

Virginia Research: Four Centuries of History and Genealogy

Class 3 – 19th Century – Civil War and Reconstruction

Meaghan E.H. Siekman, Ph.D.
Genealogist of the Newbury Street Press

THE BRUE FAMILY LEARNING CENTER



American Ancestors[®]
by NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Meet today's presenter



Meaghan E.H. Siekman, Ph.D.
Genealogist of the Newbury Street Press

OVERVIEW

- **Presentation (60 mins.)**
 - Slave Laws and Antebellum Tensions
 - The Civil War – Confederate Service & Formation of West Virginia
 - Reconstruction and Freedmen Bureau Records
- **Q&A (30 mins.)**

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA.



Voice of
Meaghan E.H. Siekman, Ph.D.
Genealogist of the Newbury Street Press



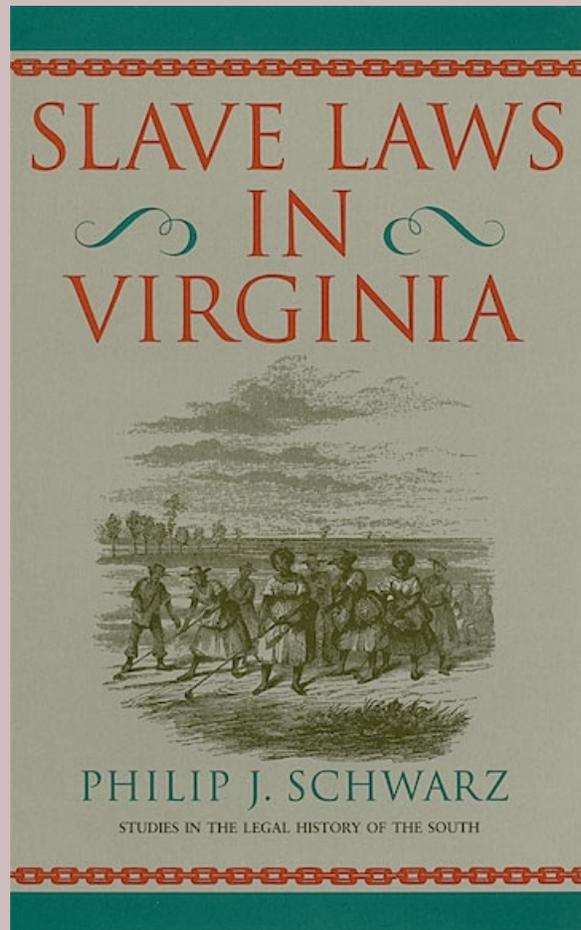
This Plate is designed to represent, are—Fig. 1, a Mother intreating for the lives of her children,—2, Mr. Travis, cruelly murdered by his own Slaves.—3, Mr. Barrow, who bravely defended himself until his wife escaped.—4, A comp. of mounted Dragoons in pursuit of the Blacks.

Slavery in Virginia

Statehood and Slavery

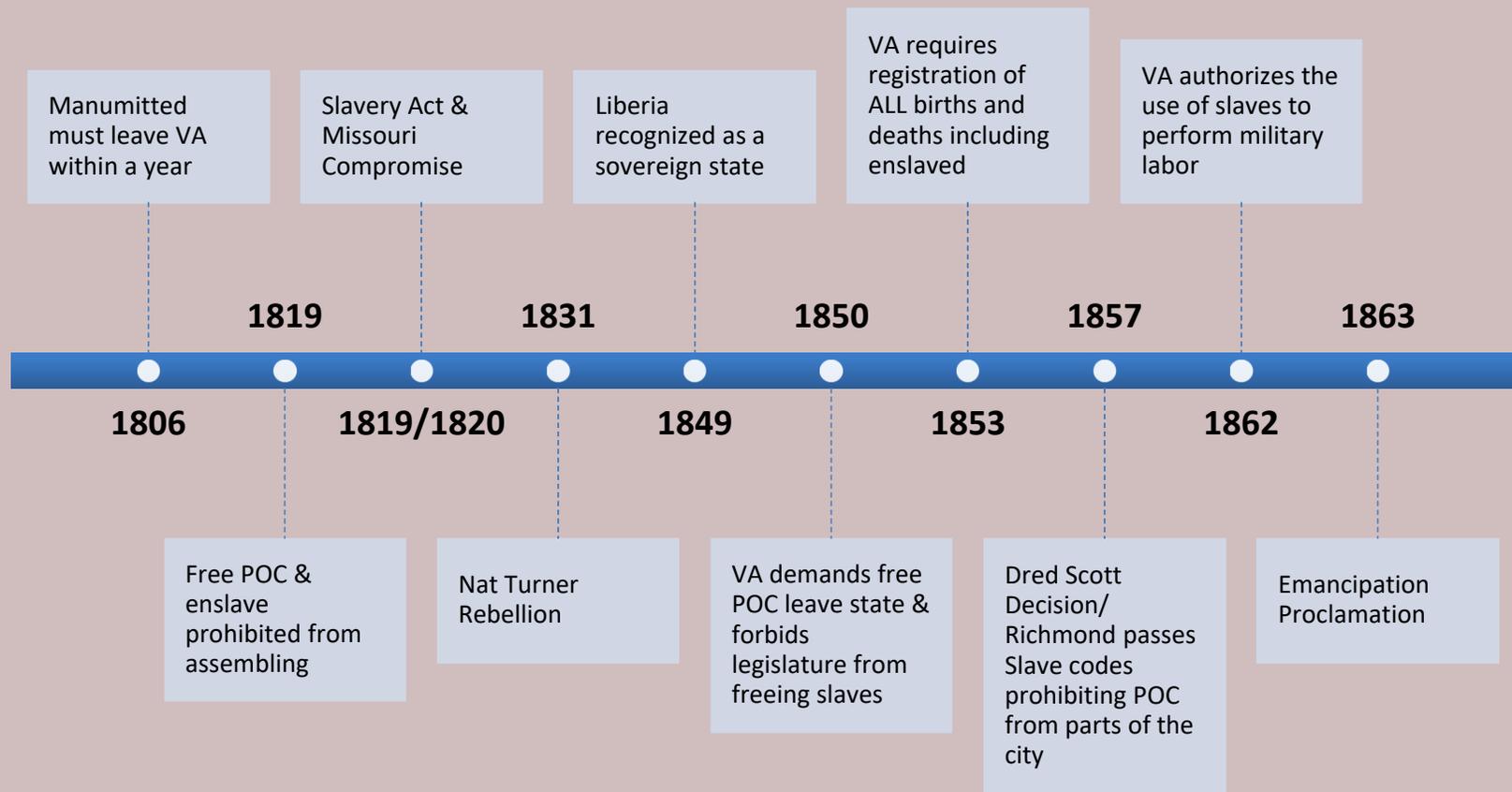
- 1778 – VA state law prohibits the import of slaves from Africa
 - Solidified by an 1808 Federal law
- VA slave laws become more detailed
 - Regulate enslaved people as nothing more than property
 - Regulations on how enslaved people should be treated

Understanding Laws



- Laws often create record sets
 - Court Records
 - Vital Records
 - Registrations
 - Manumissions/Freedom Papers
 - Work Agreements

Create a Timeline



1619	1654	1662	1664	1667	1670	1680	1682	1691	1705	1723	1774
Jamestown - about 20 captive Africans sold into slavery in VA	VA court grants POC the right to hold slaves	VA enacts hereditary slavery - child born inherits mother's status	law mandates lifelong servitude for all black slaves	VA declares that Christian baptism will not alter a person's status as a slave	VA prohibits free POC from keeping Christian (white) servants	VA forbids POC and slaves from bearing arms - congregate in large numbers - mandates harsh punishments for assaulting whites or attempting escape	VA declares all imported black servants are slaves for life	VA prohibits the manumission of slaves within its border - Manumitted slaves are forced to leave the colony - VA passes first anti-miscegenation law.	codifies slave status, declaring all non-Christian servants entering the colony to be slaves. Defines all slaves a real estate acquires owners who kill the enslaved during punishment - forbids slaves to bear arms or move abroad without	VA Outlaws Manumission	Continental Congress approves resolution prohibiting slave importations and further American participation in the slave trade
1778	1782	1783	1785	1790	1793	1794	1799	1800	1805	1806	1816
VA Prohibits importation of slaves from Africa	VA law permits private manumissions	VA emancipates those slaves who served in the colonial forces against Britain, provided that the slave's master gives permission.	VA deems any person with black blood to be mulatto - use of the term "Negro" includes mixed-race POC	Congress denies naturalization to anyone that is not a free white	First Fugitive Slave Law allows enslavers to cross state lines in pursuit of fugitives and makes it a penal offense to abet a runaway	Congress prohibits Slave trade between US and foreign countries	VA requires white mothers of mixed-race children to leave the state	Congress Prohibits US citizens from exporting slaves	VA allows the enslaved to accompany white enslavers to religious services presided over by white preachers	VA requires manumitted individuals to leave the state within a year of their manumission	American Colonization Society is Founded with the goal of creating a free black settlement in Africa
1819	1819/1820	1831	1849	1850	1853	1857	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
Virginia outlaws blacks and mulattos, whether free or slave, from meeting for the purposes of education and forbids teaching	Slavery Act - US law makes slave trading a capital offense	Nat Turner Rebellion in Southampton, Virginia	Virginia passes a law permitting the emancipation of any slave by will or deed.	Virginia demands that emancipated slaves leave the state within a year and forbids the legislature from freeing any slave.	VA requires the registration of births and deaths including enslaved people.	Dred Scott v. Sanford Decision denies citizenship to all slaves, ex-slaves, and descendants of slaves	VA authorizes the use of slaves to perform military labor.	Emancipation Proclamation	Repeal of Fugitive Slave Law	13th Amendment	VA legally recognizes marriages between African Americans and grants children of those marriages legitimacy and inheritance rights.
Virginia and North Carolina remove restraints on interstate slave trade.	Missouri Compromise	Virginia passes a law enforcing prohibitions against slaves congregating for religious service at night, regardless of whether black or white preachers hold those services.	Liberia is recognized as a sovereign state by Britain. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the son of free Virginian blacks, becomes the first president.	Second Fugitive Slave Law & Compromise of 1850		Richmond, VA passes slave code that restricted POC from certain parts of the city, specified street etiquette that forbid slaves from standing on the sidewalk, carrying canes, smoking.	Congress abolishes slavery in Washington DC gives public land in the public domain to qualified private citizens, including black heads of house over 21 years old and single black			The newly re-elected Lincoln is assassinated. Andrew Johnson, a Southern Democrat, becomes president.	The Republican majority Congress passes a Civil Rights Bill to protect the rights of blacks.
Canada denies the American government the right to pursue runaway slaves within its borders.										Congress establishes The Freedmen's Bureau	Former confederate states enact "Black code" laws

Create a Timeline

Laws that Create Records

Any freedmen that remained in VA for more than a year would forfeit their right to freedom and be sold by the Overseer of the Poor for the benefit of the parish.

1806

1837

Inundated with petitions, the general assembly changed the law to say that petitions could go to local courts.

Notice.

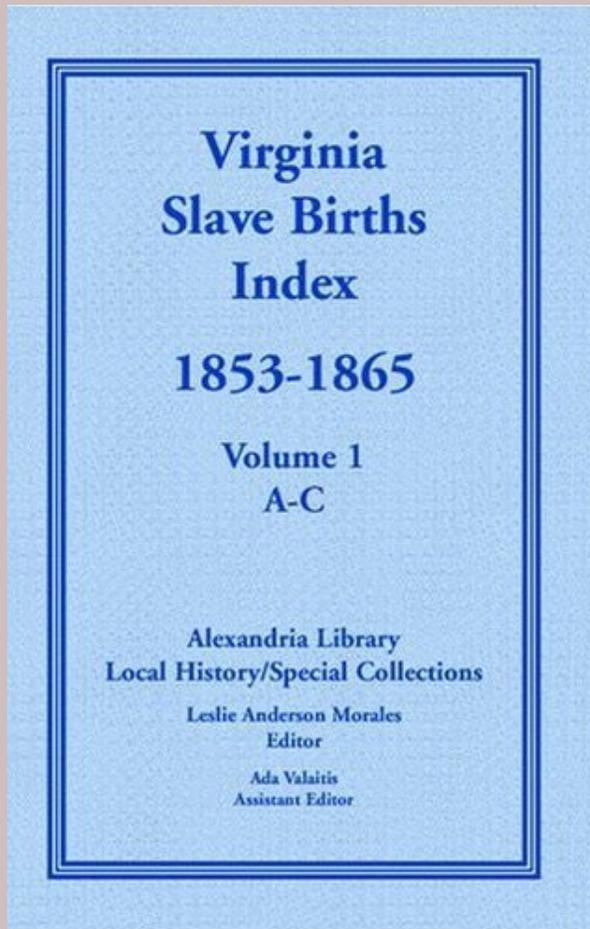
Application will be made to the county court of
Albemarle county at the next July term thereof,
by Peter Harris a free negro man, and by Rose a
free negro woman, for leave of the said court for
them & the children of the said Rose to remain in
this state. April 19th 1852.

Albemarle County, to wit:
This day John W. Garrett made oath before me a
justice of said county, that on the 26 day of April
1852 he posted at the door of the Court house of Albe-
marle county a notice in writing of which the above
is a true copy. Given under my hand this the 25th
day of April 1852.

J. W. Cochran

Peter Harris 1852 Petition – Library of
Virginia

Virginia Slave Birth Index



- Physical Books at NEHGS and other libraries – check WorldCat
- Available on FamilySearch.org
- Records contain
 - Name of owner/informant
 - Name of enslaved person
 - Name of mother
 - Date and place of birth

Laws Creating Records: 1853 VA Birth Registrations

Moon,	John D.	Mary Eliza	Mary	Aug. ,1858	Albemarle	85
"	"	Sarah	Leanna	Aug. ,1855	Albemarle	31
"	"	Sarah Eliza	Jane	Jan. ,1858	Albemarle	85
"	"	Thos.	Leanna	-----,1860	Albemarle	124
"	"	<u>Wilhelminon</u>	Mary	Sep. ,1855	Albemarle	31
"	John S.	(?)	Patty	Oct. ,1860	Albemarle	125
"	"	(fem.)	Phebe	Apr. 1,1853	Albemarle	15
"	"	(fem.)	America	Dec. ,1856	Albemarle	50
"	"	(fem.)	Harriett	Oct. ,1857	Albemarle	68
"	"	(male)	Phebe	Apr. ,1855	Albemarle	35
"	"	(male)	Harriett	Oct. ,1855	Albemarle	35
"	"	(male)	America	Sep. ,1857	Albemarle	68
"	"	(male)	Polly	Dec. ,1857	Albemarle	68
"	"	(male)	Phebe	Sep. ,1860	Albemarle	125
"	"	(male)	Jane	Dec. ,1862	Albemarle	152
"	"	Beverly	Patsy	Apr. ,1856	Albemarle	50
"	"	Lewis	America	Apr. ,1864	Albemarle	167
"	L.	(male)	-----	Feb.17,1857	Campbell	61
"	"	(male)	-----	Dec. 8,1861	Campbell	86
"	"	(male)	-----	Dec.30,1861	Campbell	86
"	"	Washington	-----	Sep.13,1861	Campbell	86
"	L. R.	Joseph	Judy	May 8,1853	Albemarle	17
"	Littlebury	(male)	Mourning	Jul. 1,1854	Campbell	27
"	"	Winston	-----	Jan. ,1855	Campbell	33
"	Lucy R.	(male)	Hannah	Nov. ,1862	Albemarle	153
"	"	George	Judith Scott	Nov.18,1861	Albemarle	130
"	"	Isaitta	Judeth Scott	Dec. ,1857	Albemarle	61
"	"	James	Hannah	Nov. ,1856	Albemarle	49
"	"	Philip	Harriet	Sep. ,1858	Albemarle	85
"	"	Ruben	Malvina	Mar. ,1858	Albemarle	85
"	"	Thos. Sellers-Hannah		Oct.20,1860	Albemarle	124
"	"	Tom	Judy	Sep. ,1856	Albemarle	49

Ruben born to **Malvina** reported March 1858 at Albemarle County by **Lucy R. Moon**

- Our Reuben Young had parents Isaac and Malvina based on his marriage record

Compare Records

VA Slave Birth Index

1870 USFC

Children Enslaved by Lucy R Moon		
Children Born to Malvina		
Ruben		1858 March
Children Born to Judith Scott		
Joseph		1853 May 8
Tom		1856 Sept
Isaitta		1857 Dec
George		1861 Nov 18
Children Born to Hannah		
Male		1862 Nov
James		1856 Nov
Thos. Sellers		1860 Oct 20
Children Born to Harriet		
Philip		1858 Sept

Reuben Jones	70	1800	M	B	VA
Reuben Young	11	1859	M	B	VA
Lundy Scott	53	1817	M	B	VA
Judith Scott	40	1830	F	B	VA
John Scott	14	1856	M	B	VA
Isaetta Scott	12	1858	F	B	VA
Mary F. Scott	10	1860	F	B	VA
George D. Scott	9	1861	M	B	VA
Lee Scott	8	1862	M	B	VA
Maria Jackson	18	1852	F	B	VA
Thomas Sellers	37	1833	M	B	VA
Hannah Sellers	38	1832	F	B	VA
Henry Sellers	14	1856	M	B	VA
Philip Sellers	12	1858	M	B	VA
Thomas Sellers	8	1862	M	B	VA
Spotwin[?] Sellers	7	1863	M	B	VA
Ellick Sellers	5	1865	M	B	VA
Bibby Sellers	2	1868	F	B	VA



virginiamemory
LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS READING ROOM EXHIBITIONS ONLINE CLASSROOM ABOUT VIRGINIA MEMORY

HOME » COLLECTIONS » AAN

Print Facebook Twitter Email Instagram YouTube RSS

VIRGINIA UNTOLD: THE AFRICAN AMERICAN NARRATIVE

VIRGINIA UNTOLD

THE AFRICAN AMERICAN NARRATIVE

The Library of Virginia's collections are rich with records documenting the lives of African Americans in Virginia. However, access to those materials dating from before the American Civil War is limited at best. These limitations are the result of period perspectives on the identities of enslaved and disenfranchised populations, as well as sheer volume. Due to this, the individual stories form a narrative of a people that has not been fully told.

The Library's African American Narrative project aims to provide greater accessibility to pre-1865 African American history and genealogy found in the rich primary sources in its holdings. Traditional description, indexing, transcription, and digitization are major parts of this effort. However, and perhaps more importantly, this project seeks to encourage conversation and engagement around the records, providing opportunities for a more grassroots and diverse narrative of the history of Virginia's African American people.



[Search the Narrative](#)



[Join the Narrative](#)



[About the Narrative](#)

virginiamemory.com

VIRGINIA UNTOLD: SEARCH THE NARRATIVE

Access the original csv indexes (spreadsheets) created for this project at the [Virginia Open Data Portal](#)

[Tip Sheet: Basic Search - Virginia Untold](#) (pdf)

[Tip Sheet: Spelling Variations for Names Found in Virginia Untold](#) (pdf)

[Tip Sheet: African American Narrative Record Types](#) (pdf)

[Tip Sheet: Related Resources and Collections](#) (pdf)

Search the collection:

Name or Keyword:

Record Type: 

Locality: 

Browse the [enti](#)





- All Record Types
- Bill of Sale
- Certificate of Importation
- Cohabitation Register
- Colonization Record
- Commonwealth Cause
- Correspondence
- Coroner's Inquisition
- Deed of Emancipation
- Election Record
- Fiduciary Record
- Free Negro Registration
- Free Negro Tax Record
- Freedmen's Contract
- Freedom Suit
- Indenture of Apprenticeship
- Judgment
- Legislative Petition
- Petition for Re-Enslavement
- Petition to Remain in the Commonwealth

ulture launched Unknown No Longer in 2011 to make accessible
nians from unpublished historical records in its collections. The site
to discover information on ancestors not found in other sources.

nt of Unknown No Longer is available through the Library of Virginia's
rrative, providing users with access to an expanded collection of
merican history in Virginia. View the archived version of Unknown No

Unknown No Longer is sponsored in part by a generous grant from [Dominion Energy](#), a Fortune 200 energy
company headquartered in Richmond, Virginia.

viriniamemory.com

200 LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA 1823 - 2023

SEARCH BROWSE CATALOG USER GUIDE DIGITAL COLLECTIONS DISCOVERY ...

Sign in Menu

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS DISCOVERY / Virginia Untold: The African American Narrative /

Freedom Suits

Freedom suits are lawsuits initiated by enslaved people seeking to gain their freedom. This collection includes petitions, records of suits, depositions, affidavits, and wills. They record enslaved peoples' arguments for freedom, how the individual came to be enslaved, ancestry of the enslaved person, and relationships between enslaved individuals and enslavers. Enslaved men and women sued for emancipation in freedom suits based on the following: they were descendant(s) of a free woman, sometimes either a white or Native American woman; failure of enslaver(s) to abide by the 1778 slave nonimportation act; or they claimed to have been freed by their enslaver(s) by deed of emancipation or last will and testament.

Sort items by Relevance Search

Items (251) View

- ARCHIVAL MATERIAL Jenny : Freedom Suit
- ARCHIVAL MATERIAL Hill, Nace : Freedom Suit
- ARCHIVAL MATERIAL Terry : Freedom Suit
- ARCHIVAL MATERIAL Webb, Jane : Freedom Suit
- ARCHIVAL MATERIAL Jacob : Freedom Suit

viriniamemory.com

To the Honorable Justices of the County Court
of Campbell

The petition of Caledonia, Joby and Helen Salmons
infants ^{et al} presented by A. M. Banta their next
friend respectfully represents that they are entitled
to their freedom under the last will and testament
of Judith Salmons of probate in the Court of the
County of Goreland; and ^{that they} are illegally detained
in Slavery by William ^M Jenks; they further repre-
sent that the executor of the last will of Judith
Salmons, Jordan Salmons sold illegally to
the said Jenks, your petitioners. They also
represent that the said Jordan Salmons made
a deed of gift of your petitioners to J. M. Hun-
ter & Co. P. Hunter, which deed of gift is of record
in the County Court of Campbell, and the
said Jordan Salmons afterwards sold
your petitioners to the said Wm. M.
Jenks. In consideration of the premises, and in
as much as they were emancipated by the
will of Judith Salmons, they respectfully
petition your worship to grant them
leave to sue for their freedom, which privilege
they claim under the 1st section of Chapter
107. of the Code of Virginia

Upon the facts as set forth in the above
petition I am of opinion that the petitioners
are entitled to their freedom.

S. Gordon

Caledonia Salmons Freedom Suit 1861



[SEARCH](#)
[BROWSE](#)
[CATALOG USER GUIDE](#)
[DIGITAL COLLECTIONS DISCOVERY](#)
[VIRGINIA UNTOLD SEARCH](#)



[Sign in](#)
[Menu](#)

[↑ DIGITAL COLLECTIONS DISCOVERY](#) / [Virginia Untold: The African American Narrative](#)

Cohabitation Registers

A cohabitation register, or as it is officially titled, "Register of Colored Persons Cohabiting Together as Husband and Wife on 27th February 1866," was the legal vehicle by which formerly enslaved men and women legitimized both their marriages and their children. They are sometimes titled Freedmen's Marriage Registers and may contain slightly different information. Cohabitation records typically contain information including the names of the husband and wife, as well as their ages, place of birth, residence, occupations, previous enslavers, previous enslaver's city or county residence, the name(s) of their children, the children's ages, and the date of commencement of cohabitation.

Sort items by Relevance ▾

🔍

Items (32) View ■ ■ ■



COLLECTION
Westmoreland County (Va.) Register of Children of Colored Persons in Westmoreland County, State of Virginia, whose Parents had ceased to cohabit, 1866.



COLLECTION
Westmoreland County (Va.) Register of Colored Persons cohabiting together as Husband and Wife, 1866 Feb. 27.



COLLECTION
Scott County (Va.) Register of Colored Persons cohabiting together as Husband and Wife, 1866 Feb. 27.



COLLECTION
Washington County (Va.) Register of Colored Persons cohabiting together as Husband and Wife, 1866 Feb. 27.



COLLECTION
Montgomery County (Va.) Register of Colored Persons cohabiting together as Husband and Wife, 1866 Feb. 27.

viriniamemory.com

GENERAL TO BEUTANDIG
Register of Children of Colored Persons in *Fluvanna* County, State of Virginia, whose Parents had

NAME OF CHILD.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	RESIDENCE.	LAST OWNER.	LAST OWNER'S RESIDENCE.	RESIDENCE OF FATHER.	AGE.	FATHER'S
Watson Wilson	26	Fluvanna	Fluvanna	of Charland	Fluvanna Co	Fluvanna Co	58	Sarah
Anderson Wilson	24	"	"	Island Terrace	"	"	"	"
Peter Wilson	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elias Wilson	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adeline Wilson	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward Wilson	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Wilson	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Wilson	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Wilson	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Spencer Wilson	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May Wilson	12	Island Terrace	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martha J. Lucas	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frederick Lucas	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Lucas	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Decker Lucas	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vandah Lucas	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

ceased to cohabit on 27th February, 1866, which the Father recognizes to be his.

SIGNATURE OF FATHER.
We, the undersigned, recognize and declare the Children named and described opposite our respective Names to be our own.

LAST OWNER.	LAST OWNER'S RESIDENCE.	NAME OF MOTHER.	AGE.	RESIDENCE IF ALIVE, OR, IF DEAD, STATE DEAD.	HER LAST OWNER, WITH RESIDENCE.	SIGNATURE OF FATHER.
Isaac	Fluvanna Co	Nancy Wilson	27	Dead	Island Terrace, Fluvanna Co	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	Martha Wilson	25	Dead	Sarah Isaac	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	"	"	"	"	Anderson his Wilson
"	"	Nancy Lucas	"	Dead	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	"	"	"	"	Henry & Lucas
"	"	Ann Tyler	25	Fluvanna Co	"	Henry & Lucas

Cohabitation Records Fluvanna Co.
virginiamemory.com



DIGITAL COLLECTIONS DISCOVERY / Virginia Untold: The African American Narrative /

"Free Negro Tax" Records

In 1801, the Virginia Legislature passed an act requiring commissioners of the revenue to annually return a complete list of all free Black Virginians within their districts, with their names, sex, place of abode, and trades. The Library of Virginia's collection of "Free Negro Tax" Records include those lists as well as "Free Negro Delinquent Tax Lists." Delinquent tax lists include names of free Black individuals returned delinquent and sometimes why they were returned, such as "no property," "removed," or "not found." In 1853, the General Assembly passed a law allowing the taxes raised on free Black men and women to be collected in a fund to be applied to the removal of these individuals as a part of the recolonization effort.

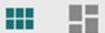
Sort items by Title

Search



Items (484)

View



ARCHIVAL MATERIAL
1803 A list of free Negroes & Mulattoes in the County of Southampton & Parish of St Lukes



ARCHIVAL MATERIAL
[1803 List of Negroes]



ARCHIVAL MATERIAL
[1829 List of Free Negroes returned by the commissioner of revenue]



ARCHIVAL MATERIAL
[A List of County Levies on Free Negroes]



ARCHIVAL MATERIAL
[A List of County Levies on Free Negroes]

viriniamemory.com

1803

A list of free Negroes & Mulattoes in the County of Southampton & Parish of St. Luke's James City Co.

Names	Sex	Place of abode	Occupation
Benjamin Artis	Male	Amos Stephenson	Labourer
Drewry Artis	Do	Benj ^r Edwards	Do
Peter Ricks	Do	John Woodward	Do
Stephen Read	Do	Jonas Bryant	Do
James Artis	Do	Pilgrim Beck	Do
Jacob Freeman	Do	Thos ^r Naughans	Shoemaker
Sally Freeman	female	Do Do	Spinner
John Turner	Male	Inacan land	farmer
Nat. Freeman	Do	Tylers land	Do
Do Do	Do	Do Do	farmer

1803 List of Free Negroes and Mulattoes in the County of Southampton, Parish of St. Luke's

Pulling Information from Tax Records

26
 List of Taxable Property within the District of *John A. Foster* Commissioner of the Revenue in the Parish of *Orleans* for the year 1850.

PERSONS CHARGEABLE WITH TAX.	White males above 16 years of age.	Free negro males above 16 years of age.	Slaves above 16 years of age.	Slaves above 12 years of age.	Horses, mules, &c.	4 wheel pleasure carriages and harness, and value.	Stages, and value, including harness.	Carriages and harness, and value.	2 Wheel pleasure carriages and harness, and value.	Gold watches.	Faint, lever or keyless silver watches.	Other watches.	Metallic clocks.	Other clocks.	Fans, and value.	Harpis, and value.	Plate over the value of \$50.	Attorneys paying real estate tax, and amt of tax.	Physicians and surgeons, and amt of tax.	Am't of int. or profits on money loaned or on bonds, including interest, and amt of tax.	Am't of rented yearly income over \$100, received as salaries or fees of office.	Bridges—amt of yearly rent or value over \$100.	Am't of yearly rent or value over \$100.	Total am't of tax.
	Dollars.	Cents.																						
<i>Roll Brown</i>	1		5	1	4					1			1											2 80
<i>Fanny Moon</i>	1				1																			10
<i>Jack Moon</i>	1																							2 80
<i>Lucy Moon</i>			2	3	2					1														
<i>Nath Moon</i>	1		1		2								1											77
<i>Sam Moon</i>	1																							
<i>John R Moon Jr</i>	1																							1 12
<i>James W Mason Jr</i>	2		1		1					1														14
<i>J. W. Mason & Lewis</i>			2																					
<i>Chas. S. Merrimaker</i>	1		16	2	12	75				1		1												5 83 1/4



From this we know:

- Lucy R. Moon owned slaves in 1850
- Two of those enslaved were adults over age 16, born before 1834
- Three were between the age of 12 and 15, born 1835-1838

Tax Records cont.

Name	Year	Slave age 16+	Birth range	Slaves age 12-15	Birth range	Link
Lucy R. Moon	1845			Not Listed		https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H377-5?cat=775531
	1846	3	bef 1830		2 1831-1834	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H377-5?i=435&cat=775531
	1847	4	bef 1831		2 1832-1835	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H3QX-D?i=522&cat=775531
	1848	2	bef 1832		3 1833-1836	
	1849	2	bef 1833		3 1834-1837	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQK-5T3B?i=78&cat=775531
	1850	2	bef 1834		3 1835-1838	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQK-5T1K?i=176&cat=775531
John D. Moon	1845	22	bef 1829		8 1830-1833	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H377-5?cat=775531
	1846	15	bef 1830		4 1831-1834	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H377-5?i=435&cat=775531
	1847	17	bef 1831		4 1832-1835	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H3QX-D?i=522&cat=775531
	1848	17	bef 1832		4 1833-1836	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H3QM-2?i=607&cat=775531
	1849	17	bef 1833		4 1834-1837	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQK-5T3B?i=78&cat=775531
	1850	17	bef 1834		4 1835-1838	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQK-5T1K?i=176&cat=775531
John D. Moon Jr.	1845			Not listed		https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H377-5?cat=775531
	1846		bef 1830		1 1831-1834	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H377-5?i=435&cat=775531
	1847	0	bef 1831		0 1832-1835	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H3QX-D?i=522&cat=775531
	1848	2	bef 1832		0 1833-1836	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQF-H3QM-2?i=607&cat=775531
	1849	0	bef 1833		0 1834-1837	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQK-5T3B?i=78&cat=775531
	1850	0			0	https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQK-5T1K?i=176&cat=775531

- Lucy R. Moon was taxed as a slave owner for the first time in 1846
- The number of people John D. Moon enslaved dropped from 1845-1846
- 1846 is the same year John D. Moon gifted land to his daughter, Lucy R. Moon



AFRICAN AMERICAN RESEARCH AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA TO 1870

Content Warning: Materials in the Library of Virginia's collections contain historical terms, phrases, and images that are offensive to modern readers. These include demeaning and dehumanizing references to race, ethnicity, and nationality; enslaved or free status; physical and mental ability; and gender and sexual orientation.

ENSLAVED OR FREE?

Until the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed slavery in 1865, African Americans in Virginia were either free or enslaved. Several types of records provide clues to determine an individual's free or enslaved status. The records listed below are just a starting point and are not exhaustive.

Registers and Lists

Beginning in 1793 in cities and in 1803 in counties, free African Americans were required to register themselves. The resulting lists, known as "Free Negro Registers," often note whether an individual was born free or, if not, the name of the individual who manumitted him or her. If a register does not survive for a particular locality, a reference to the individual registering may be included in a court order or minute book, which provides a summary of actions that came before the court.

In 1801, a law was passed that required lists of African Americans who were free to be submitted annually along with lists of taxable property. These "Free Negro Lists" included name, gender, residence, and occupation of individuals.

Census Records

Individuals who are listed by name on the 1850 or 1860 federal census population schedule are almost certainly free. Those who were enslaved were included on a separate schedule called a "slave schedule," which includes only the names of the enslavers and the age, sex, and color of enslaved individuals.



Unidentified woman by David Hunter Strother, Contrabands in Virginia (1862). Library of Virginia

lva-virginia.libguides.com/african-american

FEATURED IN THIS COLLECTION



Roanoke Daily Times 31
December 1895

CONTACT US

Questions? You can contact us at viriniachronicle@lva.virginia.gov.

SEARCH THE COLLECTION

EXPLORE OUR NEW FEATURES

[See the Help section for more details.](#)

ABOUT THIS COLLECTION

Virginia Chronicle is a historical archive of Virginia newspapers, providing free access to full text searching and digitized images of over 3 million newspaper pages.

This collection contains 390,400 issues comprising 3,336,972 pages.

In addition to the growing collection of newspapers found at Virginia Chronicle, the Library of Virginia offers access to a wide array of resources for researching newspapers, from its broad collection of over 3,000 Virginia and West Virginia imprints, both in original ink press copy and on microfilm, to a suite of online resources that provide gateways to a significant range of historical newspapers.

BROWSE THE COLLECTION

 [Browse by title](#)

 [Browse by date](#)

JOIN OUR TEXT CORRECTION COMMUNITY

You can help improve the quality of this collection by contributing to [crowdsourced user text correction](#).

A total of 4,844,950 lines of text have so far been corrected.

Top text correctors

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. DejaNews | 1,202,761 |
| 2. Janet Low | 466,707 |

FREE AFRICAN AMERICANS

OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

The history of the free African American community as told through the family history of most African Americans who were free in the Southeast during the colonial period

Winner: The American Society of Genealogists' Donald Lines Jacobus Award and The North Carolina Genealogical Society Award of Excellence in Publishing

Two books you can read on-line containing about 2,700 pages of family histories based on all colonial court order and minute books on microfilm at the state archives of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Delaware (over 1000 volumes), tax lists, wills, deeds, free Negro registers, marriage bonds, parish registers, Revolutionary War pension files, etc. There are also another 5,000 pages of abstracted colonial tax lists, Virginia personal property tax lists, under "Colonial Tax Lists..." Send questions, comments and requests for genealogical research to paulheinegg@gmail.com

[Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina](#) (latest updates): 1/1/21: Lawrence, Flood, Banks, Cousins, Gallimore, Hicks, Toney, Spinner; March and April 2021 updated most families; 5/27: Case, George, Perkins. 6/4/2022: Locust.

Foreword by historian Ira Berlin

[Maryland and Delaware](#) (latest update 10/2021 Lett, Banneker)

[Colonial Tax Lists, Virginia personal property tax lists, Census, and Court Records for Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia](#) Includes a list of taxable free persons of color in Virginia from 1782 to about 1820. Latest Updates: Fairfax County, Norfolk City and Orange County personal property tax lists

[Service in the Revolutionary War](#) Updated March 20, 2021 Richard Spinner, Thomas Garnes

[19th century photos of free African American and Indian families](#)

[List of Indian Slaves, Free Indians, and Free African Americans identified in Colonial Records Without Last Names](#)

[Virginia Slaves Freed After 1782](#)

[East Indians in Colonial Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina](#)

[Slaves named in colonial Halifax County, North Carolina, and King George County, Virginia wills](#)

FreeAfricanAmericans.com

SCOTT FAMILY

Henrico County

1. Joane¹ Scott, born say 1670, was living at Mr. Henry Lound's when she was indicted in Henrico County on 1 June 1695 for having an illegitimate child. She was discharged from the indictment on 1 February 1695/6 when the court ruled that the law against having illegitimate children did not apply to her, "She being an Egiptian, & noe Xtian woman" [Orders 1694-9, 81, 88]. She may have been related to Francis Scott who was sued for trespass in Henrico County court by Bartholomew **Chavis** on 2 September 1708 [Orders, 1707-9, 28]. And she may have been the ancestor of John, James, and Nicholas (no family name) who were "Mulatto" servants of John Woodson, Jr., in August 1724 when the Henrico County court ordered them to serve him additional time for running away [Minutes 1719-24, 352]. Two members of the Scott family owned adjoining land in Henrico County in 1735. They were

2 i. Anne¹, born say 1690.

3 ii. Jane², born say 1695.

2. Anne¹ Scott, born say 1690, made a deed of gift of 50 acres in Henrico County adjoining John Scott, Abram Childers and Jane Scott to her son Benjamin Scott on 4 August 1735. This was the lower half of 100 acres which she had purchased from John Price. She had already given the other half to her son John Scott [Miscellaneous Court Records, Vol. 3, 1727-37, 757]. Jane, John and Benjamin Scott owned land in Henrico Parish when their land was processed in accordance with the 6 December 1735 order of the vestry. Jane and Benjamin Scott were present when the land marks between their property were renewed on 6 February 1739 [Brock, *Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, Virginia, 1730-73*, 27, 54]. Anne was the mother of

4 i. John¹, born say 1712.

ii. Benjamin¹, born say 1714, perhaps the Benjamin Scott who was taxable in the Lunenburg County household of Thomas **Maclin** in 1752 [Bell, *Sunlight on the Southside*, 192].

Federal Census Records

19th Century Census Records

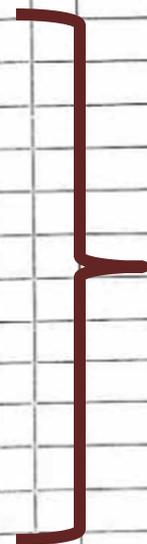
- 1800-1840 lists only head of households and age brackets for members of household
 - Second Page has brackets for Slaves and Free People of Color
- 1850-1860 have separate Slave Schedules
 - If ancestors are recorded by name on the general Federal Census these years – they were free
- 1870 first Federal Census to list formerly enslaved people by name.

Information included on 1850-60 Slave Schedules

- Location (Town, County, State)
 - Name of Slave Owner
 - Sometimes overseers are recorded
 - Description of the enslaved – Age, Sex, Color
 - Fugitive status
 - Manumission status
 - Number of slave houses
- *Sometimes family units are recorded together and you can tell by the ages of each group

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in St James Parish **in the County of** Albemarle **State** of Virginia, enumerated by me, on the 18th day of July, 1860. Bennett Taylor Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3			6	7	8	9	1	2	3			6	7	8	9
		Age	Sex	Color							Age	Sex	Color				
	1	1	F	B				4		1	5	F	B				
	1	60	M	"						1	2	"	"				
	1	60	"	"						1	1	"	"				
	1	50	"	"					<u>Lucy R. Moore</u>	1	50	M	"				
	1	32	"	"						1	23	"	"				
	1	30	"	M						1	15	"	"				
	1	20	"	B						1	28	F	M				
	1	18	"	"						1	22	"	"				
	1	16	"	"						1	22	"	"				
	1	20	"	"						1	45	M	"				
	1	18	"	"						1	4	"	"				
	1	17	"	"						1	2	"	"				
	1	12	"	"						1	2	"	"				
	1	14	"	"						1	2	50	"				
	1	11	"	"						1	2	"	"				
	1	9	"	"					<u>Isaac R. Barndollar</u>	1	40	M	"				
	1	10	"	"						1	44	F	"				
	1	9	"	"						1	33	"	"				
	1	7	"	"						1	20	"	"				
	1	60	F	"						1	41	"	"				
	1	40	"	"						1	41	"	"				



1860 US Federal Slave Schedule

Enslaved by Fountain Wells			
Age	Sex	Color	Fountain Wells appears to have hired out the people he enslaved
16	M	B	
50	M	M	Fugitive from the state
14	M	B	Working for G.W. Spooner
45	F	B	Listed only under Fountain Wells' name but residing near household listed in notes
25	F	B	Enslaver recorded as "Fountain Wells (State Co.)"
65	M	B	Enslaver recorded as "F. Wells (A.T Lowry)"
50	M	B	
Enslaved by Lucy R. Moon			
Age	Sex	Color	Note
50	M	B	
23	M	B	
15	M	B	
28	F	M	Probably Judith Scott (based on children's ages)
22	F	M	Harriet or Hannah
22	F	M	Malvina
4	M	M	Tom (Son of Judith Scott)
4	M	M	James (Son of Hannah)
2	M	M	Reuben (son of Malvina)
2	M	M	Philip (Son of Harriet)
2	F	M	Isaitta (Daughter of Judith Scott)
?	F	M	

1860 Slave Schedules

- Slave schedules are usually NOT enough to make an identification alone
- Use it to speculate; may help guide you to other records
- Leave room for notations in your records

QUESTIONS?

The Civil War

Virginia in the Civil War

[Virginia, United States Genealogy](#) → [Virginia Military](#) → **Virginia in the Civil War**

Guide to **Virginia in the Civil War ancestry, family history and genealogy**: birth records, marriage records, death records, census records, parish registers, and military records.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Virginia Military Units
- 3 Battles Fought in Virginia
- 4 Union Records
 - 4.1 1890 Census
 - 4.2 Service Records
 - 4.3 Pension Records
 - 4.4 Old Soldier Homes
 - 4.5 Southern Claims Commission
 - 4.6 Grand Army of the Republic (GAR)
 - 4.7 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
- 5 Confederate Records
 - 5.1 Service Records
 - 5.2 Pension Records
 - 5.3 Presidential Pardons of Former Confederates, 1863-1868
 - 5.4 Confederate Prisoners of War
 - 5.5 Regimental Rosters and Histories
 - 5.6 Cemetery Records
- 6 Guides to Military Units
- 7 Internet Sites
- 8 References



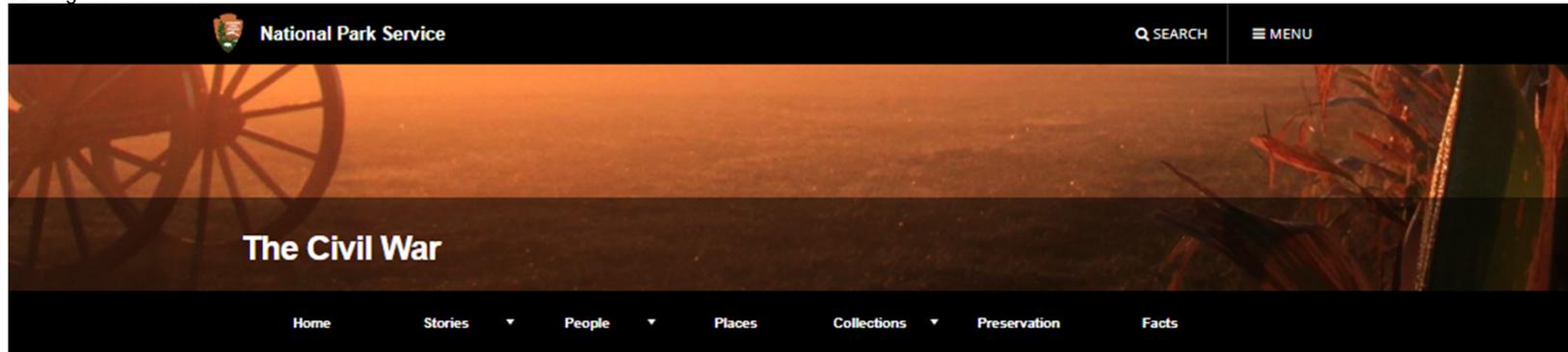
Introduction [edit | edit source]

Virginia was a prominent part of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War. Many of the battles fought during the war were fought on Virginian land. The first and last significant battles were held in Virginia, and the men that Virginia supplied for the fight were men from all economic and social levels, both slaveholders and non slaveholders, as well as former Unionists. The only areas that sent few or no men to fight for the Confederacy were located on the border with the North.

The state was the focal point for a number of reasons. It had more manufacturers and more mines than any other state. It also had nearly 20% of the railroad track of the Southern states. Its state capital, Richmond, was also the Confederacy's capital. Because armies focus on capturing the enemy's capital, the Federals concentrated on capturing Richmond. The Confederates in turn worked to capture Washington D.C. The counties in between were doomed to suffer mass devastation. By 1865, the state's handsome towns were wrecked; its manufacturing centers destroyed; its farms ruined. Virginians starved and found themselves prey to foraging soldiers, looters and lawless bands. A half million men became casualties within its borders.

FamilySearch.org

Tracing Confederate Ancestors



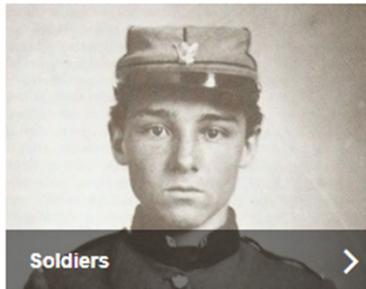
[NPS.gov](#) / [Home](#) / [People](#) / [Soldiers and Sailors Database](#)

Soldiers and Sailors Database

The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (CWSS) is a database containing information about the men who served in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Other information on the site includes histories of Union and Confederate regiments, links to descriptions of significant battles, and selected lists of prisoner-of-war records and cemetery records, which will be amended over time. The CWSS is a cooperative effort between the National Park Service and several public and private partners whose goal is to increase Americans' understanding of this decisive era in American history by making information about it widely accessible.

[Learn more.](#)

BROWSE PEOPLE



Search the service records of over 6 million men, blue and gray, who served in the Civil War.



See a list of 18,000 African American sailors that served in the Civil War.



Search unit histories of over 4,000 Union and Confederate regiments.

www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm

Search For Soldiers

The Civil War was the first war in American history in which a substantial proportion of the adult male population participated. Almost every American would have known friends, family members, or neighbors who marched off to war, many never to return. The service records of these men, North and South, are contained in the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.

Please note that the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System contains just an index of the men who served in the Civil War with only rudimentary information from the service records (including name, rank and unit in which they served). The full service records are housed at the National Archives and Records Administration. [Click here](#) for information about obtaining copies of those records, using the film number listed in the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System record.

Additionally, all records in this database have been transcribed from the National Archives' original documents; alternate names and/or misspellings are recorded as initially documented.

Start a new search...

Go

FILTER YOUR RESULTS

Side

Union (4,194,019)

Confederacy (2,052,784)

State

New York (509,636)

Pennsylvania (508,102)

Ohio (464,175)

Illinois (370,437)

Virginia (282,432)

Indiana (277,183)

Missouri (285,571)

Tennessee (249,138)

Georgia (244,142)

Show More ...

Battle Unit Function

Infantry (4,143,487)

Cavalry (1,141,826)

Showing 6,246,803 results ...

Sort by: Relevance

Gates, Milo L.

Side: Union

Location: Illinois

Battle Unit: 2nd Regiment, Illinois

Light Artillery

Function: Artillery

Gates, Richard M.

Side: Union

Location: Indiana

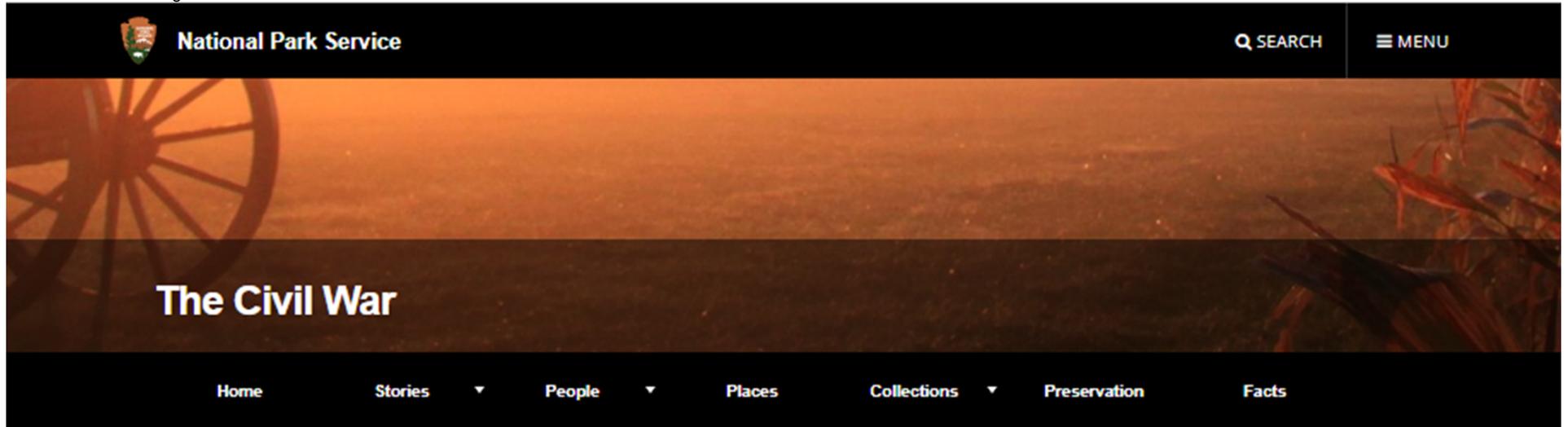
Battle Unit: 57th Regiment,

Indiana Infantry

Function: Infantry

Alternate Name: Richard/Gates

NPS – Search for Soldiers



Soldier Details

[Return to Results](#)

Moon, P.W.

BATTLE UNIT NAME: [19th Regiment, Virginia Infantry](#)

SIDE: Confederacy

COMPANY: C

SOLDIER'S RANK IN: Private

SOLDIER'S RANK OUT: Private

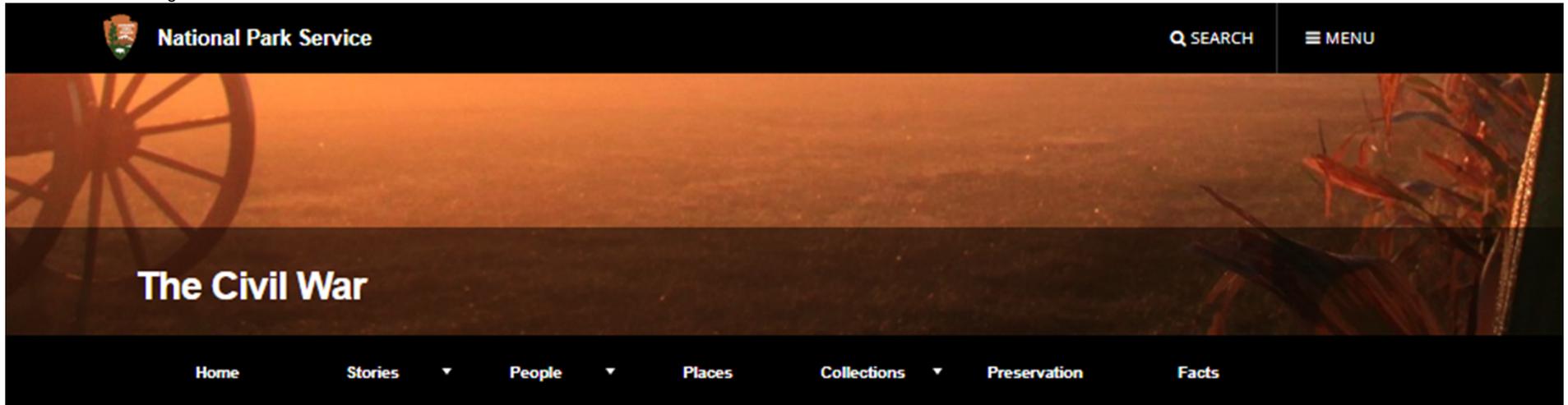
ALTERNATE NAME: Samuel W./Moon

FILM NUMBER: M382 ROLL 39

PLAQUE NUMBER: General Note - Original filed under Samuel W./Moon

NOTES:

nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database



Battle Unit Details

[Return to Results](#)

CONFEDERATE VIRGINIA TROOPS

19th Regiment, Virginia Infantry

OVERVIEW: 19th Infantry Regiment, organized at Manassas Junction, Virginia, in May, 1861, contained men recruited at Charlottesville and in the counties of Albemarle, Nelson, and Amherst. It fought at First Manassas under General Cocke, then was assigned to General Pickett's, Garnett's, and Hunton's Brigade. The 19th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from [Williamsburg](#) to [Gettysburg](#) except when it was with Longstreet at [Suffolk](#). Later it served in North Carolina, returned to Virginia, and was active at [Drewry's Bluff](#) and [Cold Harbor](#). Continuing the fight, it was engaged in the [Petersburg](#) siege north of the James River and the [Appomattox](#) Campaign. It reported 6 casualties at [First Manassas](#) and in April, 1862, totalled 650 effectives. The regiment had 138 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles and lost forty-two percent of the 150 in the Maryland Campaign and more than forty-five percent of the 328 engaged at Gettysburg. Many were captured at [Sayler's Creek](#), and only 1 officer and 29 men surrendered. The field officers were Colonels P. St. George Cocke, Henry Gantt, Armistead T.M. Rust, and John B. Strange; Lieutenant Colonels John T. Ellis, Charles S. Peyton, and Bennett Taylor; and Majors Waller M. Boyd and William Watts.

SOLDIERS: [View Battle Unit's Soldiers »](#)

nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY BVT. LIEUT.
COL. ROBERT N. SCOTT, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY,

AND
PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 16, 1880.

U. S. - War Dept.

SERIES I—VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.

Digitized by
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Original from
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE NAVIES

IN THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy,

BY

LIEUT. COMMANDER RICHARD RUSH, U. S. NAVY,

SUPERINTENDENT NAVAL WAR RECORDS,

AND

MR. ROBERT H. WOODS.

BY AUTHORITY OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 31, 1894.

SERIES I—VOLUME I.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE CRUISERS,

FROM JANUARY 19, 1861, TO DECEMBER 31, 1862.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1894.

Digitized by Google

Original from
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

US War Department - The War of the Rebellion

US Civil War (Confederacy) over 42 million records



OVERVIEW PUBLICATIONS DESCRIPTION

People, Records, Places, Dates...



Featured Publications

[See All >](#)



[Army Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914](#)



[Army Registers, 1798-1969](#)



[Brady Civil War Photos](#)

More about US Civil War

On April 12, 1861, Southern secessionists attacked Fort Sumter and the Civil War began. By June 8, 1861 eleven Southern states had seceded to form the Confederate States of America and fought to protect the institution of slavery and retain states' rights against the federal government. Although the Confederacy initially saw victories at Bull Run and Fredericksburg, the Union eventually defeated them at Gettysburg and Vicksburg and began a steady advance on Southern strongholds. The Union then launched a relentless campaign against the Confederacy beginning with the Battle of the Wilderness. On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered to the Union at Appomattox Courthouse. During the four-year war, the Confederacy suffered more than 290,000 deaths and an estimated 135,000 additional casualties.

Related Collections

- [US Civil War](#) >
- [US Civil War - \(Union\)](#) >
- [Black History](#) >
- [Korean War](#) >
- [Native American](#) >
- [Non Military](#) >
- [US Revolutionary War - \(United States\)](#) >
- [Vietnam War](#) >
- [War of 1812 - \(United States\)](#) >
- [World War I - \(United States\)](#) >
- [See all Collections](#) >

Search Tags

- [US Civil War](#)
- [Civil War \(Confederate\)](#)
- [United States of America](#)



Civil War Service Index (CMSR) - Confederate - Virginia

Records: 291,863 · Complete: 100%

People, Records, Places, Dates...



OVERVIEW BROWSE

Each index card gives the name of a soldier, his rank, and the unit in which he served. (There are cross-references for names that appeared in the records under more than one spelling and for service in more than one unit or organization.) The index directs you to the full compiled service record of the soldier listed, which can be found on Fold3 or requested from NARA.

Source Information

Fold3, (<https://www.fold3.com/publication/872/civil-war-service-index-cmsr-confederate-virginia> : accessed January 10, 2023), database and images, <https://www.fold3.com/publication/872/civil-war-service-index-cmsr-confederate-virginia>

Publication Title Civil War Service Index (CMSR) - Confederate - Virginia

Total Records 291,863 · Complete: 100%

Content Source [The National Archives](#)



Related Publications

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate - Texas](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate - Florida](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - Former Confederate \(CSA\)](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate - Maryland](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate - Officers](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate - Arkansas](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate - Virginia](#) >

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Confederate -](#) >

www.fold3.com

(CONFEDERATE.)

M | 19 | Va.

James M. Moon
Pvt., Co. G., 19 Reg't Virginia Infantry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for _____, 1862.
May 30, 1862
dated June 30, 1862

Enlisted:
When *Apr. 17*, 1861.
Where *Scottsville*
By whom *Maj Gantt*
Period *For the war*

Last paid:
By whom *L. M. G. Jones*
To what time *Apr. 30*, 1862.

Present or absent _____
Remarks: *James M. Moon put in
substitute May 30, 1862 &
discharged.*

Book mark: _____

L. P. Atchew
(642) Copyist.

Service Records on Fold3

- Civil War Service Index
- Civil War Service Records
- “War Stories” gives information about each regiment

Fold 3 Service Records

(CONFEDERATE.)

M. | 19 | Va.

Samuel Moon

Co. 6, 19 Reg't Virginia Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *May June, 1862.*
dated June 30, 1862

Enlisted:

When *Apr 10*, 1862.

Where *Scottsville*

By whom *Capt. Mahoney*

Period *For the war*

Last paid:

By whom *L. M. G. Jones*

To what time *Apr. 30*, 1862

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks:

(Confederate.)

M. | 19 | Va.

S M Moon

Co. 6, 19 Reg't Va

Appears on a record of

Prisoners of War

at Fort McHenry, Md.

When confined *July 6*, 1863.

By whom confined *Gen. Schenck*

Residence

How disposed of *Sent to Fort*
Delaware July 1863

Character of prisoner *Prisoner of War*

Where captured *Gettysburg Pa*

When captured *July 2*, 1863

Remarks:

fold3 by Ancestry

HOME SEARCH BROWSE WAR STORIES ^{BETA} MEMORIALS HELP

▲ This page is currently in BETA. We would love your [feedback](#) about your experience.

Virginia 19th Infantry, Company C (Confederate)

← Explore more Battles, Regiments, and Companies

OVERVIEW **TIMELINE** SOLDIERS

Related Records

Search for related Service Records

Virginia 19th Infantry, Company C (Confederate) Casualties

0	100	200
Died In Unit (23)	Died In War (25)	Wounded (25)

Virginia 19th Infantry, Company C (Confederate) Ages

14	30	46
----	----	----

Youngest Soldier: 14 [Thomas, Granville Smith](#) Oldest Soldier: 46 [Farish, Joseph](#)

◆ Median Enlistment Age: 24 Average Enlistment Age: 26.8

First Enlistment Date: 1861-03-13 (1 soldier)

First Enlistment Place: Scottsville, Virginia (1 soldier)

Most Common Enlistment Date: 1861-04-17 (100 soldiers)

Most Common Enlistment Place: Scottsville, Virginia (100 soldiers)

Feedback:
Do you have information or corrections for this company? [Let us know so we can get it right!](#)
Are we missing a soldier or do you have something to share about one? [Let us know.](#)

Facts about this company:
Company mustered in on July 1st, 1861 at Manassas Junction, Virginia from Albemarle County.
Company mustered out of service on April 9th, 1865 at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
Prisoner Of War While In Company: 25 (12%)

Company was also known as:

- The Scottsville Guard

“War Stories” Fold3.com

Virginia 19th Infantry, Company C (Confederate)

← Explore more Battles, Regiments, and Companies

OVERVIEW **TIMELINE** SOLDIERS

- 01 JUL 1861
Virginia 19th Infantry, Company C organized at Virginia.
- 27 JUN 1862
Participated in the Battle of Gaines' Mill at Hanover County, Virginia.
The Battle of Gaines' Mill
Despite his victory over the Confederates at Beaver Dam Creek on June 26th, Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps abandoned its position early on June 27th and established a new defensive line along Boatwain's Creek, just north of the Chickahominy River. [READ MORE](#)
- 01 JUL 1863
Participated in the Battle of Gettysburg at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
The Battle of Gettysburg
In the summer of 1863, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee launched his second invasion of the Northern states. Lee sought to capitalize on recent Confederate victories and defeat the Union army on Northern soil, which he hoped would force the Lincoln administration to negotiate for peace. Lee also sought to take the war out of the ravaged Virginia farmland and gather supplies for his Army of Northern Virginia. Using the Shenandoah Valley as cover for his army, Lee was pursued first by Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Ho... [READ MORE](#)
- 09 APR 1865
Virginia 19th Infantry, Company C mustered out at Virginia.

Research Guides & Indexes

Resources created by Library of Virginia librarians and archivists

BY SUBJECT

VIEW ALL

Search:

[African American and Native American Resources](#) **7**

[Asian Pacific Islander Desi American \(APIDA\) Resources](#) **4**

[Biographical and Genealogical Resources](#) **19**

[Births, Deaths, Marriages \(Vital Records\)](#) **12**

[Business Records](#) **6**

[Collections in Library Catalog](#) **71**

[County and City Research \(Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky\)](#) **8**

[General Reference](#) **4**

[Journals and Magazines](#) **3**

[Maps and Architecture](#) **14**

[Military Service: Civil War](#) **9**

- [Civil War Records in the Archives](#) **1**
- [Confederate Disability Applications](#) **1**
- [Confederate Navy Index](#) **1**
- [Confederate Pension Applications, Veterans and Widows](#) **1**
- [Confederate Rosters Index](#) **1**
- [Confederate Veteran Magazine Index](#) **1**
- [Robert E. Lee Camp Confederate Soldiers' Home Applications](#) **1**
- [Using Virginia Civil War Records](#) **1**
- [Virginia in the American Civil War](#) **1**

lva-virginia.libguides.com

Virginia in the American Civil War

Library of Virginia collections pertaining to the American Civil War

Home

African American History

Armament & Supplies

Campaigns & Battles

Civilians & Women

Images & Broadside

Localities

Maps

Medicine

Military Service

Newspapers & Magazines

Politics & Government

Prisons

Reconstruction

Veterans & Memorials

Online Resources

Virginia in the American Civil War



Dix, John Ross. *Here in Belle Isle's Dreary Prison.* New York: Currier & Ives, 1862.

On May 23, 1861, voters ratified Virginia's secession from the United States. Virginia was the largest state in population and industrial production in the South.

Richmond. With the capitals of the Confederacy and the major battleground of the American Civil War.

Four years of war ended the institution of slavery. It cost thousands their lives. In 1863, the state created West Virginia. Union troops occupied the state.

Richmond fell in April 1865, retreating to the state property as well as state and local government property. The reverberated throughout the decade.

The Library of Virginia houses extensive collections of published materials, maps, and manuscripts related to Virginia and US history.

To research an individual's Civil War military service, see [Using Virginia Civil War Records](#).

To research an individual's Civil War military service, see [Using Virginia Civil War Records](#).

CIVIL WAR RECORDS IN THE ARCHIVES

This selection of archival records at the Library of Virginia may aid researchers in their study of the American Civil War in Virginia. Collections include private papers such as diaries, letters, and reminiscences, as well as some state government records, local government records, and Confederate government records. These collections document events on both the battlefield and the home front and their effects on both soldiers and civilians. The records also detail the aftereffects of the war on Virginia and its citizens.

To search: CTRL-F (PC); COMMAND-F (Mac)

To search the Library's full holdings related to Civil War-era Virginia, visit the [catalog](#). For a general overview of the Library's Civil War resources, see [Virginia in the American Civil War](#). For information about researching an individual's Civil War military service, see [Using Virginia Civil War Records](#).

A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P I R I S I T U V W X Y

Aglionby, Charles. Bill of complaint, 30 August 1861.
Accession 52332. 1 leaf.

Bill of complaint, 30 August 1861, by Charles Aglionby (1807-1891) of Jefferson County, Virginia, asking the court to appoint appraisers to value his runaway slaves. Aglionby believed that they had runaway between the 20th and 25th of July 1861, during an incursion by Union Army, led by General Robert Patterson (1792-1881). The two enslaved men listed in the complaint are Jim, 17 years old and Richard 25 years old.

[---], Andrew. Letter, 9 April 1864.
Accession 44127. 4 pages.

Letter, 9 April 1864, from an unknown Union officer named Andrew, stationed at Fort Scott, Arlington, Virginia, to his wife Sarah. The subject of the letter includes, the officer's tooth ache and extraction, his wife's tooth extraction and gold filling, being charged in error for light blue military pants, studying field and light artillery, and the 1864 election of William Alfred Buckingham as Governor of Connecticut.

[return to the top](#)

Using Virginia Civil War Records

The ordinance of secession adopted by the Virginia State Convention in Richmond on 17 April 1861 was the result of the failure of all political efforts to avert civil war. Virginia joined an increasing list of southern states dissatisfied with further participation in the Union. The seceding states chose, rather, to form a confederation of states in order to maintain the southern political and social order. The great debates over popular sovereignty and states' rights ended. These issues were settled by a clash of arms.

The convention realized the consequences of secession and so instructed Governor John Letcher to make preparations to defend the state from probable attack. The total armed militia force throughout the state by 21 April 1861 numbered 12,050 troops. By January 1864, the most reliable statistics available reveal that more than 153,000 Virginians had served in the state's military forces. The Old Dominion, however, was far from fully becoming the battleground for dozens of major engagements and hundreds of minor ones fought and died in Virginia than in any other state. The legacy of a soldier's surviving written record. Researchers using Virginia Civil War records should examine records to chronicle a soldier's military experience.

In 1865, the Union armies confiscated most of the surviving Confederate War records pertaining to service in Virginia's Confederate as well as Union military units were deposited in the State War Department. Researchers should first consult these Compiled Military Service Records. Each volunteer soldier has one CMSR for each regiment in which he served. This information about the soldier's military career, including when a soldier was present or absent, and discharge, wounds received or hospitalization for illness, and dates of capture or death. Records relating to Confederate soldiers are typically less complete than those of Union soldiers because many Confederate records were destroyed. The CMSR rarely indicates the soldier's date of birth, nor will it contain any genealogical information. It may, however, provide a date at the time of his enlistment. There are no CMSRs for either Union or Confederate soldiers who served in Virginia.

The National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., preserves the original service records created for Union and Confederate soldiers. The Library of Virginia has microfilm copies of the following service records:

10 East Broad Street | Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000 | 804.692.3888 | www.lva.virginia.gov

200 LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA 1823 - 2023

Search 

LVA Website Catalog [search options]

For Researchers For the Public For Libraries & Educators For Libraries & State Agencies

The Library of Virginia / Research Guides & Indexes / Confederate Pension Applications, Veterans and Widows / Home

Confederate Pension Applications, Veterans and Widows

Pension applications and amended applications filed by resident Virginia Confederate veterans and their widows

Contact Us



Archives Reference Services
Library of Virginia
800 E. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23219
804-692-3888
archdesk@lva.virginia.gov

Social:
     

Search the Collection



Confederate Pension Applications

Overview

This collection consists of pension applications and amended applications filed by resident Virginians who served in the Confederate military and their widows, as well as more than 500 enslaved and free Blacks who labored as cooks, herdsmen, laborers, servants, or teamsters. The applications contain statements pertaining to the service record of the applicants and may include medical evaluations, information about income and property, and, in the case of widows, the dates and places of marriages. Applications filed by veterans' sisters and daughters have not been indexed or digitized.

Search Tips

- Entries are searchable by applicant name, applicant status, date of pension act, and applicant's place of residence.
 - Names may be abbreviated (e.g. Jno. for John, Wm. for William).
 - The possible status terms are: Veteran, Widow, Disabled, Servant, "Disallowed Veteran", "Disallowed Servant", and Unknown.
 - The date refers to the Virginia General Assembly act under which the possible dates are 1888, 1900, or 1902.

Related Resources

- Crew, Thomas R. *Using Virginia Civil War Records*. Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2010.
- *Roster of Confederate Pensioners of Virginia*. Richmond: 1908/09–1925/26. UB374.V8 A3
Online: [Internet Archive](#) (select volumes)
- *Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts...* Richmond: 1887/88–1907/08. HJ11.V83
Includes rosters before 1908/09. Online: [HathiTrust Digital Library](#) (select volumes)

Revised February 2021

LVA Confederate Pension Applications

AN ACT

To amend and repeal section 8 of an act to give aid to soldiers, sailors, and marines of Virginia enlisted or drafted in the war between the States, and to the widows of Virginia soldiers, sailors, and marines who had their lives in said war in the military service, approved March 3, 1866.

Approved March 1, 1900.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That section eight of an act approved March five, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled an act to give aid to soldiers, sailors, and marines of Virginia enlisted or drafted in the war between the States, and to the widows of Virginia soldiers, sailors, and marines who had their lives in said war in the military service, be, and the same hereby is amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows—to-wit:

18. After an application has been once so passed, approved, and allowed, it shall only be necessary for the applicant annually thereafter to file with the auditor of public accounts, a certificate from the clerk of the court by which (or by the Judge thereof) the original application was approved, setting forth that the applicant is the identical person named in the original application, and that he or she is still alive, and if widow of a deceased soldier, sailor or marine, is still unmarried and a resident of this State, and that the applicant has made oath before him that the applicant does not own in his or her own right, or in the right of his wife, property of the assessed value of one thousand dollars, and does not hold a State, county, or federal office, the annual fee or salary from which amount to three hundred dollars, and has not an annual income from any source amounting to three hundred dollars, and upon the receipt of each certificate of such clerk, the auditor of public accounts shall from time to time annually draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of such applicant for the amount he or she is entitled to under this act. *Where the applicant is unable to go to the courthouse because of sickness, or where the distance to the courthouse is too great to walk, and the applicant is too poor to pay for transportation, the writ shall may be taken before, and where the distance to the courthouse is too great to walk, and the applicant is too poor to pay for transportation, the writ shall may be taken before, and the writ certificate given by a Justice of the peace or notary public. The reasons why the writ is taken before the Justice or notary instead of before the clerk, shall be stated in the certificate.*

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Please fill in name of Pensioner, County, and Postoffice Address.

1900
146,
Altamantic County, No. D. C.
Name Parnelia Wilson
Postoffice _____
Paid Warrant No. 3315 / 180
9/15 aw

Husband died since war

Appl Mar 7th 1900

At a Court held for Altamantic County April 21
24th, 1900.

Claim of Parnelia Moon
the widow of J. P. Moon, who was
a Confederate soldier who was allowed a pension by the Legislature of Virginia at its session of 1899 & 1900, appeared in Court and was examined and it appearing to the Court from evidence adduced that her husband was a true and loyal soldier to the State of Virginia and that his said widow is needy and poor and should receive aid from the State of Virginia, and that the applicant does not own in her own right property of the assessed value of One Thousand Dollars and does not hold a State, County or Federal office, the annual fee or salary has no annual income from any source amounting to \$1000 from which amount to Three Hundred Dollars, it is ordered that her name be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts and her name be placed on the pension list of the State and she be paid the sum of Fifteen Dollars annually from the 1st day of April 1900.

A copy,

Teste:

J. W. Bunnley Deputy for
W. L. Mason

input from
& by law

Widow's Pension Request

Formation of West Virginia



Virginia Facts Blog Podcast About Sponsors FAQ Contact

EXPLORE: [Alphabetically](#) [Biographies](#) [Map](#) [Media](#) [Virtual Tours](#) [Donate](#)

Search

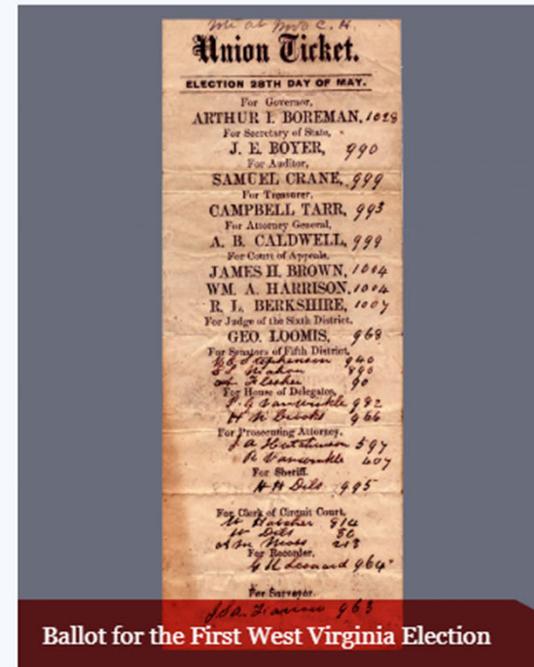
🔍 🌐 🐦 📷

ENTRY

West Virginia, Creation of

SUMMARY

West Virginia was recognized by the U.S. government as the thirty-fifth state on June 20, 1863, an event that was the culmination of more than sixty years of heated sectional politics and legislative maneuverings. From the first political rumblings of new-state advocates at the turn of the nineteenth century through the formative sessions of the Wheeling conventions held from 1861 until 1863, the creation of West Virginia was a complex and contentious process that divided the residents, communities, and political leaders of Virginia. Spearheaded by northwestern Virginians, the statehood movement began as an effort to expand western political influence and the region's growing industrial economy. Final approval of West Virginia's statehood was forged amid the chaos and divisiveness of the secession debate and the bloodshed of the [American Civil War](#) (1861–1865).



Ballot for the First West Virginia Election

In This Entry

[Background](#)

[Secession](#)

[The West Virginia Statehood Movement](#)

encyclopediavirginia.org

[Search](#) > [USA](#) > [West Virginia](#)

West Virginia

Welcome to our West Virginia family history research page. Here you'll find record collections, history, and genealogy resources to help you trace your West Virginia ancestors.

Collections History Resources

West Virginia census & voter lists Count

[West Virginia, U.S., Compiled Census Index, 1860-1890](#) 111,809

[View other census & voter lists collections related to West Virginia \(22\)](#)

West Virginia birth, marriage & death Count

[West Virginia, U.S., Births Index, 1804-1938](#) 3,629,627

[West Virginia, U.S., Marriages Index, 1785-1971](#) 2,887,473

[West Virginia, U.S., Deaths Index, 1853-1973](#) 2,446,976

[West Virginia, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1724-1985](#) 1,272,117

[West Virginia, U.S., Compiled Marriage Records, 1863-1900](#) 178,740

[View all West Virginia birth, marriage & death \(17\)](#)

West Virginia military Count

[U.S., World War II Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947](#) 54,143,185

[U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942](#) 14,501,913

[U.S., Union Soldiers Compiled Service Records, 1861-1865](#) 837,569

[West Virginia 5th Cavalry Roster](#) 1,100

[Annual report of the Adjutant General of the State of West Virginia for the year ending, 1864-1865](#) 371

[View all West Virginia military \(10\)](#)

Search for historical records for ancestors in West Virginia.

Search

Select another state or region

USA



West Virginia



Narrow by region

Select a region to view its unique collections.

Barbour	3	Marshall	1
Berkeley	4	Mason	2
Boone	1	McDowell	1
Braxton	1	Mercer	3
Brooke	1	Mingo	1
Cabell	4	Monongalia	4
Clay	1	Monroe	2

Ancestry.com

The screenshot shows the Library of Virginia website. At the top left is the logo '200 LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA 1823-2023'. To the right is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text 'Search'. Below the search bar are radio buttons for 'LVA Website' (selected) and 'Catalog [search options]'. A navigation bar below the search bar has four links: 'For Researchers', 'For the Public', 'For Libraries & Educators', and 'For Libraries & State Agencies'. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home / Public / West Virginia'. The main content area has a heading 'WEST VIRGINIA RECORDS' in orange. Below it is a sub-heading 'County and City Court Records'. The text explains that when West Virginia was established in 1863, its original local records were retained in the counties. However, the Library of Virginia offers access to microfilm copies of some West Virginia county records, such as deeds, wills, court papers, marriage bonds, "Free Negro" and slave records that record information about free and enslaved African Americans, and fiduciary records. As to be expected, availability varies by locality. This microfilm is available for reference use by patrons in the reading room of the Library of Virginia. This microfilm is NOT available through Interlibrary Loan. Researchers who visit the Library can make copies from this microfilm. The Library does not make copies of these records. Researchers must contact the [West Virginia State Archives](#) for assistance. There are two bullet points: 'See our list of [West Virginia Counties](#) for microfilm availability.' and '[1850 Map of Virginia](#) including counties now in West Virginia'. Below this is a sub-heading 'Land Office Patents & Grants'. The text explains that the records of the Land Office include recorded copies of patents and grants issued for vacant lands in Virginia from 1623, preliminary documents (warrants, surveys, and plats) preceding the issuance of grants dated after 1779, correspondence directed to the register of the Land Office, and records of the Fairfax or Northern Neck Proprietary, which existed within Virginia's boundaries for almost a century. For more information, read our research notes: [Virginia Land Office](#) and [Northern Neck Land Proprietary Records](#). There is one bullet point: 'Search the [Land Office Patents & Grants Database](#) for access to digital land patents and grants.' At the bottom of the main content area is a sub-heading 'Land Taxes, 1782-1900'.



Archives and History Finding Aids and Databases



“Public Documents are the materials for the historian. Without such a collection he, however much inclined, can never do justice to a State. Nor without them, can its people ever have an accurate knowledge of the founding and growth of their institutions; nor of their own development in governmental affairs, educational and other interests. Not only this, but posterity can not have the means of judging, as it might, of the deeds, and principles of action, and of the legislation of ancestors. Thus the State that neglects to preserve its Public Documents, loses much to future generations — to the whole world indeed.”

Virgil A. Lewis, West Virginia State Historian and Archivist, 1908

<https://wvculture.org/research/archives-and-history-research-databases/>

Library Catalog

AmericanAncestors

by NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SEARCH - ABOUT -

VISIT: AmericanAncestors.org

New Search

Return to Results

Limit/Sort

(Search History) ▾

SUBJECT ▾

West Virginia -- History, Local -- Hanc

System Sorted ▾

Sort

Search

Result Page

1 2 Next

Add to email/print queue

Select All

Save to My Lists

SUBJECTS (1-50 of 60)

West Virginia Genealogy

- 

1 **The 1820 Census Of The United States Of America For Berkeley County, Virginia** Grove, Max W. (Max William), 1940-
 Hedgesville, W. Va. : M.W. Grove, c1968.
1 copy available at 5th Floor Stacks

Location	Call No.	Status
5th Floor Stacks	F247.B5 G72 1968	AVAILABLE

★★★★★

- 

2 **1890 West Virginia Census Index Of Civil War Veterans Or Their Widows.** Dilts, Bryan Lee, 1957-
 Salt Lake City, UT : Index Pub., 1985.
No copies available

Location	Call No.	Status
Off Site Storage - Please request	F240 .D5 1985	IN STORAGE

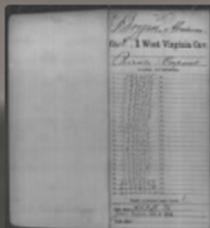
★★★★★


- 

3 **6,474 Slack Relatives : A Detailed Listing Of The Descendants Of John And Nancy Huddleston Slack And Keeney.** Roscoe C.,
 1922-
 Parsons, W. Va. : McClain Print. Co., 1984.
1 copy available at 7th Floor Stacks

★★★★★


AmericanAncestors.org



Civil War Service Records (CMSR) - Union - West Virginia

Records: 73,935 · Complete: 100%

People, Records, Places, Dates...



OVERVIEW BROWSE DESCRIPTION

Compiled service records consist of a jacket-envelope for each soldier, labeled with his name, rank, unit and card numbers. The records typically include card abstracts of a soldier's original muster and hospital rolls, descriptive books, lists of deserters, returns, notational cards, and possibly enlistment papers, casualty sheets, death reports, prisoner of war papers, and correspondence.

[Continue reading](#)

Source Information

Fold3, (<https://www.fold3.com/publication/697/civil-war-service-records-cmsr-union-west-virginia> : accessed January 12, 2023), database and images, <https://www.fold3.com/publication/697/civil-war-service-records-cmsr-union-west-virginia>

Publication Title Civil War Service Records (CMSR) - Union - West Virginia

Total Records 73,935 · Complete: 100%

Content Source  The National Archives

Publication Number M508

Record Group 94

Related Publications

[Civil War Service Index \(CMSR\) - Union - Veteran Reserve Corps](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - Massachusetts](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - Utah](#)

[Civil War Service Index \(CMSR\) - Union - New Hampshire](#)

[Civil War Service Index \(CMSR\) - Union - New York](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - District of Columbia](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - Texas](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - USCT Miscellaneous Cards](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - Colored Troops Pioneer Corps 1st Div](#)

[Civil War Service Records \(CMSR\) - Union - Georgia](#)

[See all Publications](#)

Fold3.com

Indigenous Peoples

Nation	Year Recognized	Location
Mattaponi	17 th century	Banks of the Mattaponi River, King William Co.
Pamunkey*	17 th Century	Banks of the Pamunkey River, King William Co.
Chickahominy*	1983	Charles City Co.
Eastern Chickahominy*	1983	New Kent Co.
Rappahannock*	1983	Indian Neck, King & Queen Co.
Upper Mattaponi*	1983	King William Co.
Nansemond*	1985	Cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake
Monacan Indian Nation*	1989	Bear Mountain, Amherst Co.
Cheroenhaka (Nottoway)	2010	Courtland, Southampton Co.
Nottoway of Virginia	2010	Capron, Southampton Co.
Patawomeck	2010	Stafford Co.

*Federally Recognized

State Recognized Indigenous Nations in Virginia

Indigenous Peoples of Virginia

- Only the Mattaponi and Pamunkey have reservations due to treaties they made with Virginia in the colonial period
- 19th century – Fear of removal from homelands
- Pamunkey supported the Union in the Civil War and many served as civilian and naval pilots for Union warships.



RESOURCES ON VIRGINIA INDIANS AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Records concerning the first Virginians—tribes of people in the territory now known as Virginia—are scattered throughout the collections of the Library of Virginia, which can make research challenging. The terminology used to refer to the native populations in Virginia is imperfect. Today, most prefer to use their tribal affiliation as an identifier. Indians appear in a variety of sources, including state records, local records, maps, personal papers, and church records. This bibliography describes selected archival sources on Virginia Indians.

Archival holdings pertaining to Virginia Indians document a rich and enduring culture as well as the ongoing conflict that the English colonists set in motion in 1607. Increased challenges faced the commonwealth's Indian population in 1924 with the passage of Virginia's Racial Integrity Act. It created two racial categories: "pure white" and everyone else (those with one-sixteenth or more African American, Native American, Asian, or southern European heritage). Walter Ashby Plecker, the first registrar of the state Bureau of Vital Statistics (1912–1946) and a proponent of eugenics, was one of the act's most vocal supporters. As registrar, he issued birth, death, and marriage certificates, and routinely changed the races of applicants from "Indian" to "Negro" (making exceptions only for the descendants of Pocahontas). Armed with the power of the state and a list of Indian surnames, Plecker aimed to reclassify every Indian in the commonwealth as African American. He intimidated midwives, wrote threatening pamphlets, and trained a generation of county clerks and health workers in his methods until his retirement in 1946. The United States Supreme Court finally struck down Virginia's Racial Integrity Act in 1967.

For a detailed listing of Indian-related materials, see the "Resources on Native Americans at the Library of Virginia" binder in the Manuscripts Reading Room.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, LETTERS RECEIVED

Early governors such as Benjamin Harrison and Edmund Randolph employed agents, former soldiers, or itinerant merchants to traverse the frontier and keep them apprised of Indian activity and the state of Indian-settler relations. From the 1770s to the 1790s, Joseph

In a letter to Governor Henry H. Wells written in 1868, for example, the Mattaponi complained that the locals had prohibited the tribe from using the public road between their reservation and the main highway. In the first half of the twentieth century, most of the letters on Indian relations were written to seek relief from the effects of racial discrimination. In 1921, Chief George Nelson sent a letter containing a tribal roll of the Rappahannock people to Governor Westmoreland Davis, and in 1942 the Chickahominy tribal council explained in a letter to Governor Colgate Darden that their young men were eager to enlist in the military, but were resolved to serve as Indians, rather than African Americans. Letters to the governor (and in-house guides) are available in the Archives Research Room. For more information on Governors' Papers, see Research Note 11.

LEGISLATIVE PETITIONS

Beginning in 1776, Virginians petitioned the General Assembly to redress specific grievances. Petitions from King William County dated June 23, 1779, and November 6, 1779, listed Revolutionary soldier's wives and their children—members of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi tribes—who had been granted a government stipend. Although the state auditor had disallowed many of the claims, John Quarles, the clerk of King William County, petitioned the General Assembly to overrule the auditor. The petition was granted.

In the early nineteenth century, many of the petitions written by Indians, or submitted on their behalf, related to disputes over land. Two of the most provocative petitions also originated in King William County. In January 1843, Thomas Gregory and forty other citizens of the county petitioned for the sale of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi reservation lands, accusing the inhabitants of being free and runaway enslaved African Americans. A counter petition from the ruling councils of the two tribes (supported by many of their white neighbors) presented evidence refuting all of the charges and asked for protection from the local landholders. The legislature upheld the Powhatan tribe's right to their reservations.

Legislative petitions are arranged by locality and then by date. Those that concern Indians are concentrated in counties where the Indian population was considerable, including Augusta, Amherst, King

LVA Research Guide on Indigenous Resources

QUESTIONS?

Reconstruction

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands

- Often referred to as the “Freedmen’s Bureau”
- Established 3 March 1865 to provide food, shelter, clothing, medical services, and land to displaced southerners including the newly emancipated
- Was not abolished until 1872, though the bulk of its work was done between June 1865 and December 1868.

Freedmen's Bureau

The work of the Bureau was varied:

- Provided rations and clothing
- Developed schools and provided educational opportunities for children and adults
- Supervised work contracts between those newly emancipated and planters
- Legalized marriages that took place during slavery.

Freedmen's Bureau Cont.

- Operated hospitals to provide necessary medical care
- Created banks to provide freedpeople the opportunity to build their own wealth
- Provided transportation to reunite families displaced by slavery or to those trying to relocate to other parts of the country
- Assisted Black soldiers in receiving the pension payments or back pay.

Discover your roots and unlock your future.

Search the Freedmen's Bureau records for your African American ancestors.

First Name	Last Name
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Place	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Search"/>	



What Was the Freedmen's Bureau?

Emancipation freed nearly 4 million slaves. The [Freedmen's Bureau](#) was established to help transition them from slavery to citizenship, providing food, housing, education, and medical care. And for the first time in U.S. history, the names of those individuals were systematically recorded and preserved for future generations.

The Freedmen's Bureau Project

The Freedmen's Bureau Project helps African Americans reconnect with their Civil War-era ancestors. Join us in discovering your roots, and begin building your own family tree.

<http://www.discoverfreedmen.org/>

Search > Wills, Probates, Land, Tax & Criminal

U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Records, 1865-1878

Search Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s)

Last Name

Lived In

Day	Month	Year	Location
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="City, County, State, Country"/>

Any Event

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="City, County, State, Country"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---

Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers" ▾

Event Type

Gender

Employment Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Residence Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Search Clear search



Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration

Browse this collection

To browse this image set, select from the options below.

Type

- Choose...
- Assistant Commissioner
- Freedmen's Hospital and Field Offices
- Office of the Commissioner
- Records of the Field Offices
- Superintendent of Education

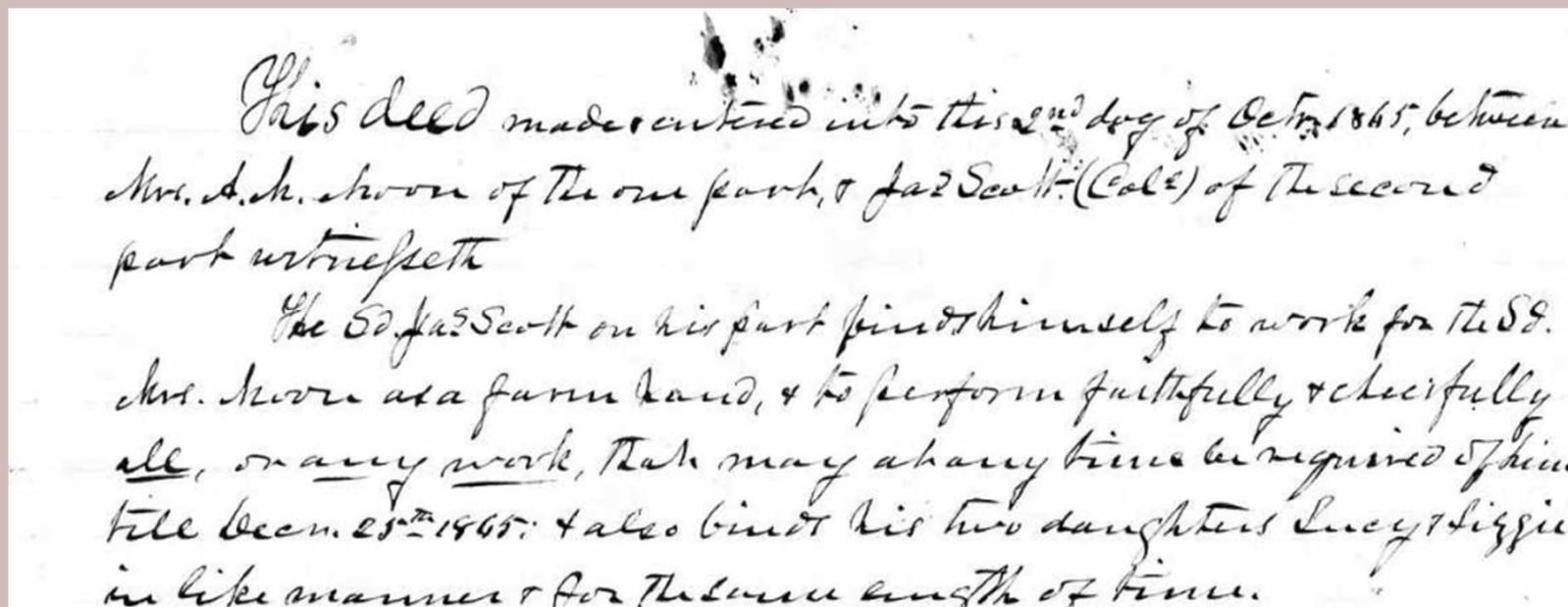
Related data collections

[U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Marriage Records, 1846-1867](#)

This collection contains records of marriage from the Freedmen's Bureau between 1846 and 1867. Included within this database are marriage licenses, marriage certificates, affidavits of marriage, and monthly reports of marriage.

Freedmen Bureau Records on Ancestry.com

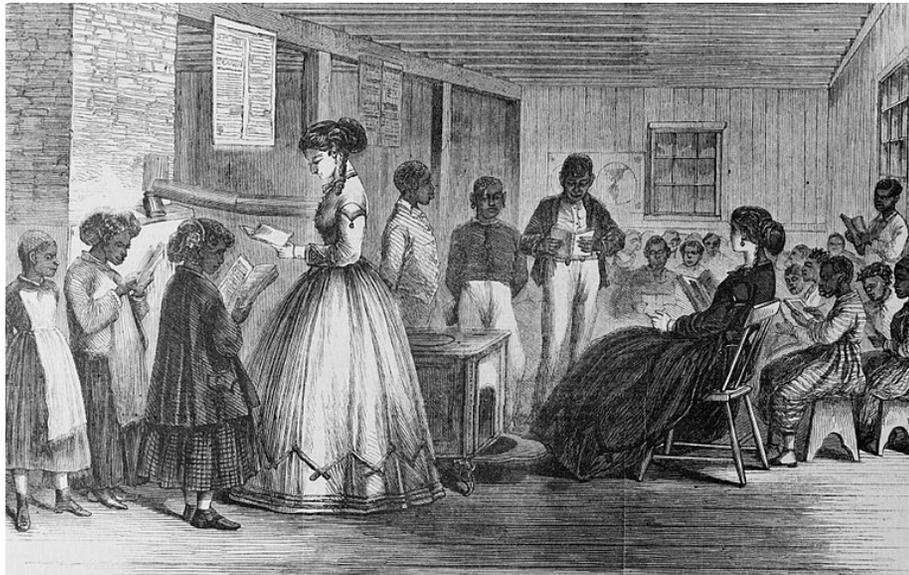
U.S. Freedmen's Bureau Records: Charlottesville Field Office



This deed made entered into this 2nd day of Oct^r 1865, between Mrs. A.M. Moon of the one part, & Jas Scott (Col^r) of the second part witnesseth

That the said Jas Scott on his part binds himself to work for the said Mrs. Moon as a farm hand, & to perform faithfully & cheerfully all, on any work, that may at any time be required of him till Dec^r 25th 1865: & also binds his two daughters Lucy & Lizzie in like manner & for the same length of time.

2 October 1865 – Mrs. A.M. Moon work agreement with Jas Scott and his daughters, Lucy and Lizzie. (A.M. Moon is likely the widow of Edward H. Moon of Viewmont Plantation).



B. U. B. F. and O. Lands.
Head Quarters 2^d Division 4th Sub. Dist. Va.
Southland Co. H. Va.
June 30th 1868.

General:

The Schools for Freedmen in this Division are all progressing as well as could be expected at this busy season of the year. The attendance has not been as good during this month as usual owing to the fact that the harvest has called some of the pupils into the field; but after the wheat harvest is over I anticipate a larger attendance than has ever been known. Many parents have failed to send their children thus far for want of ready money, which want, the harvest will in a measure supply.

During the month now closing I have visited the school at Manikins taught by Miss Scott, and the school at Beaver Dam Church, taught by Miss Thoms. Both of these teachers are daughters of white men by colored mothers. They are intelligent and competent to teach the pupils entrusted to them. Most of the scholars are of course new beginners and great things are not to be expected; but the seeds of much good are being sown, and the future will bring forth a bountiful harvest. As I pass around among these schools I endeavor to impress upon them the fact that if they properly

Freedmen's Bureau -
Superintendent of Education

Virginia, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (often called the Freedmen's Bureau) was created in 1865 at the end of the American Civil War to supervise relief efforts including education, health care, food and clothing, refugee camps, legalization of marriages, employment, labor contracts, and securing back pay, bounty payments and pensions. These records include letters and endorsements sent and received, account books, applications for rations, applications for relief, court records, labor contracts, registers of bounty claimants, registers of complaints, registers of contracts, registers of disbursements, registers of freedmen issued rations, registers of patients, reports, rosters of officers and employees, special and general orders and circulars received, special orders and circulars issued, records relating to claims, court trials, property restoration, and homesteads. This collection corresponds with NARA microfilm publication M1913, Records of the Field Offices for the State of Virginia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872.

 HOW TO USE THIS COLLECTION

BROWSE ALL 197,862 IMAGES

First Names

Last Names

Place

Year

 SEARCH

MORE OPTIONS

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/159614>

Records Images Family Tree Genealogies Catalog Books Wiki				
Virginia, Freedmen's Bureau Office Records, 1865-1872				
Freedmen's Bureau Office or Subordinate Field Location				
Abingdon (assistant subassistant commissioner, 2nd division, 8th subdistrict)	education subdistrict	Gloucester Courthouse	Lunenburg Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Princess Anne (assistant subassistant commissioner)
A descriptive pamphlet	Culpeper Courthouse (Culpeper County, assistant subassistant commissioner)	Goochland (assistant superintendent, 2nd division, 4th subdistrict)	Lynchburg (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Quartermaster and disbursing officer
Alexandria (superintendent)	Cumberland Courthouse (Cumberland County, assistant superintendent)	Gordonsville (superintendent, 4th district)	Lynchburg (assistant superintendent, subdistrict of Amherst County)	Richmond (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Amelia Courthouse (assistant superintendent)	Danville (Pittsylvania County, assistant superintendent)	Halifax Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner, 4th subdivision, 11th district)	Lynchburg (subassistant commissioner, 7th subdistrict of Virginia)	Richmond (subassistant commissioner)
Appomattox Courthouse (assistant subassistant superintendent)	Dinwiddie Courthouse (Dinwiddie County, assistant superintendent)	Heathsville (assistant subassistant commissioner, 5th division, 6th subdistrict)	Madison Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Rocky Mount (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Ashland (assistant superintendent)	Drummondtown (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Jerusalem (Southampton County, subassistant commissioner, 4th division, 1st subdistrict)	Manchester (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Smithfield (assistant superintendent)
Bowling Green (Caroline County, assistant subassistant commissioner)	Fairfax Courthouse (Fairfax County, assistant subassistant commissioner)	King George Courthouse (King George County, subassistant commissioner)	Marion (assistant superintendent)	Staunton (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Boydton (Mecklenburg County, assistant subassistant commissioner)	Farmville (assistant subassistant commissioner)	King William Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner, 3rd division, 3rd subdistrict)	Martinsville	Suffolk (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Buckingham Courthouse (Buckingham County, assistant superintendent)	Farmville (subassistant commissioner)	Lawrenceville (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Mathews Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Tappahannock (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Burkesville (Nottoway County, assistant subassistant commissioner)	Fort Monroe (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Leesburg (Loudoun County, assistant subassistant commissioner, 3rd division, 10th subdistrict)	New Kent Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Warrenton (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Charlotte Courthouse (Charlotte County, assistant superintendent)	Fort Monroe (department of negro affairs, 1863-1865; departments of Virginia and Virginia and North Carolina)	Lexington (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Newport News	Warsaw (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Charlottesville (Albemarle County, assistant subassistant commissioner)	Fort Monroe (subassistant commissioner, 5th district)	Liberty (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Norfolk (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Waverly (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Chesterfield Courthouse (Chesterfield County, assistant superintendent)	Fredericksburg (assistant superintendent, 1st division, 6th subdistrict)	List of book records	Norfolk (subassistant commissioner, 1st district)	Williamsburg (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Christianburg (Montgomery County, assistant superintendent)	Fredericksburg (superintendent)	Little Washington	Onancock	Wilson's Landing (assistant superintendent)
City Point (Prince George County, assistant superintendent)	Front Royal (Warren County, 2nd division, 9th subdistrict)	Louisa Courthouse (assistant subassistant commissioner)	Orange Courthouse (assistant superintendent)	Winchester (assistant subassistant commissioner)
Culpeper (assistant superintendent, 4th		Lovingston (Nelson County)	Palmyra (assistant superintendent)	Winchester (subassistant commissioner)
			Petersburg (assistant superintendent)	Woodstock (assistant subassistant commissioner)
			Petersburg (subassistant commissioner)	Wytheville (assistant subassistant commissioner)
				Wytheville (subassistant commissioner)
				Yorktown (assistant subassistant commissioner)

Browsing VA Freedmen's Bureau Records

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M1913

RECORDS OF THE FIELD OFFICES FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
1865-1872

ROLL 200

SUBORDINATE FIELD OFFICES
YORKTOWN (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Endorsements Sent and Received

Volume 1 (498)	May 1865-Nov. 1866
Volume 2 (502)	Nov. 1866-March 1867
Volume 3 (503)	Apr. 1867-Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Volume (499)	Mar. 1867-Dec. 1868
--------------	---------------------

Letters and Orders Received

	Feb. 1865-Feb. 1867
--	---------------------

Browsing VA Freedmen's Bureau Records

<p>Yorktown Va June 20. 1865</p> <p>Rortie George Requests permission to open a store in Yorktown Va for sale of Articles and Commodities Office Asst. Bro. War Yorktown Va June 20. 1865</p> <p>Respectfully forwarded Approved</p> <p>E. H. Coffin Capt + Ch. + Asst. Bro. War.</p> <p>Returned June 21 1865 Approved By order of Col. Brig. Gen. Ludlow W. D. Gosser Maj. A. A. Lee</p> <p>Col. Ludlow's dict Williamsburg Va June 21 1865 Respectfully returned The recommendation of Capt. Coffin A. S. W. a. is approved By order of Col. Brig. Gen. Ludlow W. D. Gosser Maj. A. A. Lee</p>	<p>May 17th 1865</p> <p>Wynne H. H. Applies for restoration of land owned by him in Lab. Co. Va. has taken the prescribed oath of Allegiance. Was forced from his land by Genl. Magruder. All his houses &c. destroyed by Confederates forever. Requests authority to take possession of any property he can identify.</p> <p>Office Asst. Capt. Reges Office Yorktown Va. June 21. 1865. Respectfully referred to Col. Brig. Genl. W. D. Ludlow for his action. This farm is occupied by 17 col- ored men who cultivate 1400 acres; the balance is not occupied by Genl. except to obtain a supply of wood for use of troops, negro &c. If any parties are sawing timber on the property, it is smothered and will be stopped at once. The real estate cannot be turned over until the expiration of the present lease (Dec. 31st 1865) without detriment to the interests of the parties now occupying it. I respectfully recommend that permis- sion be given Mr. Wynne to take all personal property not actually in use by Genl. E. H. Coffin Capt. Co. S. + Asst. Bro. War.</p>
---	---

White Ancestors in Freedmen Bureau Records

May 17th 1865
Capt. E. W. Coffin
Having taken the prescribed oath of Allegiance, your petitioners would most respectfully state that he is the owner of the property known as Wynner Mills farm lying a few miles from York Town containing about 72 1/4 acres of land (more or less) bounded as follows: North by the lands of Palmetum and Cook, E. by Cook & Walla, S. by Gibbs Anderson & Curtis, W. by Curtis & Davis. and now occupied by negroes under the Federal Government.
Your Petitioners had determined (if possible) to remain at home during the war, but that in March 1862 Gen. Magruder had a line of batteries erected a short distance in rear of his house and advised him that when the Federal army advanced his family would be between two fires." Shortly afterwards he received notice from Gen. Magruder to leave, that he expected the Federal army to advance in a few days.

This Contract, made this 24th day of March 1866 between Humphrey H. Wynne and Cyrus White, witnesses that for and in consideration of the sum of Two Dollars for annuity payable quarterly in advance the said Humphrey H. Wynne doth rent and demise to the said Cyrus White a certain tenement and lot of land containing one acre and being a part of said Wynne's farm in Warwick County Virginia for the term of one year from the first of January 1866. And the said Humphrey H. Wynne doth furthermore rent and demise to the said Cyrus White seven acres of tillage land for the sum of Twenty Dollars payable the 15th day of December 1866. The said Cyrus White to have the privilege of cutting dead woods and down timber and such other things necessary for firewood for his own use. Given under the following signatures and seals this 24th day of March 1866.
Humphrey H. Wynne
Cyrus White
mark

All U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Records, 1865-1878

results for H.H. Wynne



Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration

Your search

Broad Exact

Apply

All Categories

- > Wills, Probates, Land, Tax & Criminal
- > Land Records

U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Records, 1865-1878

This collection contains records from the Freedmen's Bureau between 1865 and 1878.

[Learn more about this database...](#)
[Browse Individual Records](#)

Results 1-50 of 228

View Record	Name	Event Type	Event Date	Event Place	View Images
To get better results, add more information such as Birth Info, Death Info or Location—even a guess will help. Edit your search or learn more .					
View Record	H. h. Wynne	Employment			
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence		Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence		Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence	24 Jul 1865	Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence		Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence	24 Jul 1865	Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence		Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence		Virginia, USA	
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Employment			
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Employment			
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Employment			
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Residence	24 Mar 1866	Virginia, USA	
View Record	H H Wynne	Employment			
View Record	H H Wynne	Residence	1866	Virginia, USA	
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Employment			
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Residence	24 Mar 1866	Virginia, USA	
View Record	Humphrey H Wynne	Employment			

H.H. Wynne in Freedmen Bureau Records

Types of Records for H.H. Wynne in the Freedmen Bureau papers:

- Petitions for recovery of land and property
- Affidavits of his character
- Work agreements – presumably with people he formerly enslaved

Page No. 5

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in _____ in the County of Warwick State of Virginia, enumerated by me, on the 25th day of June, 1860. Thomas Lewis Jr. Ass't Marshal.

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION.				Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION.				Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
	No. of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.			No. of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	
	1	16	F	B			1	5	F	B	
	1	14	M	B			1	6	M	B	
	1	16	M	B			1	1	M	2A	
	1	9	F	B			1	8	F	1A	
	1	8	F	B		<u>Joseph A. Harwood</u>	1	88	F	B	1
	1	2	M	B			1	14	F	B	
<u>W. H. Burks Jr.</u>	1	10	M	B		<u>H. H. Wynne</u>	1	86	F	B	1
<u>John I. Carrow</u>	1	43	F	B		2	1	79	F	B	
	1	35	M	M			1	45	M	B	
	1	21	F	B			1	42	F	B	
	1	8	M	M			1	36	F	B	
	1	8	M	B			1	30	F	B	
	1	4	F	B			1	29	M	B	
	1	2	M	B			1	24	M	B	
<u>Joseph H. Burks</u>	1	40	F	B		3	1	22	F	B	
	1	44	F	B			1	20	F	B	
	1	41	M	B			1	19	M	B	
	1	36	F	B			1	18	M	B	
	1	26	M	B			1	14	F	B	
My Family com:	1	17	F	B			1	13	F	B	
	1	15	F	B			1	11	F	B	
	1	15	M	B			1	10	F	B	
	1	15	M	A			1	8	F	B	
	1	14	M	B			1	5	M	B	
	1	13	M	B			1	5	M	B	
	1	12	M	B			1	5	M	B	
	1	11	M	B			1	2	M	B	
	1	8	M	B			1	1	M	B	
	1	7	M	B			1	1	M	B	
	1	4	F	B			1	1	F	B	
<u>Command G. Harwood</u>	1	75	M	B		5	1	58	M	B	1
	1	70	F	B			1	50	F	B	
	1	65	F	B			1	18	M	B	
	1	35	M	B			1	12	M	2A	
	1	38	F	B			1	7	F	B	
	1	25	M	B			1	2	M	B	
	1	28	F	M		<u>Samuel P. Whitaker</u>	1	65	M	B	1
	1	23	F	B			1	46	M	B	
	1	18	F	B			1	36	F	B	
	1	12	M	B			1	38	M	M	

No. of owners, 8
No. of slaves, 42
No. of male slaves, 33
No. of female slaves, 9
Total slaves, 42

No. fugitives, _____
No. manumitted, _____

No. deaf and dumb, _____
No. blind, _____
No. insane, _____
No. idiotic, _____

H.H. Wynne in 1860 U.S. Federal Slave Schedules

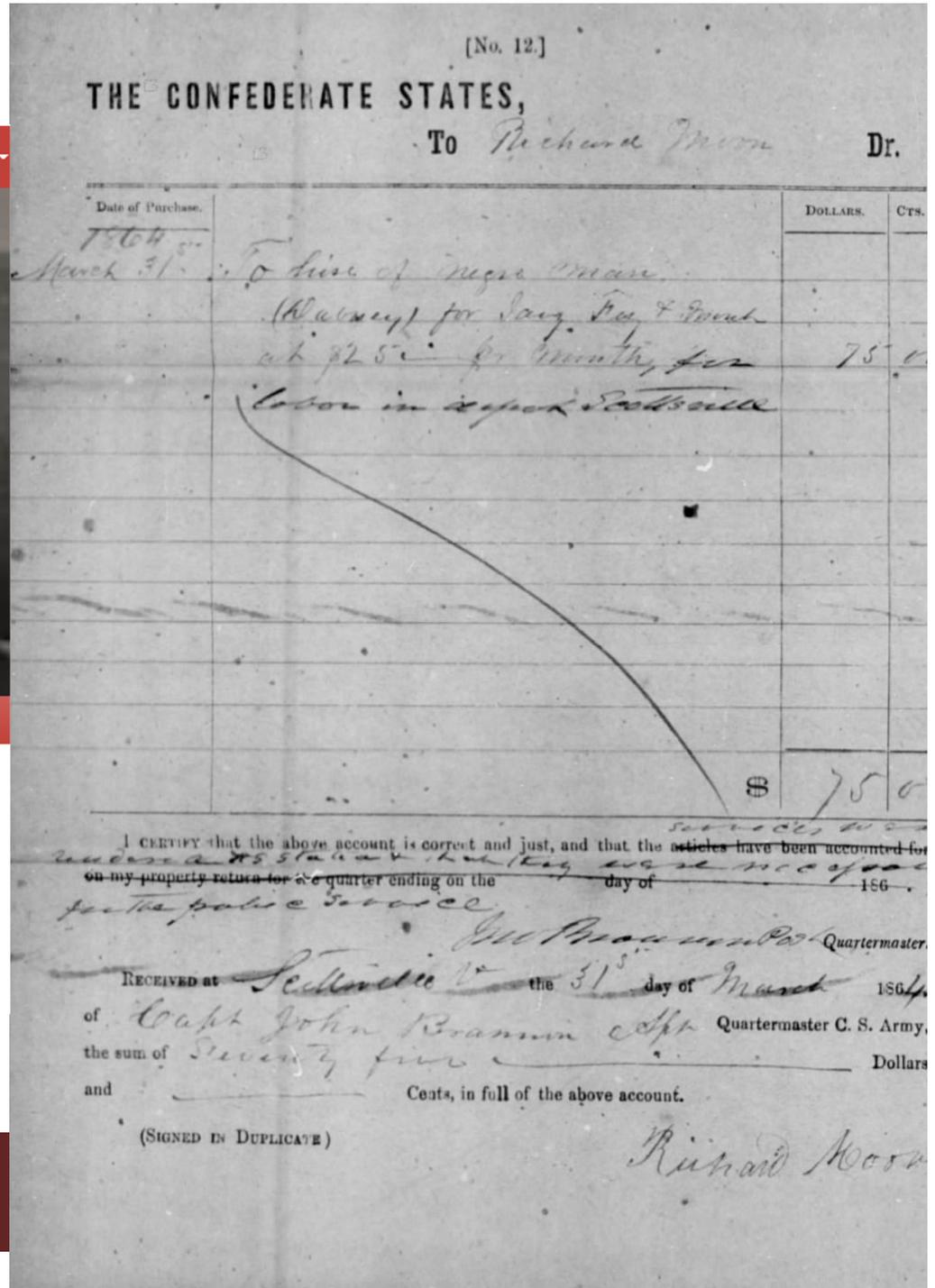
fold3
by Ancestry

Confederate Citizens File
Records: 268,108 · Complete: 100%

People, Records, Places, Dates...

OVERVIEW BROWSE DESCRIPTION

The papers reproduced in this publication were created or received by the Confederate War and Treasury departments. Most are alphabetized vouchers that came into the custody of the US War Department after the Civil War. After being assembled in 1891-92, they were used to facilitate post-war claims cases filed by Southern citizens. The vouchers show goods furnished or services rendered by private citizens and firms to the Confederate government, establishing the disloyalty of Southern claimants.



Confederate Citizens Files – Fold3

fold3
by ancestry

Southern Claims - Approved - Virginia
Records: 873 · Complete: 100%

People, Records, Places, Dates...

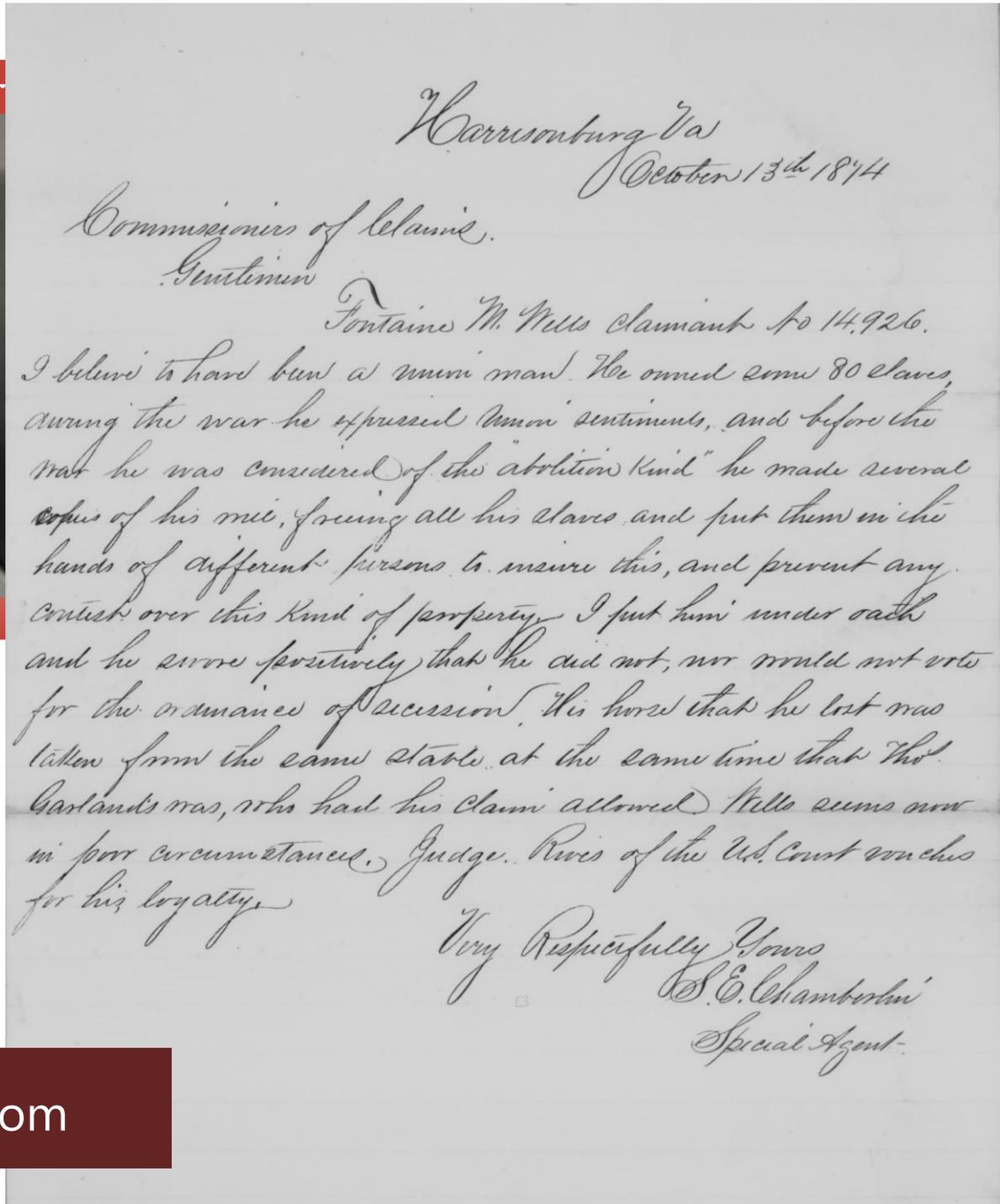
OVERVIEW BROWSE DESCRIPTION

In 1871, the U.S. government established the Southern Claims Commission to address southerners' petitions for compensation of supplies, livestock, and other items taken by the Union troops during the Civil War. More than 20,000 claims were filed. These testimonial files include first-person accounts of how civilians survived the war, detailed circumstances regarding loss of property, and accounts of each family's history and loyalty to the Union cause.

Related Publications

- [Southern Claims - Approved - Alabama](#) >
- [Southern Claims - Approved - Georgia](#) >
- [Southern Claims - Barred and Disallowed](#) >
- [Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1880](#) >

Southern Claims – Fold3.com



fold3
by Ancestry

HOME SEARCH BROWSE WAR STORIES BETA MEMORIALS ▾ HELP

SARAH_DERY
ANCESTRY ALL-ACCESS ▾

Southern Claims - Barred and Disallowed

Records: 13,461 · Complete: 100%

People, Records, Places, Dates...

OVERVIEW BROWSE DESCRIPTION

STATE · 27	#IF (\$METADATA.STATE == 'LOUISIANA') PARISH #ELSE COUNTY #END · 98	CLAIM · 12
Filter State	Filter #if (\$metadata.stz	Filter Claim
Select All	Select All	Select All
Kansas (5)	Accomack County (16)	Allen Bacon (14885)
Kentucky (8)	Albemarle County (12)	C. F. Remely (14887)
Louisiana (247)	Alexandria County (74)	Fontaine M. Wells (14925)
Maryland (5)	Alleghany County (16)	George W. Dillard (15042)
Mississippi (942)	Amelia County (6)	J. C. Goodloe, James R. Goodloe, Tavenue W. Goodloe, Mary L....
Missouri (19)	Amherst County (6)	James Bruce (16582)
New Jersey (2)	Appomattox County (24)	James Y. Good (7643)
New York (8)	Augusta County (88)	Joel N. Wheeler (48799)
North Carolina (1K+)	Bath County (5)	Joseph Wyatt (48805)
Ohio (6)	Bedford County (7)	Mary L. White (15470)
Pennsylvania (4)	Bland County (2)	Theodore Hoppe (14886)
South Carolina (321)		Thomas H. Duke (170)

Related Publications

- Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1880
- Project Blue Book - UFO Investigations
- Reflections of a Scientist
- Town Records - Goffstown NH
- Lincoln Assassination Papers
- Southern Claims - Approved - Georgia
- Faith of a Scientist
- Utah Territorial Case Files
- Admiralty Records, Key West
- Pentagon Papers
- [See all Publications](#)

Related Collections

- Non Military
- Black History
- Indian and Mexican American Wars
- Korean War
- Native American

Southern Claims – Fold3.com

Post-War Black Codes

- 1866 VA passes an act “for the punishment of Vagrants” which allowed law enforcement to arrest and hire out to work anyone with no means to support themselves.
 - Allows for extension of Slavery
- Work agreements often amount to little more than work for housing – legally
- Understand an ancestor's legal status

BLACK LAWS OF VIRGINIA

A SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS
OF VIRGINIA CONCERNING NEGROES FROM
EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT

By

JUNE PURCELL GUILD, LL.M.

*Formerly Professor of Social Work in the University of Toledo
and of the staff of Virginia Union University*

Author: "Living With the Law"

Joint Author: "Handbook on Social Work Engineering," etc.

WHITTEY & SHEPPERSON, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

1936

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015058018006&view=1up&seq=102>

Guild – Black Laws of Virginia

1866. Resolution No. 1. Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia that the people of the Commonwealth cordially approve the policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in the reorganization of the Union. We accept the result of the late contest and do not desire to renew what has been so conclusively determined. Involuntary service, except for crime, is abolished and ought not to be re-established; the Negro race among us should be treated with justice, humanity and good faith.

1866. Chapter 17. The following acts are repealed: All acts relating to slaves and slavery, and free Negroes.

1867. Chapter 42. At the extra session it is enacted that the value of the service of a slave from the time of detention to emancipation shall be taken as the measure of damage, should the plaintiff recover in an action for the alleged conversion or detention of a slave.

1867–1870. Constitution of Virginia called in pursuance of an act of Congress of 1867. Bill of Rights; Sections 19 to 21: Slavery, except as punishment for crime, shall not exist in the state. All citizens of the state are declared to possess equal civil and political rights and public privileges.

The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this state is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth and shall not be violated on any pretense whatever.⁸

⁸These sections on slavery do not appear in the Constitution of 1902.



The Project



Race and Place is an archive about the racial segregation laws, or the 'Jim Crow' laws from the late 1880s until the mid-twentieth century. The focus of the collection is the town of Charlottesville in Virginia. The Jim Crow laws segregated African-Americans from white Americans in public places such as schools, and school buses. The archive contains photos, letters, two regional censuses and a flash map of the town of Charlottesville. The Jim Crow laws were not overturned until the important Brown versus Board of Education court ruling in 1954 (but not totally eliminated until the Civil Rights Act of the 1964).

The project intends to connect race with place by understanding what it was like to live, work, pray, learn, and play in the segregated South. We plan to develop manuscript collections and oral histories of African Americans in the segregation period, and construct the social, political, and economic history to understand race in the context of place. This research effort is a collaborative project of the Virginia Center for Digital History and the Carter G. Woodson Institute of African and Afro-American Studies.

If you have any questions or comments about this website, please [Contact us here](#)

© Copyright 2002, Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

Virginia Center for Digital History | The Carter G. Woodson Institute | University of Virginia

<http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/>

Some Take-Aways

- The 19th century in Virginia was shaped by the political, social, and racial tensions of the Civil War
- Understanding the legal status of an ancestor and the laws of Virginia can help you identify record sets
- There is valuable information about Black and White ancestors in the Freedmen Bureau papers.

QUESTIONS?

Hire Research Services

research@nehgs.org

Chat with a Genealogist

AmericanAncestors.org/chat

Virginia Research: Four Centuries of History and Genealogy, 2023

Thank you for registering for the online course, *Virginia Research: Four Centuries of History and Genealogy!*

Over the last four centuries, Virginia has transformed from a land of early indigenous and European settlements to the sprawling suburban landscape of today. It has been continually shaped and reshaped by political, social, and economic changes in the region, including war, migration patterns, laws surrounding enslavement, and more. This four-week online seminar provides a century-by-century look at the records, resources, repositories, and research strategies that are essential to exploring your Virginia roots. We will also discuss the historical context of the changes and events that transformed the state and influenced the lives of your ancestors.

This course includes four 90-minute classes; exclusive access to handouts and recordings of each presentation; and in-depth Q&A sessions with the instructors. These recordings and all course materials will be available for the foreseeable future.

JOIN THE LIVE SESSIONS

Click here to join the live broadcasts: <https://zoom.us/j/97783275615>

If you are unable to attend the live sessions, you will be able to watch the recordings on this course page.

COURSE SCHEDULE

February 1 - Class 1: 17th-Century Research: Birth of a Colony

Presented by Ann Lawthers

This first class explores the history, people and resources for 17th-century Virginia genealogical research, beginning with the extensive indigenous settlements. Next, the trials of the Virginia Company and its Jamestown post are discussed. The early experiences of Jamestown shaped decisions about governance and trade in Virginia and ultimately influenced the way Virginia's stratified society evolved. You will learn about published resources for researching your 17th century ancestor and where to find the limited primary record sources. The class concludes by discussing how to overcome research challenges.

AmericanAncestors.org/virginia-research-four-centuries-history-and-genealogy-2023



THANK YOU!

AmericanAncestors.org/Education



NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AmericanAncestors.org

Copyright ©2023