands/the Freedmen’s Bureau provided assistance to millions of formerly slave-held and imprisoned people in the Southern States and the District of Columbia. The war had literally freed nearly four million people and destroyed the regions, towns, and plantation-based economy. It left former slaves and many whites dislocated from the Southern States and the District of Columbia.

The Freedmen’s Bureau provided assistance to tens of thousands of former slaves and former Confederate soldiers and military veterans. It provided schools, helped to establish churches, and worked to improve the living conditions of freedpeople. The Bureau was created by Congress on March 3, 1865, and was active from May 1, 1865, to June 30, 1872.

The Freedmen’s Bureau operated in all states and territories of the United States, except for four states in the Deep South that were under military reconstruction: Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. The Bureau’s primary goal was to assist freedpeople in establishing self-sufficiency and freedom. It provided education, healthcare, and economic opportunities to help former slaves become autonomous citizens.

### Headquarters Records

Headquarters records document the overall administration and operation of the Bureau and its relationship with the states and other federal agencies. These records include letters, telegrams, and reports that pertain to the Bureau’s mission.

### Field Office Records

Field office records provide information on the specific efforts and activities of the Bureau’s local offices. These records include letters, reports, and other documents that were created by the Bureau’s field agents and supervisors.

### Microfilm Publications

The National Archives has microfilmed these records in two stages. The first was completed in 2021, and the second is scheduled for completion in 2029. The microfilm publications are part of a five-year, multiseries project made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

### Available Records

The microfilm series contain over 10,000 different titles and contain millions of pages of documents. They include letters, reports, and other materials that were created by the Bureau’s field agents and supervisors.

###馆藏地点

These microfilm publications are part of a five-year, multiseries project made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

###重要意义

These records provide a wealth of information on the African American experience during Reconstruction. They include letters, reports, and other materials that were created by the Bureau’s field agents and supervisors.

###可访问性

These records are available at the National Archives and Records Administration and at other repositories, including libraries and archives.

###结语

The Freedmen’s Bureau played a critical role in helping freedpeople establish themselves as free citizens. Its records provide important insights into the challenges and achievements of Reconstruction.
Emancipation left freed men, women, and children in desperate need of relief, medicine, housing, family, education, employment, and protection. The Freedmen's Bureau's field office records hold stories of their struggle and the unprecedented efforts to secure those needs.

Field Office Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands
(The Freedmen's Bureau), 1865–1872

Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records

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Order online—Go to the National Archives Order Online system at www.archives.gov

Telephone—Credit card orders toll free (800-533-6661) or by phone at the Washington, DC, appointment desk (202-357-5000) or by phone at the St. Louis, Missouri, appointment desk. Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover are accepted.

Fax—Fax your order to 202-606-1024.

Mail—Mail checks or money orders to the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 111-B-400, Atlanta, GA 30384-3038. Include daytime telephone number with order.

Prices
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• In the published descriptive pamphlets for each series, which are available at the start of each roll.

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