

Virginia Research: Four Centuries of History and Genealogy

Class 4 – 20th Century – A State Transformed

Kimberly Mannisto, Researcher

THE BRUE FAMILY LEARNING CENTER



American Ancestors[®]
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Meet today's presenter



Kimberly Mannisto
Researcher

OVERVIEW

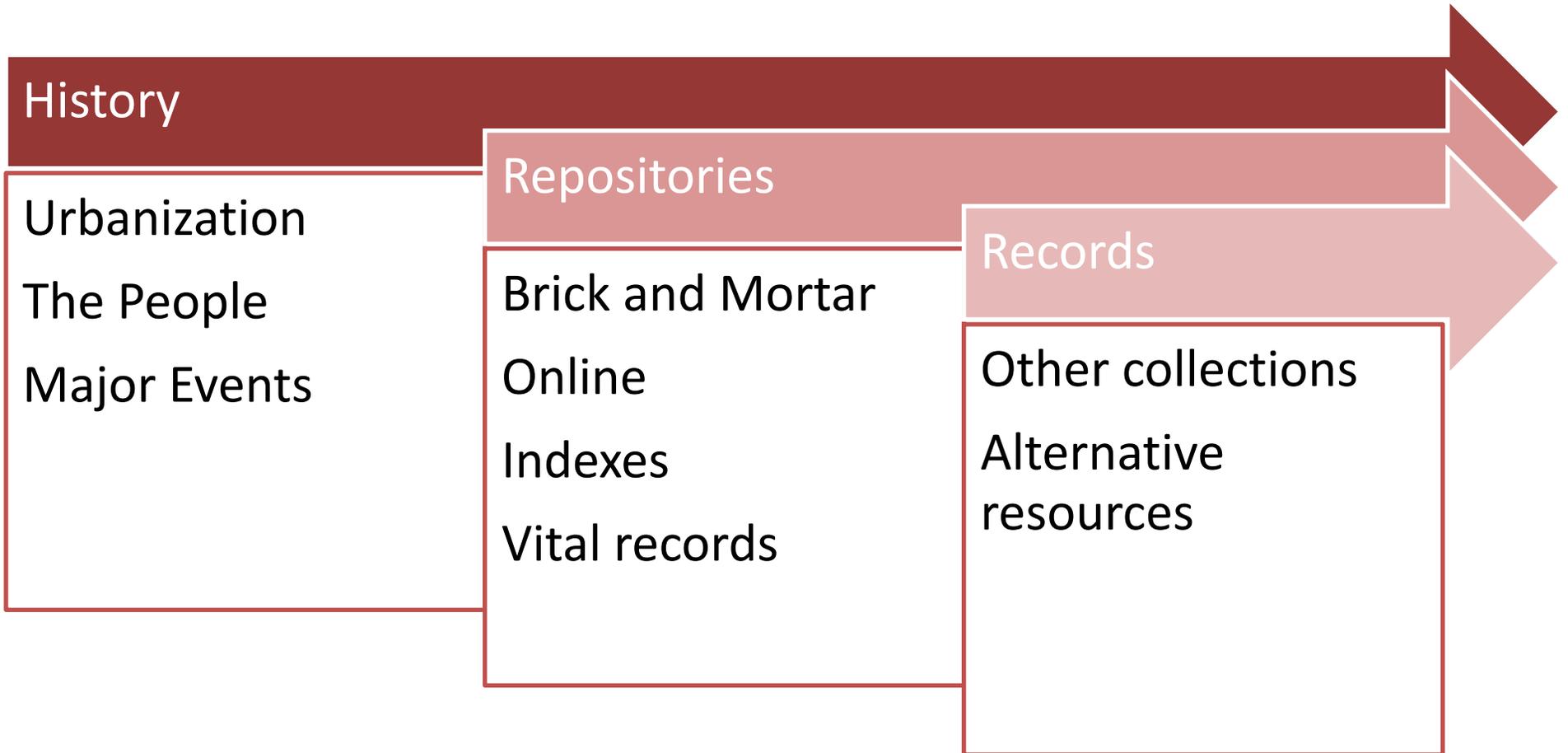
- **Presentation (60 mins.)**
 - History
 - Repositories
 - Records
- **Q&A (30 mins.)**



Voice of
Kimberly Mannisto,
Researcher

Virginiahistory.org, "Urbanization in Richmond, Virginia"

Overview

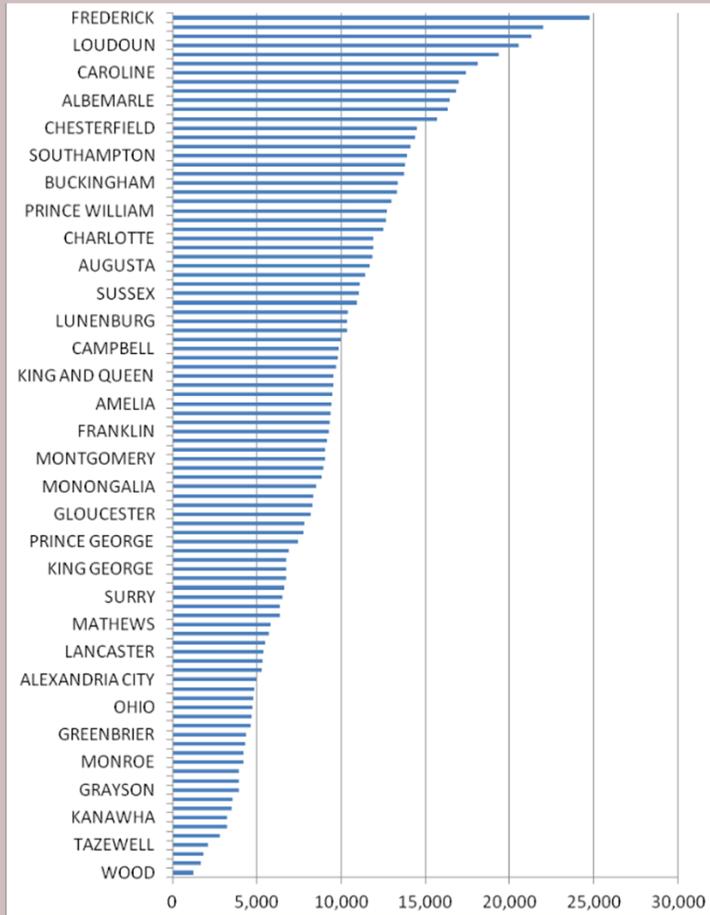


Entering the 20th Century

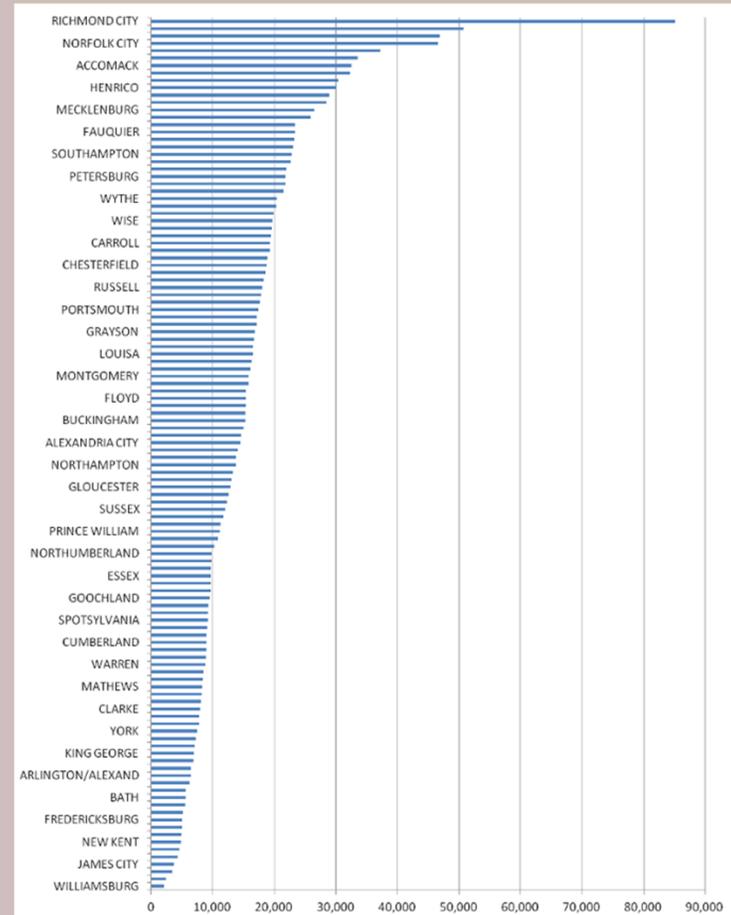
- After the Civil War, emancipation and the Reconstruction era created new opportunities for previously enslaved people.
- At the end of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century, the working class and newly freedmen started to migrate out of traditionally rural Virginia and into urban cities and towns.

Change in Population

Year 1800



Year 1900



Virginiaplaces.org, Population of Virginia.

A Century of Change

- By the end of the 20th century:
 - Virginia underwent major political transformations.
 - The state would cease to resemble colonial or even 19th century Virginia.
 - Virginia would feel the impact of further segregation, the Woman's Suffrage Movement, several wars, and eventually desegregation.
 - The state's population would continue to shift away from traditionally rural Virginia to urban areas and by the end of 20th century, over 80% of the population would live in urban Virginia.

Slide 8

KMO

I swapped this slide with the population slide.

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T02:24:55.332

Urbanization

Slide 9

KM0

Original title: Urbanization: First Half of the 20th Century

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T02:17:20.944

Rural to Urban Virginia

- The 1920 U.S. Federal Census records showed that more people were living in urban areas than rural ones for the first time.
- Virginia would not show this type of population shift for another 30 years.
 - The state experienced a mass exodus of people, particularly African Americans, due to continued discrimination in the 20th century.
- Advances in manufacturing, technology, and industrialization still helped urban areas expand and prosper.

The Ford Model T

- Further improvements in transportation and the introduction of the first affordable automobile, the Ford Model T, helped cities take further advantage of outlying land and expand suburban development.



Hutton-Deutsch Collection/Corbis via Getty images, "Model T,"
History.com, updated May 2, 2019.

The Virginia Railroad

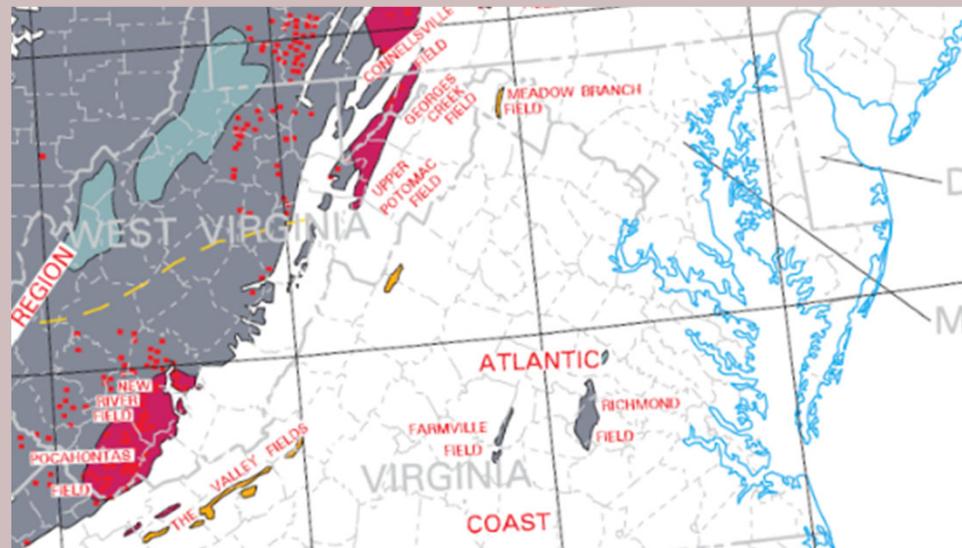
- Improved railroads allowed coal and other raw materials to be transported to cities like Richmond and Norfolk and then on to coastal Virginia, which had a positive impact on coastal growth.
- In 1903, Virginia had 4,000 miles of railroad track and forty railroad companies that employed 28,000 workers.



Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository, "Is Two over One Railroad Fair?"

The Coal Industry

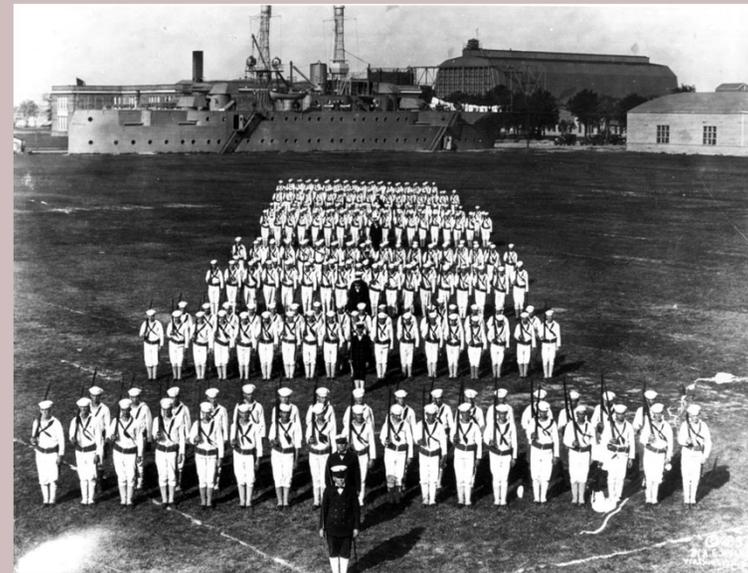
- Demand for coal and steel remained high at the beginning of the 20th century.
- Virginia's rich coal beds (shaded in gray) existed under the capital of Richmond and along in the Appalachian Plateau near West Virginia and Kentucky.



Virginiaplaces.org, Coal in Virginia

Virginia's Military Industry

- In 1917, after the United States entered World War I, the Naval Station Norfolk was founded and built in Coastal Virginia's Hampton Roads area.
- By 1918, 35,000 people lived on the Naval base.
- In 1940, the military population in Norfolk was approximately 60,000 people and an additional 8,000 individual civilian contractors worked at the naval base.



The Virginia-Pilot, "The birth of a naval base: The Navy in Norfolk 1917-1919."

Newport News Shipbuilding

- By 1920, shipbuilding had become a major industry and Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, also located in the Hampton Roads area, was the largest employer in the state of Virginia.



Virginiaplaces.org, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

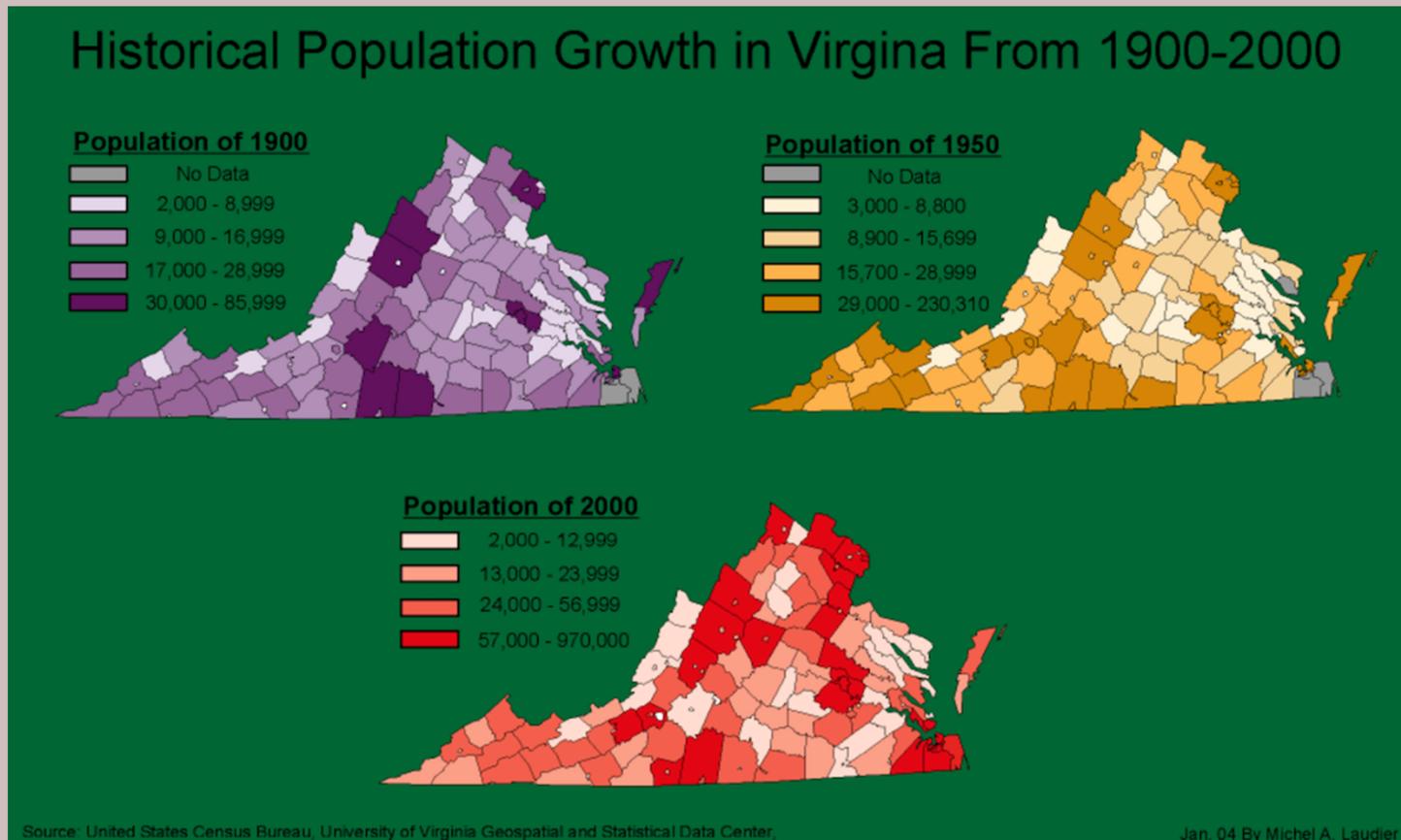
Urban Sprawl Begins

- Urban cities and towns in the second half of the 20th century continued to offer more jobs and greater opportunities for people to succeed.
- Until World War II, an estimated 90% of farms in rural Virginia still did not have electricity.
- Improved and affordable transportation now allowed the working class to move from the outskirts of town into the heart of the city in places like Richmond.
- Urban growth meant Suburban development continued to expand well beyond city centers.

Two World Wars

- Both World Wars brought an influx of people into Virginia's cities.
- The war efforts increased federal spending and helped support Virginia's already expanding military-related industry.
- The Pentagon, the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense, was opened in Arlington in 1943 and as a result, Northern Virginia would become home of some of the world's biggest defense and aerospace companies.

100 Years of Growth in 20th Century Virginia



The People

Regional Differences

- “Until World War II, Virginians could make an educational guess about a person’s original region by observing their distinct accents, food preferences, and other patterns of behavior.” –*Virginiaplaces.org*
- By the end of the 20th century, urban Virginia was a blend of different ethnicities and cultures that were hard to distinguish.
- Starting with the 1960 U.S. Federal Census onward, Virginia showed an average growth rate of 15%, which made Virginia one of the fastest growing states in America at the end of the 20th century.

Ethnic Groups of 20th Century Virginia

- White/Caucasian (70.2%)- a large portion claim to be descendants of the English who settled in Virginia during the colonial period.
- African American (19.4%)- the majority are descendants of once enslaved peoples of Virginia.
- Hispanic (4.7%)
- Asian and Pacific Islander (3.7%)
- Other (2%)- which included American Indian, Inuit, and Melungeons.

Slide 21

KM0

Inuit instead of eskimo?

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T20:57:51.496

Melungeons

- Melungeons are a mixed-raced group who, in the 19th century, claimed descent from Portuguese and Turkish ancestors to escape discrimination.
- The ethnic group is concentrated in the Valley and Ridge province in Wise, Scott and Lee counties.
- By 1950, 15,000 people claimed they were Melungeon, which had been reclassified as Native American, White, and Portuguese.
- More recent studies and supporting genetic evidence shows that many Melungeons are an offspring of Sub-Saharan African men and white women.

Slide 22

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Native American instead of Indian?

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T20:58:18.558

Indigenous People

- Virginia has always been inhabited by its original Indigenous populations, but expansion of White Euro-American settlers displaced many Native groups from their homelands.

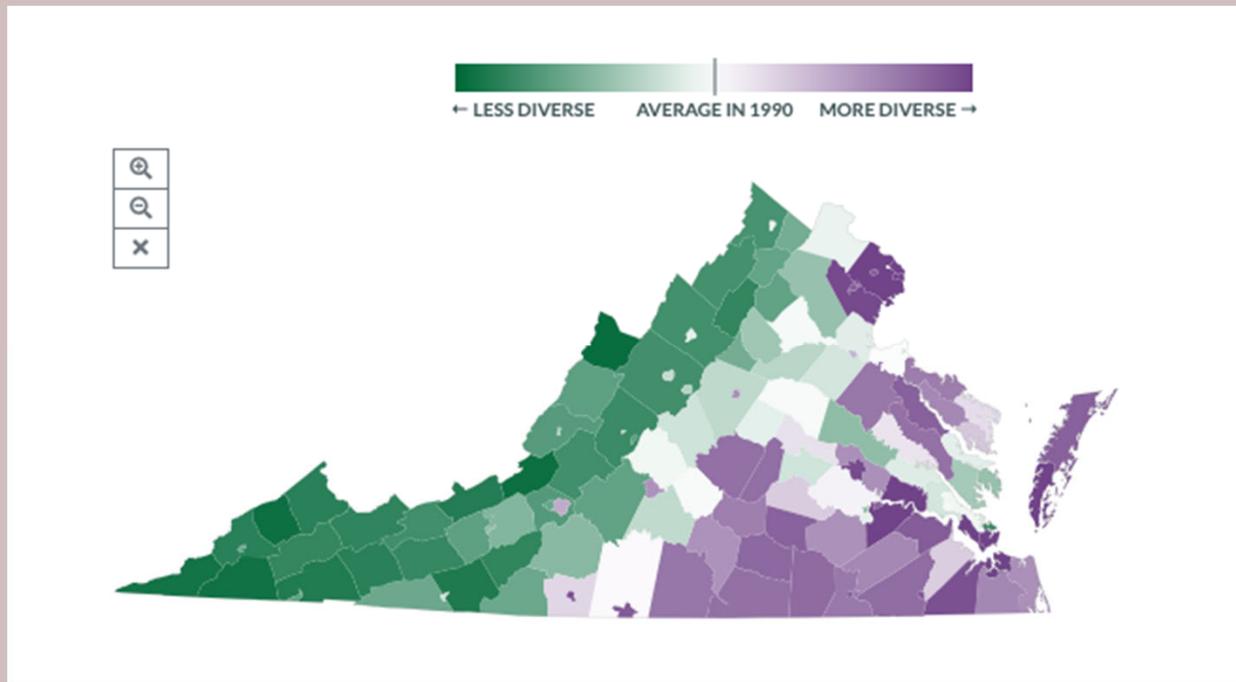
State Recognized Indigenous Groups		
Nation	Year Recognized	Location
Mattaponi	17 th century	Banks of the Mattaponi River, King William Co.
Pamunkey*	17 th Century	Banks of the Pamunkey River, King William Co.
Chickahominy*	1983	Charles City Co.
Eastern Chickahominy*	1983	New Kent Co.
Rappahannock*	1983	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.
<u>Cheroenhaka (Nottoway)</u>	2010	Courtland, Southampton Co.
Nottoway of Virginia	2010	Capron, Southampton Co.
<u>Patawomeck</u>	2010	Stafford Co.

*Federally recognized

Meaghan Siekman, New England Historical Genealogical Society, 19th Century Virginia class, 15 February 2023.

Diversification By the End of the 20th Century

- Level of diversity across Virginia in 1990:



The Virginia Public Access Project, "Diversification of Virginia, 1990-2020," average in 1990.

Historical Events: First Half of the 20th Century

Disenfranchised Voters

- In 1901, Virginia state delegates met at the constitutional convention to discuss how to restrict voting rights of African Americans.
- In 1902, delegates ruled Virginia voters needed to pass a literacy test or pay a poll tax to vote in the state of Virginia.
 - The amendment disenfranchised both African American and White voters.
- At the same time, the Woman's Suffrage movement was in motion and the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia was created in 1909.

Racial Fear and Discrimination

The Virginia Government

- “By 1915, antisuffragists were openly exploiting racial fears. They argued that giving women the vote, which meant providing African American women the vote, could as much double the African American vote and lead to Black control at the polls.” – *Encyclopedia Virginia*
- In 1920, the Federal government ratified the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote, but as was the case with the 15th Amendment, the Virginia government would continue to turn a blind eye and ignore Federal law.
- The Virginia government’s actions disenfranchised a large portion of Virginia voters for decades.

Slide 28

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Swapped with Virginia and World War I

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T19:17:41.710

Virginia and World War I

- 100,000 Virginians served in World War:
 - Regardless of the inability to vote, 1,071 Virginian women joined the Navy during World War I.
 - 39% of drafted men in World War I were African Americans who were in segregated units like the 510th Engineer Service Battalion and Company A of the 808th Pioneer Infantry.
 - Native Americans were segregated into White and all Native American units.
- Embarkation stations were established in port areas in the Hampton Roads region to ship much needed supplies to Allies in Europe.
- The Front Royal Remount (Quartermaster) Depot was built in the Shenandoah Valley, which shipped tens of thousands of the one million horses sent by the United States for the war effort.

Slide 29

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Swapped with Racial Fears and Discrimination

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T19:17:24.084

The Red Summer

- The summer of 1919, after the end of World War I, became known as the “Red Summer.”
- On July 21, 1919, in Norfolk, a parade celebrating the return of African American troops turned violent and two African American service men were killed:
 - Thousands of African Americans in the nation, including those that survived World War I, would be killed over the next several decades in the fight for racial equality.
- Continued fear, racial discrimination, and segregation laws caused bloody riots to break out across the country.
- “Many Whites feared that the return of tens of thousands of Black Veterans, with experience living abroad and, more significantly, having received military training, would be unwilling to resubmit to traditional political and social subjugation.” - The National WWI Museum and Memorial
- Scholars and historians agree that African American soldiers helped usher in America’s Civil Rights Movement.

One-Drop Rule

- Dr. Walter Pleckler was the first registrar of the Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics which was established in 1912.
- Pleckler strived to define “pure” white as someone with not a drop of African American, Native American, or mixed heritage blood in their veins:
 - Having an ancestor several generations back in their lineage, would disqualify them from being categorized as “white.”
- His racial stereotyping was often referred to as the “One-Drop Rule.”

Racial Integrity Act

- In 1924, the Virginia General Assembly enacted the *Racial Integrity Act*.
- The Act was meant to end the intermixture of white people with other races like African Americans, Native American Indians, and mixed-races.
 - Some descendants of Pocahontas, who were deemed to have one-sixteenth or less of American Indian blood were allowed to categorize as white.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND COLOR--VIRGINIA

FULL NAME.....
[GIVEN NAME FIRST. GIVE FULL MAIDEN NAME IF MARRIED WOMAN OR WIDOW.]

PLACE OF BIRTH..... DATE..... SEX.....

NAME OF HUSBAND.....
[IF MARRIED WOMAN OR WIDOW]

FATHER.....
FULL NAME.....

BIRTH PLACE..... *COLOR.....

MOTHER.....
FULL MAIDEN NAME.....

BIRTH PLACE..... *COLOR.....

REMARKS:

*A white person is one with no trace whatever of blood of another race, except that one with one-sixteenth of the blood of American Indian, unmixed with other race, may be classed as white. The date of birth may be omitted if desired. Form 59-3-17-24-65M.
(OVER)

I hereby affirm that I believe the statements as to color of parents on the other side of this card are correct and that I am signing this with the knowledge that the penalty for making a false statement as to color is one year in the penitentiary.

PERSON REGISTERING
SIGNATURE.....

ADDRESS.....

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.....

ADDRESS OF WITNESS.....

*SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN.....

IF NOT SIGNED BY PERSON REGISTERED STATE KINSHIP OF SIGNER.....

PLACE OF FILING..... DATE OF FILING.....

If the person signing statement cannot write, he or she must make a mark between the given name and the last name, Thus: his [her] *If the doctor present at birth signs, it will be accepted as to age for labor, school, etc.
John X Doe
mark

(OVER)

Interracial Marriage Ban

- A ban on interracial marriage continued well into the 20th century in Virginia.
- After the 1924 *Racial Integrity Act* was introduced, an *Application For Marriage License* asked if a person was white, colored, or mixed race.
- The application also asked if either party was a habitual criminal, suffered from idiocy, imbecility, or was an epileptic. which would allow them to be sterilized or institutionalized under the *Virginia Sterilization Act of 1924*.

VIRGINIA
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RICHMOND

APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

To the Clerk of the.....Court ofVirginia.

I hereby make application for a license to marry.....
and certify that she is a resident of..... County of.....
State of.....and is.....years of age. I further certify that I am.....years of age, and
that I am free from any contagious venereal disease, and believe the said.....
to be free therefrom; that neither is she nor am I a habitual criminal, idiot, imbecile, hereditary epileptic
or insane person; that I am....., and that she is.....
as defined by Chapter 371 of the Acts of Assembly of Virginia of 1924.

The minister who is expected to perform the ceremony is.....
Address.....Denomination.....
Given under my hand this.....day of....., 19.....

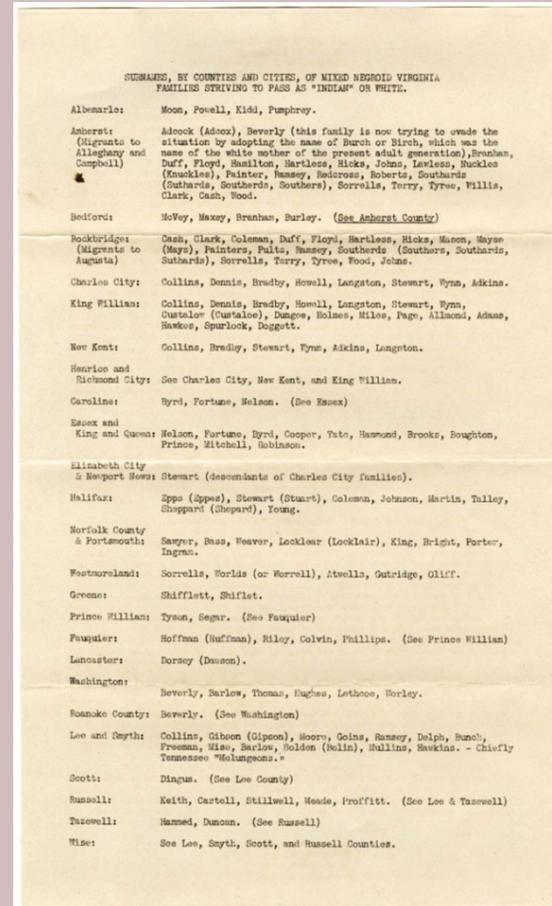
VIRGINIA:
.....of....., to-wit:
Subscribed and sworn to before me in my.....aforesaid, this the.....
day of....., 19.....

Clerk of Court, N. P., or J. P.

A white person, under Chapter 371, Acts of 1924 Assembly, is one with no trace whatsoever of colored blood.

Mixed-Race Surname List

- Unfortunately, Plecker was Registrar for over thirty years until he retired in 1946.
- He was well known for creating surname lists of individuals in different counties who were of “mixed race.”
- He methodically checked marriage and birth records for errors and updated these registers.



Rockbridge County, VA, Clerk's Correspondence, 1912-1943. Local Government Records Collection, Rockbridge County Court Records.

World War II (1939-1945)

Impact of World War II

- During World War II, Virginians had a real fear of being attacked, especially in the Tidewaters area.
- Virginia, as well as the rest of the country, were faced with the ordeal of rationing food and vital materials for the war effort.
- German POWs were arriving in Norfolk, Virginia and being placed in the states ten major POW camps.
- Women acted as Air Raid Wardens and Spotter Towers were erected along to coast.



Everett Collection/Bridgeman Images, African American school children, Fairfax County, Virginia, ca 1942-1945.

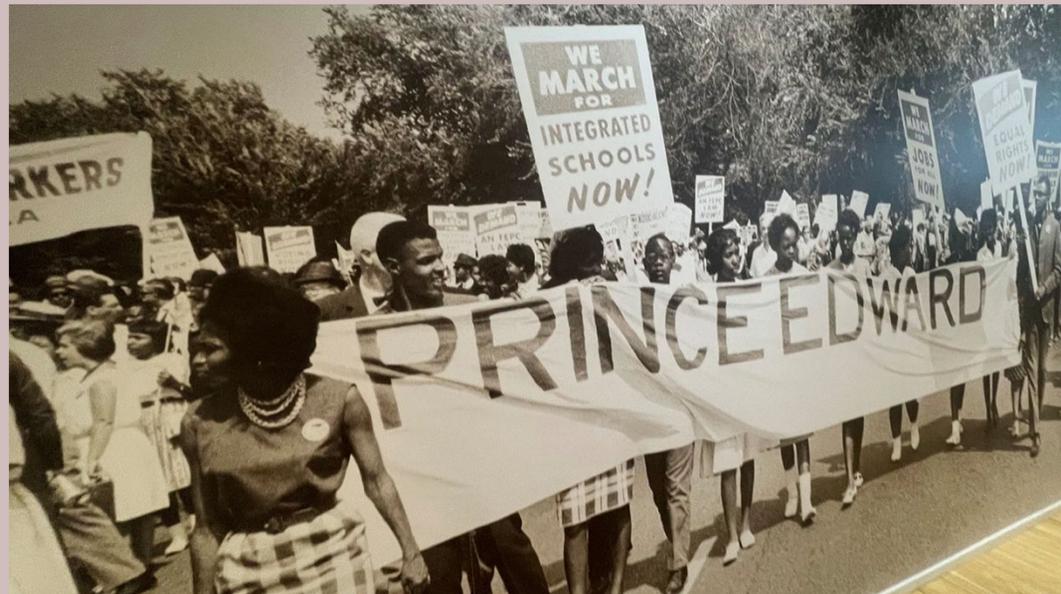
Unit Classification

- The Selective Service began drafting men for World War II based on their race.
 - Initially African American men were not drafted into WWII, but this changed in 1943.
 - A large amount of African American women volunteered for service in WWII.
- African Americans were still segregated into “colored” units.
- Native Americans were classified as both “colored” and “white” based on the amount of Indian blood they carried:
 - Native Americans with one quarter or less of Indian blood were considered “white” and assigned white units.

Historical Events: Second Half of the 20th Century

School Protests

- On April 23, 1951, African American students in Farmville, Prince Edward County organized a protest to address segregation in the schools and the vast difference between accommodations and resources available to White students verses African American students.



Larry Bleiberg, student led strike in Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1951, "Barbara Johns: The US' forgotten civil rights hero", BBC.com

Massive Resistance Movement

- *Brown v. Board of Education* fueled the Virginia government's Massive Resistance movement of 1956, which was created to stop desegregation in Virginia's public schools.
- The Massive Resistance movement was spearheaded by Democratic U.S. senator Harry F. Byrd.
- In response to the U.S. Supreme Court decision, Virginia closed the state's public schools to prevent integration.
- School closures impacted both White and African American schools:
 - American Indian students were not granted state-funded public education until 1963, so were unaffected by school closures.

Desegregation in Schools

- In 1959, the Virginia Supreme Court finally ruled that school closures were unconstitutional.
- Schools in Virginia slowly reopened, except the district of Prince Edward County which remained closed until 1964.
- Desegregation in the schools continued in some areas of Virginia until the middle of the 1970s.
- In 1971, the Constitution of Virginia was amended to include the new public education provision regarding desegregation.

Slide 41

KM0

Swapped with The Right to Vote

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T20:52:41.431

The Right to Vote

- Even though the 19th Amendment, approved by Congress in 1919, gave women the right to vote, Virginia wouldn't ratify Virginia's Constitution until 1952.
- In 1964, the 24th Amendment was ratified by the Federal government and determined that a poll tax based on race or color was unconstitutional.
- In 1965, the *Voting Rights Act* signed by President Lyndon Johnson prohibited racial discrimination at the polls, but again Virginia ignored Federal declarations.
- It was not until 1966, when the U.S. Supreme Court heard the case *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections* that the use of a poll tax in Virginia was eliminated because it violated the *Equal Protection Clause*:
 - At the end of 1965, a quarter million African Americans were registered to vote.

Slide 42

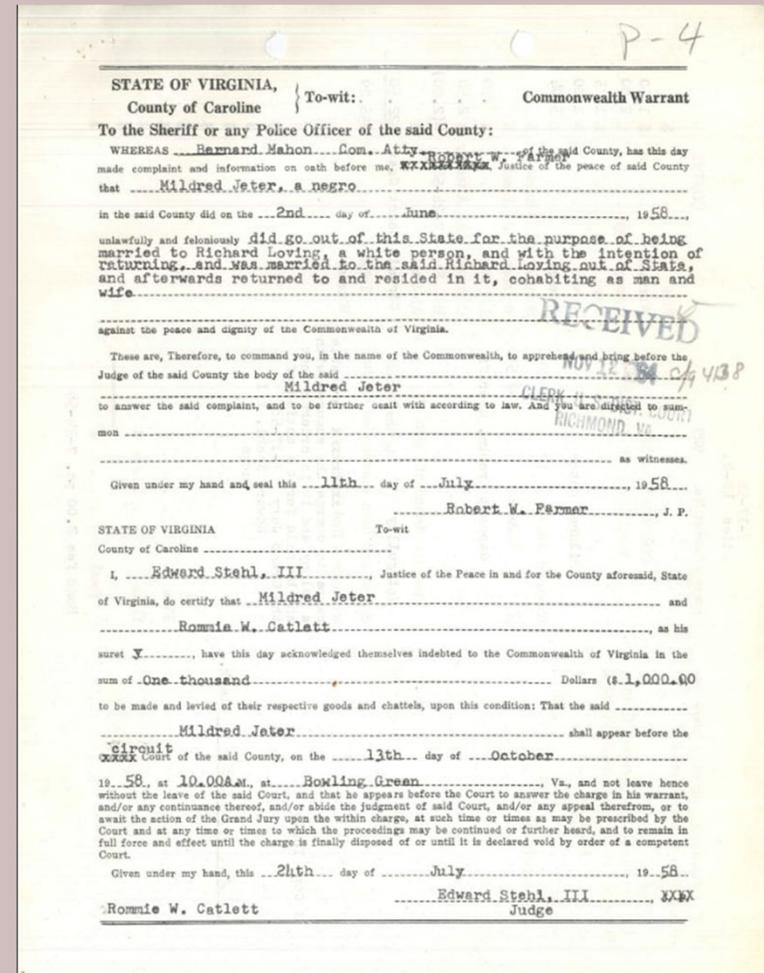
KM0

Swapped with Desegregation in Schools

Kathleen Mackenzie, 2023-02-18T20:53:04.318

Loving v. Virginia

- In 1967 the U.S. Supreme Court heard the case of *Loving v. Virginia*:
 - Richard Loving, a white man, and Mildred Loving, who was part African American, were arrested five weeks after they married and charged with violating the 1924 *Racial Integrity Act*.
 - They originally pleaded guilty and left Virginia to avoid jail time.
 - The 1967 U.S. Supreme Court ruling determined a ban on interracial marriage was unconstitutional.



Minority Recognition

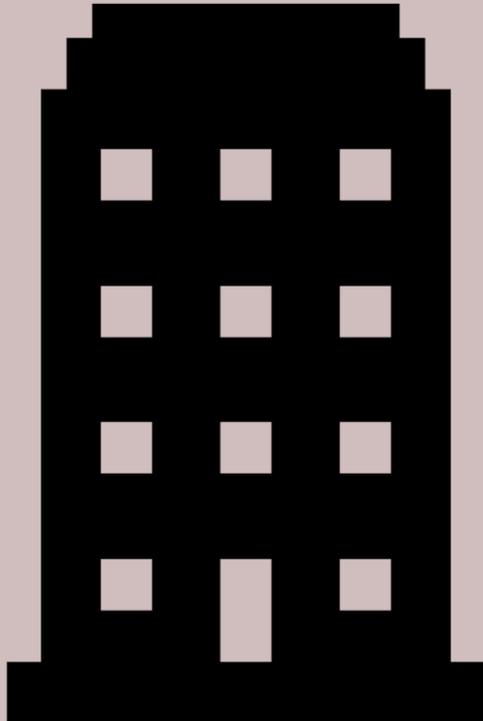
- In 1983, *Virginia Joint Resolution 54* allowed the state of Virginia to official recognize Native American Tribes.
- By 1989, six more Native American tribes were recognized by the state of Virginia:
 - Chickahominy in Charles City County
 - Eastern Chickahominy in New Kent County
 - Rappahannock in Indian Neck, King & Queen County
 - Upper Mattaponi in King William County
 - Nansemond in Suffolk and Chesapeake County
 - Monacan Indian Nation in Bear Mountain, Amherst County
- In 1985, Attorney General Mary Sue Terry was the first woman to win a state office in a public election.
- In 1989, L Douglas Wilder became the first African American to be elected governor of the state of Virginia.

QUESTIONS?

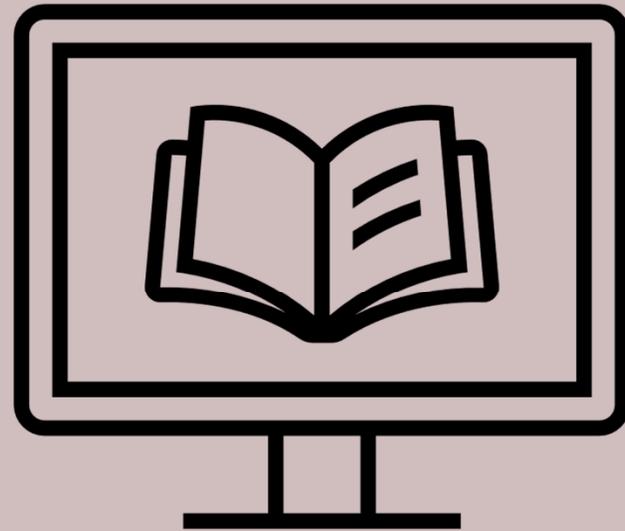
Repositories

Types of Repositories

Brick and Mortar

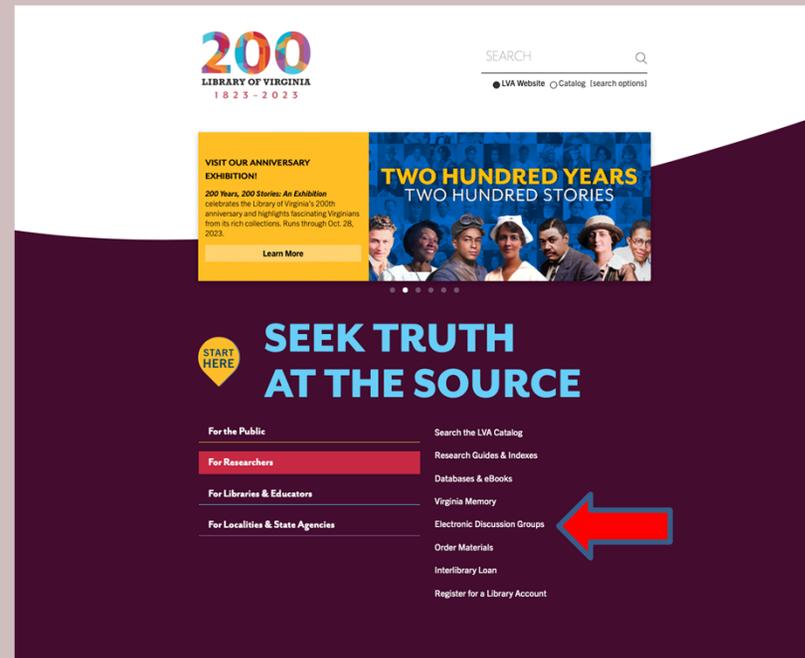


Online



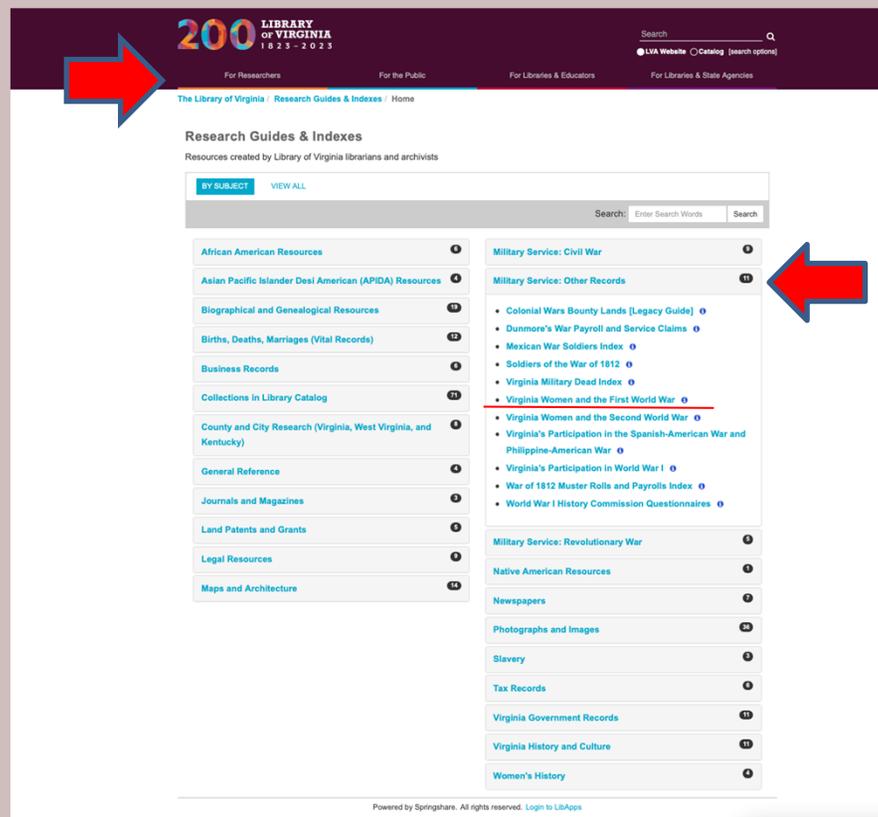
Library of Virginia

- The main repository for Virginia Research is the Library of Virginia (LVA) in Richmond:
 - <https://www.lva.virginia.gov>
 - Home of the Virginia State Archives
- Virginia residents can access the databases with a library card.
- The library participate in the Interlibrary Loan system.
- Navigating the Library of Virginia website can help you plan and make the most of your visit.



Research Guides & Indexes

- The library provides a list of collections, by subject, that are available at the library.



- The LVA does a good job offering articles like this one titled “Virginia Women And The First World War” and they often include archival resources in their collection.



VIRGINIA WOMEN AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

RECORDS AND RESOURCES AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Anna McFadden enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve as a nurse in June 1917. Before the war, she had worked as a surgical nurse at Garfield Memorial Hospital in Winchester. After the war, she carefully filled out a questionnaire for Virginia's War History Commission documenting her service in France. She was not alone. Women from across the commonwealth served in the war as nurses and clerks, and many maintained (like McFadden) that, despite the difficulties they encountered, they remained "ready and willing at all times" to serve their country. Anne Bennett had worked as a nurse and secretary for author Ellen Glasgow in Richmond before she enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps; Lucile Douglas left St. Vincent's Hospital in Norfolk for Camp Lee, where Margaret Cowling worked as head nurse before she embarked for service in France. "I felt that it was a privilege," Bettie Jane Wingfield wrote, "to help nurse our American boys."

Not all Virginia women who went abroad were trained as nurses; some, like Helena Brennan and Bessie Hays, worked as clerks and stenographers before leaving their civilian jobs to enlist as navy yeoman. 1,071 Virginia women enlisted in the navy during the war. Some served as clerks, translators, draftsman, fingerprint experts, and recruiting agents in the United States, while others worked overseas in France, Guam, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal. Thelma Dawson worked as a bookkeeper in Norfolk before joining the navy as a payroll accountant. Ralph Drumheller was employed as a clerk in Roanoke before she enlisted. After spending the war as a supply clerk at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, she reported that she "would like to be called back at any time that the U.S.A. needs me." Bland Hobson, a stenographer who worked in France at Base Hospital 45, felt that her experiences abroad served as a reminder of "the blessings of American citizenship."

Some of the women who served were first-generation Virginians. Anna McFadden and Katie Hoban were the daughters of immigrants from Ireland, where Ann Carson was born. Olga Demick's parents migrated from Germany to Philadelphia, where their daughter attended John Wanamaker's Commercial Institute before enlisting in the navy. Yeoman Ruth Friedman's

parents left Hungary for the United States. Women joined the service for patriotic and personal reasons. Bessie Hays signed up as a yeoman to "release . . . men to do the things I could not do"; Sarah Hunter joined because her family "had no man in the war." "I felt," she recalled, "that our family must be represented by me." Ruth Roland, a twenty-six-year-old housewife, enlisted as a yeoman when her husband signed up to serve; "I thought I could serve my country," she explained, "and also support myself."



Hollins graduate Bettie Jane Wingfield in her uniform.

Women worked at home as well as abroad. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, the Equal Suffrage League temporarily suspended agitation for the vote and joined with dozens of other organizations, including the Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, to support the war effort. Two energetic Richmonders mobilized the commonwealth's women. Mary-Cooke Branch Munford supervised the labors of the state's white women as head of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Margaret R. Johnson coordinated the work of the Working Force of Negro Women, calling on members of missionary circles, art clubs, and women's auxiliaries of fraternal orders to volunteer. African-American women planted war gardens at Hampton Institute, where students and teachers collected books for camp libraries and knitted "war afghans." Women's organizations played an important role in the war effort. "My observation is that in Virginia the women are much more completely aroused than are the men," wrote Robert Walton Moore in June 1917. A member of the National Council of Defense and special counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Moore credited Virginia's women with the patriotism, economy, and energy necessary to win the war.

Archival and Information Services • 800 East Broad Street • Richmond, VA 23219-8000 • 804/692-3888 • www.lva.lib.va.us

Equal Suffrage League (Richmond City)
Records, 1909–1935
Accession 22002

During the war, the Equal Suffrage League suspended its work for the vote in favor of volunteer work. Boxes 5 and 6 include minutes and reports of wartime meetings, as well as a report of the Equal Suffrage Auxiliary of the Richmond Chapter, American Red Cross Society (Folder 291). The league distributed information on food conservation to its members (Folder 394), along with a recipe for Canadian War Cake and instructions for making machine-knitted socks. The league supplied towels, washcloths, soap, and magazines to the hospital at Camp Lee, and provided hand-knitted sweaters and Christmas candy to nurses stationed with the "McGuire Unit" (Base Hospital 45) in France. Correspondence includes a letter by Virginia physician Rosalie S. Morton describing conditions in Serbia in October 1919 (Box 1). Inventory available. Equal Suffrage League activities are also documented in the Mary-Cooke Branch Munford Papers, Box 16, Folder 16 (Report of the Woman's War Service Bureau) and Box 17, Folder 16 (Questionnaire in Regard to Food Conservation by Women's Organizations in the State).

Henley, Bernard J.
Papers, 1917–1989
Accession 33623

Box 8, Richmond—Topical, 1914–1960

A librarian at the Richmond Public Library for thirty-seven years, Henley abstracted newspapers and often included information on women. His abstracts of Richmond's wartime newspapers document enlistment drives, Liberty Loan campaigns, and shortages in the city.

Kern, Margaret Ethel Kelley (Richmond City)
Papers, 1907–1938
Accession 23481

Kern participated actively in volunteer work during World War I. Several notebooks (Box 1, Folder 8) concern her work as president of four organizations: Richmond War Camp Community Service; the Godmother's League; Woman's Auxiliary, American Legion Post No. 1; and Woman's Committee, Armistice Celebration.

Lynch, Theresa B. (Winchester)
Diaries, 1860–1933
Accession 36773

Lynch's thirty-five diaries record her activities and those of her husband and five children, as well as weather observations, births, marriages, deaths, and household activities. Some photographs and diary entries concern her son Harry's service in World War I. "This was a year of years," Lynch mused in December 1918, "the most bloody war ever fought on Earth. Old year goodbye forever."

Munford, Mary-Cooke Branch (Richmond City)
Papers, 1881–1935
Accession 28142

Munford was involved in the Richmond Women's Club, the Richmond Education Association, the Urban League, the League of Women Voters, and the Co-ordinate College League. She was chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and her papers (Boxes 16–18) contain information on food conservation and registration drives. Also included is information concerning the involvement of African-American women in the war effort. Inventory available.

- The LVA also offers alternative locations for records, further links, and tips on how to search record collections like the *World War I History Commission Questionnaire*.
- We always recommend clicking the hyper-links in informational pages from the Research Guides & Indexes for more information on the subject.

World War I History Commission Questionnaires

Overview

On January 7, 1919, Governor Westmoreland Davis created the Virginia War History Commission. The Commission was tasked with completing a history of Virginia's military, economic, and political participation in the World War. As part of this work, the Commission conducted a survey of Virginia veterans through the use of two questionnaires. The questionnaires were titled Military Service Record and Nurses' Questionnaire. This collection contains more than 14,000 records, each of which is linked to digitized images of the questionnaires and accompanying materials, such as photographs or other papers, submitted by the respondents. The photographs were scanned from the microfilm. Higher quality photographic prints or digital files may be obtained from the original photograph for a fee. Contact Archives Reference Services for more information.

The collection also includes content submitted by counties and cities, such as biographical sketches of soldiers, draft board records, and military unit histories. These catalog entries have the title "Miscellaneous Records" followed by the name of the county or city. Each entry provides a description of the content and lists the microfilm reel number and frames. The questionnaires and these additional materials were scanned from 60 reels of microfilm (Acc. 35156) held by the Library of Virginia. Further information regarding the Commission is available in the finding aid: [A Guide to the Virginia War History Commission, 1915-1931](#).

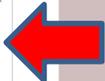
Removed Questionnaires

In preparation for the publication of *Virginians of Distinguished Service of the World War*, the Commission removed all questionnaires from the collection for soldiers who had received citations, decorations, or other honors. A reference file was created that included these questionnaires, in addition to photographs; letters from the soldiers, family members, or next-of-kin; newspaper clippings; and certified copies of citations. This reference file has been microfilmed (Miscellaneous Reels, 4694-4701) and is available at the Library of Virginia or through interlibrary loan. **The removed questionnaires are not included in the online collection.** Questionnaires do not exist for every soldier in the reference file, and in a few cases the only record is a copy of the soldier's citation.

Search Tips

- Entries are searchable by name, city or county of residence, and race.
 - First names are listed as they appeared in the original documents and may be abbreviated (e.g., Wm. or Jos.).
 - The index includes 3 options for race: "White," "Non-White," and "Not given". To limit search results to entries that list race as "White," enter "race: white" in quotation marks.
- The nurse questionnaires can be retrieved by using the word "nurse" as a search term.
- Add the word "photograph" to limit results to records that include a photograph.
- Using quotes around phrases may return fewer, more relevant results.
- Boolean operators OR, NOT and AND written in ALL CAPS may be used. By default, all search terms will be combined with the AND operator. To exclude terms, use the NOT operator before a term.
- Wildcards can be used to find variant spellings or words. The question mark (?) will match any one character. For instance, "Ols?n" will match "Olsen" or "Olson". The asterisk (*) will match any number of characters (including zero). "Ch*ter" will match "Charter", "Character", and "Chapter", and "Temp*" will match "Temptation", "Temple", and "Temporary".

Revised February 2021



Plan Your Visit

In this case, the hyper-link redirected us to the LVA's archival resources page which tells us more about what is included in the collection:

[https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=lva/vi00958.xml;query=;](https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=lva/vi00958.xml;query=)

SCOPE AND CONTENT INFORMATION

The Virginia War History Commission Records are housed in 302 boxes and 5 oversize boxes. The collection is arranged into nineteen (19) series. Series have been designated for: I. Individual Service Records (Questionnaires); II. Virginians of Distinguished Service; III. Virginia Military Organizations; IV. Virginia's Camps and Cantonments; V. Virginia Schools and Colleges; VI. County Source Material; VII. City Source Material; VIII. Selective Service and Volunteers; IX. Virginia War Diaries and Incidents; X. Scrapbooks; XI. Office Files; XII. First Virginia Council of Defense; XIII. Virginia Agricultural Council of Safety; XIV. Second Virginia Council of Defense; XV. Margaret Ethel Kelley Kern Papers; XVI. H.R. McIlwaine Papers; XVII. Miscellaneous Records; XVIII. Lynchburg City Committee Records; and XIX. Prince Edward County Committee Records. These records include books, broadsides, checks, citations, correspondence, diaries, invitations, invoices, magazines, maps, military records, minute books, newspapers, newspaper clippings, photographs, post cards, press releases, programs, publications, questionnaires, receipts, reports, scrapbooks, sheet music, song books, and telegrams. These records document Virginia's participation in World War I and its attempt to preserve records of that participation.

Following is a brief overview of the collection. A more in-depth description of the collection can be found in the Series and Subseries level descriptions. It is recommended that the researcher read the Series level scope and content notes thoroughly before accessing the collection.

The experiences of Virginians in the military during the war are well documented throughout the collection. Information on the background and experiences of individual soldiers (and a few nurses) is recorded in the questionnaires (Series I and Series II). Additional information concerning soldiers' views of the war may be found in letters and diaries (Series VI, Series VII, Series IX and Series X).

Of note to the military historian, the collection includes histories of Virginia units including Home Guards and the history of Virginia military cantonments including Camp Humphreys and Camp Lee (Series III, Series IV and Series VIII).

For researchers interested in home front activities, there are some noteworthy records. Propaganda, food and fuel conservation, health and morality issues are highlighted in the records of the First Virginia Council of Defense (Series XII), Virginia Agricultural Council of Safety (Series XIII) and Second Virginia Council of Defense (Series XIV). Additional records of note include material on churches and schools (Series V, Series VI and Series VII).

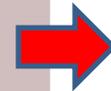
The collection contains extensive information on the activities of the Virginia War History Commission including personnel, local branches and publications. (Series XI).

Volumes were housed in boxes for better protection. Oversized items are filed in 5 boxes. Oversize items, which were part of a regular sized filing unit, were removed from their respective folders. In their place, separation notices list the item(s) removed and the oversize box and folder number to which they have been removed. For location and content list of oversize folders see list at the end of the finding aid.

The LVA's Virginia Memory

- The LVA provides access to some collections on their Virginia Memory website:
 - The site has a searchable A-Z database and several photo collections.

<https://www.virginiamemory.com>



virginiamemory
LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS READING ROOM EXHIBITIONS ONLINE CLASSROOM ABOUT VIRGINIA MEMORY

HOME » COLLECTIONS

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS

INSTITUTE of Museum and Library SERVICES

Access to the digital collections found on Virginia Memory is made possible by federal funding provided through the Library Services and Technology Act program administered by the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

WHAT'S NEW?
The Library regularly adds new digital collections, whether photographs, maps, archival records, or art work. Check back often to see what we've been up to!

FEATURED COLLECTION
We have so many digital collections, maybe you've never gotten a chance to check them all out. Periodically, we will introduce, or even re-introduce, you to a digital collection we've had for a while. Subject experts will explain the collection to you, show you how to use it, and let you know about any changes we've made since it first appeared online.

COLLECTIONS A TO Z
From A to Z, the Library of Virginia's digital collections reflect the diverse history of the commonwealth and its people. You'll find them all here, whether you're looking for photographs, archival records, or maps. It's a long list, but if you know what you're looking for or are interested in seeing all that we have available by title, start here.

COLLECTIONS BY TOPIC
We've done some work for you and arranged our digital collections by topic to help you narrow down your search. So, if you know what your topic is, or what type of records you're looking for, here is where you'll find collections organized by topics, such as military service records, land records, city and county records, and others.

VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS
The Library began digitizing newspapers in 2002 as one of the first grantees of the National Digital Newspaper Project (NDNP). Learn more about the project here and start searching the online collection through the *Chronicle America* website.

ONLINE PHOTO COLLECTIONS
From WPA projects to the landscape architecture of Charles F. Gillette, from the Eastern Shore to the Shenandoah Valley, the Library of Virginia provides access to photo collections that cover a wide variety of subjects and locations across the commonwealth. Search the entire assortment, or select a specific photographic collection to search.

ARCHIVAL WEB COLLECTIONS
Since 2005, the Library of Virginia has been "archiving" websites of enduring cultural value, especially those created and maintained by Virginia government. We started with the administration of Governor Mark Warner and have expanded into special topics of Virginia interest, such as state-wide elections and the Virginia Tech tragedy. Search or "surf" our archive and explore websites that would otherwise be lost to the ages.

DATA @ LVA
Library of Virginia staff devote a considerable amount of time, energy, and expertise into indexing, describing and making digitally available our amazing array of collections. While our databases are great ways to manage and deliver this content, sometimes the raw data can be an extremely valuable resource to researchers.

Virginia Chronicle

- The Virginia Memory also provides free access to Virginia newspapers from 1787 to 2013:

<https://virginiachronicle.com>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Virginia Chronicle website. The header includes the logo "virginiachronicle" and "LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA", along with navigation links: Home, Search, Titles, Dates, Places, Map, Text Correction, Blog, and Help. There are also links for Register and Log in. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column features a "FEATURED IN THIS COLLECTION" section with a thumbnail of a newspaper page from "Daily Dispatch 23 January 1880" and a "CONTACT US" section. The middle column has a "SEARCH THE COLLECTION" search bar, an "EXPLORE OUR NEW FEATURES" button, and an "ABOUT THIS COLLECTION" section. The right column includes a "BROWSE THE COLLECTION" section with "Browse by title" and "Browse by date" options, a "JOIN OUR TEXT CORRECTION COMMUNITY" section, and a "Top text correctors" list.

virginiachronicle
LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Register Log in

LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Home Search Titles Dates Places Map Text Correction Blog Help

FEATURED IN THIS COLLECTION



Daily Dispatch 23 January 1880

CONTACT US

Questions? You can contact us at virginiachronicle@va.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 393,081 issues comprising 3,361,958 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.

Please refer to the Program's Research Guides and Indexes on the [Library of Virginia](#) site for a comprehensive overview of the available resources for newspaper research. To search specific newspaper titles and holdings here at the Library, as well as holdings at select repositories, visit the [Newspapers in Virginia Bibliography](#)

The [Virginia Newspaper Program](#) (VNP), established in 1993, has worked to locate, describe, inventory, preserve, and provide public access to United States imprint newspapers housed not only at the Library of Virginia but throughout the commonwealth.

The Virginia Newspaper Program regularly contributes to a blog, [The Uncommonwealth: Voices from the Library of Virginia](#). The Uncommonwealth features posts on the Library's collections, conservation efforts, programs & education, digital projects and public library news. Additionally, it highlights Library of Virginia staff members and offers a glimpse behind the scenes into the Library's stacks.

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 4,973,553 lines of text have so far been corrected.

Top text correctors

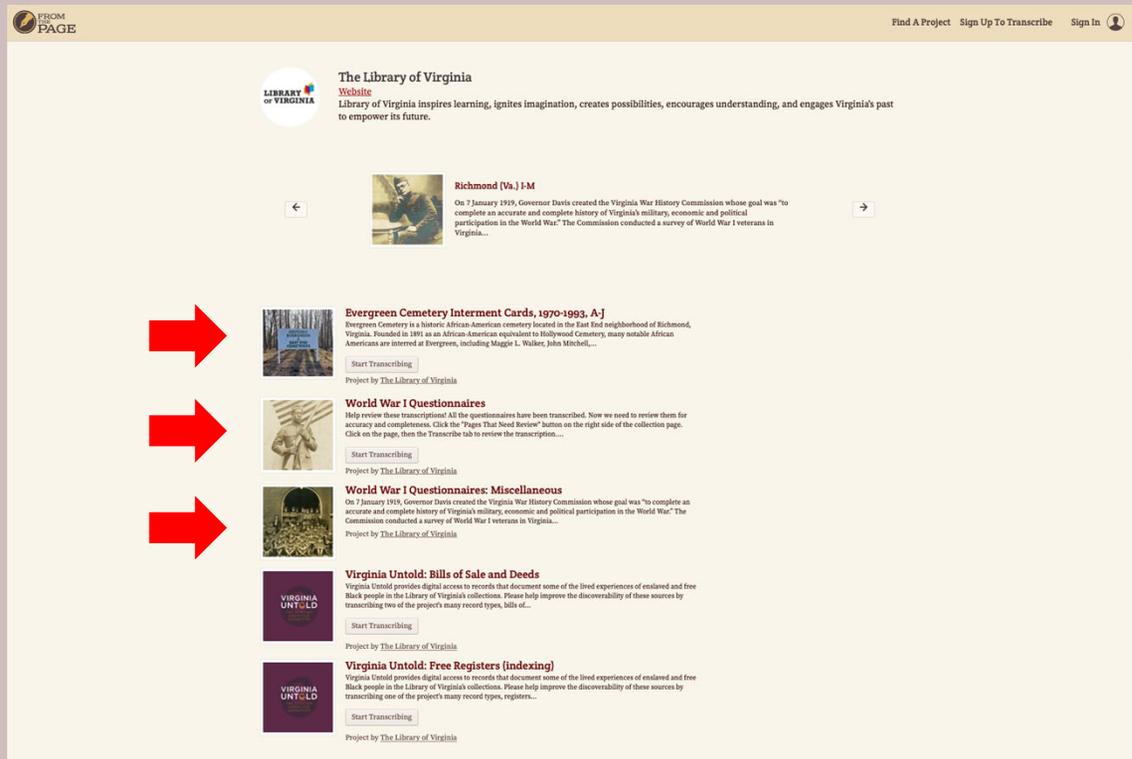
1. DeJaNews	1,234,727
2. Chip	473,557
3. Janet Levy	472,762
4. hist	389,134
5. Nathan - LVA	362,688

[See more text correction statistics](#)

[Recommended items to be corrected](#)

From The Page

- "From The Page" is a transcription platform on Virginia Memory, that provides access to records currently being transcribed from the LVA collections.



WWI History Commission Questionnaire

- In 1919, Virginia Governor Davis created the *Virginia War History Commission* to track Virginian's participation in the World War I.
- The collection *World War I Questionnaires* is housed included a *Military Service Record* questionnaire and a *Nurses' Questionnaire*.
- Questionnaires for decorated service members and recipients of Citation Stars for valor were removed from the original collection and placed in their own collection called the *World War I Questionnaires: Miscellaneous*.

Internment Cards

- Internment cards can be a great source of information.

U. K. Corporation
WOODLAND and EVERGREEN CEMETERIES

Interment Evergreen Cemetery

Name Frankie Addison Age _____

Date of Death _____ Date of Burial 12/8/82

Time 2:00 Place Chapel

Funeral Director W.S. Watkins

Section 219 Lot No. _____ Grave No. _____

Price --- Service G.O.C.

Lot Owner --- Type of Container none

Next of kin:
Name Marty Troublefield Relationship niece

Address 2406 Second Ave

Phone 321-2729

- Locate funeral home records:
 - If a funeral home no longer exists, check with your local library or historical society for funeral director books.
- FindaGrave.com and Billiongraves.com
- Cemetery Records may contain further information about the deceased, like who purchased the burial plot:
 - Local county clerks, libraries, or historical societies may be able to help you locate cemetery records if an office no longer exists.

Encyclopedia Virginia

- An incredible resource for Virginia history and culture is the Encyclopedia Virginia (in partnership with LVA):
 - Search by subject to see a list of available entries: <https://encyclopediavirginia.org>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Encyclopedia Virginia website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "Virginia Facts", "Blog", "Podcast", "About", "Sponsors", "FAQ", and "Contact". Below this is a search bar and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Recent Entries:** A list of recent entries with dates and authors, including "William Harvey Patterson (February 3, 1810–May 24, 1895)", "Ross Hamilton (ca. January 1843–May 2, 1901)", and "Henry D. Smith (d. by December 2, 1901)".
- Recent Primary Documents:** A list of recent primary documents, including "Spotswood's Treaty with Nottoway (February 27, 1714)" and "From the Journal of Commerce." (February 26, 1841)".
- In the Media:** A section highlighting recent media coverage, including "Grange featured James Thomson Callender (1757 or 1758–1805) in 'The Tragic 1803 Death of James Callender, the Journalist Who Exposed the Founding Fathers'" and "Dugrood featured Cockacoeske (d. by July 1, 1686) in 'Virginia History Tidbits to Know This New Year'".
- Featured Article:** A large featured article titled "Formerly Imprisoned Suffragist on Speaking Tour" with a photo of Lucy Brasham. The text below the photo reads: "Virginia-born suffragist Lucy Brasham addresses an outdoor crowd as part of the National Woman's Party's 'Prison Spectacle' tour in 1919. She wears a prison dress, a suffrage sash, and..."
- Other Media:** Two smaller media items: "Prosthetic Arm for Civil War Amputee" and "Virginian Luxuries.".
- History Near You:** A map of Virginia with red location pins and arrows pointing to various historical sites across the state. A central box says "You are here" and the word "History" is written at the bottom of the map.

Dictionary of Virginia Biography

- In partnership with the LVA, the *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* is available on Encyclopedia Virginia and includes individuals from the 20th century.

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/az/?alpha=biographies>

Pauline Adams (1874–1957)

SUMMARY

Pauline Adams was an Irish-born [suffrage activist](#) who took an extraordinarily active role in her community for a woman at that time. Born in 1874, Adams arrived in the United States during the 1890s. She married a physician in 1898 and they soon settled in Norfolk. There, she served as president of the Norfolk League, a National American Woman Suffrage Association affiliate. Her militant approach to securing suffrage alienated many other women in the area. Although she supported the United States' entry into World War I (1914–1917) and sold War Bonds, she was arrested and jailed at the Occoquan Workhouse after waving suffrage banners in front of President [Woodrow Wilson](#) during a selective service parade. After the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, Adams became a lawyer and remained active in politics. She died in 1957.



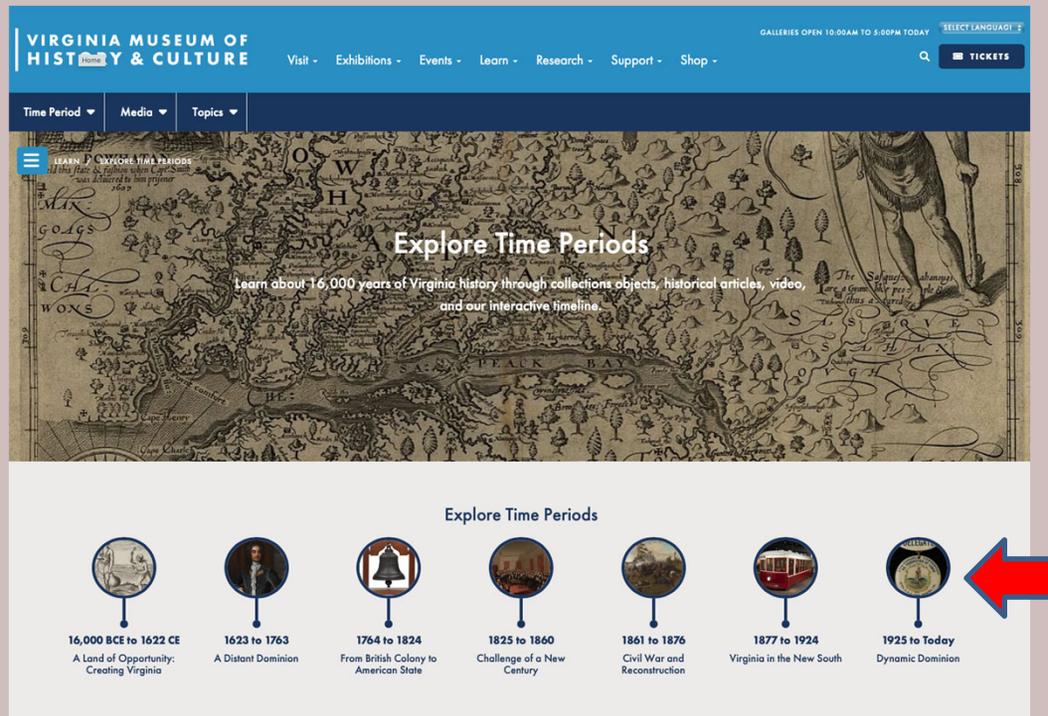
Pauline Adams in Prison Garb

Virginia Museum of History & Culture

- Most collections remain undigitized and are in closed stacks which require call slips to view the material:
 - They offer fee-based research and limited digital scans of materials in their collection.
- In addition to common vital, land, and probate records, the collection includes compiled genealogies, manuscripts, bible records, research notes, photographs, newspapers, and African American genealogy.
- The website offers an immense amount of information about the history of Virginia, and is easy to navigate:
<https://virginiahistory.org>

Explore Time Periods

- From the homepage under the “Learn” tab you can find a link to “Explore Time Periods” that walk you through the history of Virginia.



Ancestry and FamilySearch

Ancestry

The screenshot displays the Ancestry website interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Trees', 'Search', 'DNA', 'Help', and 'Extras'. A search bar is prominently featured with the text 'New England Histori...' and a dropdown menu showing 'AdamsArnettBennerCavallinCrandellIrvin...'. A red arrow points to the 'Member Search' option in the left-hand menu. Below the search bar, there are several record collection cards, including one for 'Robert Tiller' (1765 - 1833) and another for 'Frederick W Tiller' (1808 - 1882). The 'Your daily picks' section features a portrait of Lucius L Hubbard (1849 - 1933) and two entries for Mary E Adams (1818 - 1905) from the 1855 New York State Census. The right-hand sidebar contains a 'Search people' section with input fields for 'First name', 'Last name', and 'Estimated birth year', along with a 'Possible location' field and a 'Search' button. Below this are 'Quick links' and 'Special Record Collections' including 'U.S. Census Records' with a list of years from 1810 to 1950.

Ancestry: Card Catalog

- Collections specific to Virginia for the 20th century can be limited on online repositories like *Ancestry* and *FamilySearch*.

The screenshot shows the Ancestry Card Catalog interface. The search bar contains the text "Virginia Military". The results are displayed in a table with columns for Title, Category, and Records. A red arrow points to the search bar.

Title	Category	Records
U.S., Carded Service Records of Hospital Attendants, Matrons and Nurses, 1861-1865	Directories & Member Lists	73,588
U.S., Carded Birth Records in Military Hospitals, 1884-1916	Birth, Marriage & Death	35,218
U.S., Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881	Court, Land, Wills & Financial	0
U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Records, 1865-1878	Court, Land, Wills & Financial	3,064,033
U.S., Confederate Army Payrolls for Enslaved Labor, 1840-1883	Military	189,403
U.S., Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Unaccounted-for Remains, Group A (Recoverable), 1941-1975	Military	37,954
U.S., Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Unaccounted-for Remains, Group B (Unrecoverable), 1941-1975	Military	43,918
U.S., Confederate Officers Card Index, 1861-1865	Military	104,563
U.S., WWII Army Deserters Pay Cards, 1943-1945	Military	47,994
U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942	Military	14,501,913
Web: U.S., Congressional Medal of Honor Society Recipients, 1839 - 2012	Military	3,506
U.S., World War II Hospital Admission Card Files, 1942-1954	Military	6,886,199
Japanese American Veterans Association Personnel	Military	21,296
U.S., Navy and Marines Awards and Decorations, 1942-1994	Military	1,804,586
U.S. Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940	Military	5,678,476



Family Tree

Search

Memories

Indexing

Activities



SIGN IN

CREATE ACCOUNT

Find your family
Discover your

Bring to life your family's history
exploring the lives of those
before you.

Get Started

- Records
- Images
- Family Tree
- Genealogies
- Catalog
- Books
- Research Wiki



Start discovering your

Family Search Wiki

FamilySearch Research Wiki

A Genealogy Resource Guide

96,802 articles

Find the birth, death, marriage, census records, and other genealogy resources for your ancestor by selecting the region and country below.

Search by place or topic Find Search Tips

North America

Europe

Asia

Africa

List of all Localities

Jump-start your research

Guided Research

Wiki Search Page

[FamilySearch](#)
[Family Tree](#)
[Search](#)
[Memories](#)
[Get Involved](#)
[Activities](#)

[Research Wiki](#)

Wiki Home

About the Wiki

Online Genealogy Records

Guided Research

Research Resources

Wiki Policies

Centers/Libraries

FamilySearch Library

FamilySearch Centers

FS Affiliate Libraries

Give Feedback

Submit Wiki Content

Report a Problem

Edit the Wiki

Become an Editor

Upload File/Image

Personal Sandbox

Wiki Projects

Wiki University

Translate

Tools

What links here

Related changes

Special pages

Printable version

Permanent link

Page Information

Cite this page

Browse properties

Page values

Page
Talk
Read
View source

Virginia Military Records

[United States](#) → [U.S. Military Records](#) → [Virginia](#) → [Military Records](#)

Contents [hide]

- 1 Online Resources
- 2 Forts
- 3 Colonial Wars (1607-1763)
 - 3.1 Bacon's Rebellion (1676-1677)
- 4 Indian Warfare (Colonial Period)
- 5 Revolutionary War (1775-1783)
 - 5.1 Published Indexes
 - 5.2 Pension Records
 - 5.3 The 1835 Pension Roll
 - 5.4 Virginia Half Pay and Other Related Revolutionary War Pension Application Files, ca. 1778-1875
 - 5.5 Applications for Bounty Land
 - 5.6 Virginia Warrant Applications
 - 5.7 Bounty Land Grants
 - 5.8 Lands Granted in Kentucky (Virginia warrants)
 - 5.9 Lands Granted in the Virginia Military District of Ohio (Virginia Warrants)
 - 5.10 Lands Granted in the U.S. Military District and Other Public Domain Areas (U.S. Warrants)
 - 5.11 Service Records
 - 5.12 Muster Rolls
 - 5.13 Public Service Claims
 - 5.14 Loyalists
 - 5.15 History
- 6 War of 1812 (1812-1815)
- 7 Mexican War (1846-1848)
- 8 Civil War (1861-1865)
- 9 Old Soldiers Homes (1870s-1940s)
- 10 Spanish-American War (1898)
- 11 World War I (1917-1918)
- 12 World War II (1941-1945)
- 13 Korea War (1950-1953)
- 14 Vietnam War (1964-1972)
- 15 Militia - National Guard
- 16 Websites

United States Military Online Genealogy Records

↔

World War I (1917-1918) [edit | edit source]

World War I was a global war fought on multiple continents with several nations involved. Over four million men and women served from the United States.

- [United States. Selective Service System. Virginia, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.](#) Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987-1988. FS Library films 1984203 (first of 85) # Also available at:
 - [United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918#](#) at FamilySearch — index and images — free - How to Use this Collection
 - [United States, YMCA World War I Service Cards, 1917-1919#](#) at FamilySearch — index and images - How to Use this Collection
- [United States World War I Draft Records](#) provides additional information.

A published rosters of soldiers who died in the war:

- [Hause, W. M., F. G. Howe, and A. C. Dayle, comps. Soldiers of the Great War. Three Volumes. Washington, DC: Soldiers Record Publishing Association, 1920. FS Library fiche 6051244; book 973 M23#.](#) Virginia soldiers are listed in Volume 3. Gives the soldier's name, residence, rank, cause of death, and includes pictures.
- [Virginians who lost their lives in the World War#](#)
- [United States, World War I American Expeditionary Forces Deaths, 1917-1919#](#) at FamilySearch — index - How to Use this Collection
- [Virginia, World War I American Expeditionary Forces, deaths, 1917-1919#](#)

Virginia War History Commission

- [Arthur Kyle Davis, editor, Virginia military organizations in the World War : with supplement of distinguished service.](#) Richmond, Virginia : Virginia War History Commission, 1927. c1927#
- [Virginia war history commission supplement \(1923\) 4v. in 1#](#)
- [Arthur Kyle Davis, editor, Virginia war agencies, selective service and volunteers](#) Richmond, Virginia : Executive Committee, The Virginia War History Commission, c1926 FS Library 975.5 M2w#

War Memorial Records

- [Virginia World War memorial records, city of Buena Vista, 1926-1970#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, city of Fredericksburg, 1931-1957#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, city of Newport News, 1926-1952#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, city of Petersburg, 1948-1950#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of Tazewell, 1928-1964#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of Amelia, ca. 1924-1966#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of King William, ca. 1947-1959#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of New Kent, 1924-1958#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of Russell, 1925-1965#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of Smyth, 1926-1952#](#)
- [Virginia World War memorial records, county of York, 1925 - 1942#](#)

Muster Rolls, 1917-1918

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedford County# • Campbell County# • Craig County# • Floyd County# • Gloucester County# • Lynchburg County# • Middlesex County# • New Kent County# • Page County# • Patrick County# 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pittsylvania County# • Pulaski County# • Rockingham County# • Russell County# • Scott County# • Smyth County# • Stafford County# • Surry County# • Tazewell County# • York County#
--	---

Additional sources include the following

- [Virginia Magazine of History & Biography. World War I Centennial Issue v.126 #1 \(2018\)](#) Includes a reprint of Virginia's World War I Roll of Honor. FS Library 975.5 B2v
- [WWI Sites#](#)



Family Tree

Search

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SIGN IN

CREATE ACCOUNT

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Bring to life your family's history by exploring the lives of those who came before you.

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- Family Tree
- Genealogies
- Catalog
- Books
- Research Wiki



Start discovering your

Family Search Catalog

Family Search: Catalog

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch Catalog interface. At the top, there are navigation links for Family Tree, Search, Memories, Get Involved, and Activities. Below that, there are links for Records, Images, Family Tree, Genealogies, Catalog (highlighted), Books, and Wiki. On the right side, there are links for SIGN IN and CREATE ACCOUNT.

The main content area is titled "Search Results for FamilySearch Catalog". It includes a "Refine your search" sidebar on the left, a "Notes" section, a "Places within United States, Virginia, Richmond" section, and a list of search results. A red arrow points to the "Refine your search" sidebar.

Refine your search

Search by:

Place
United States, Virginia, Ric

Surnames
Titles
Author
Subjects
Keywords

Search for:

Call Number
Film/Fiche/Image Group
Number (DGS)

Availability

Any
 Online
 FamilySearch center

Update Reset

Search Results for FamilySearch Catalog

PRINT Catalog Print List (0)

Notes

Formed in 1692 from (Old) Rappahannock County.

Use for:

United States, Virginia, Old Rappahannock
United States, Virginia, Rappahannock (Old Rappahannock)

Part of [United States, Virginia](#)

Places within [United States, Virginia, Richmond](#)

Print List

- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Census - 1850 (1)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Church history (2)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Church records (6)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Court records (23)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Court records - Indexes (2)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Directories (1)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Genealogy (5)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Guardianship (2)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Guidebooks (1)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - History (4)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Land and property (13)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Minorities (2)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Poorhouses, poor law, etc. (1)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Probate records (8)**

Account books, 1724-1866 Add
Author: Virginia. County Court (Richmond County)

Deed & will abstracts of (old) Rappahannock County, Virginia Add
Author: Sparacio, Ruth Trickey; Sparacio, Sam, d. 2000

Deed abstracts of Old Rappahannock County, Virginia Add
Author: Sparacio, Ruth Trickey; Sparacio, Sam, d. 2000

Northern Neck wills, inventories & other records, 1800-1825 : probate, estate, guardianship & chancery records for the Virginia counties of Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland & Lancaster Add
Author: Headley, Robert K. (Robert Kirk), 1938-

Richmond County, Virginia, will book no. 4, 1717-1725 Add
Author: T. L. C. Genealogy (Miami Beach, Florida)

Will abstracts of (old) Rappahannock County, Virginia Add
Author: Sparacio, Ruth Trickey; Sparacio, Sam, d. 2000

Wills and inventories, 1699-1879; general index to wills, 1699-1950 Add
Author: Virginia. County Court (Richmond County)

Wills of Richmond County, Virginia, 1699-1800 Add
Author: Headley, Robert K. (Robert Kirk), 1938-

- United States, Virginia, Richmond - School yearbooks (2)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Taxation (2)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Vital records (13)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Vital records - Indexes (4)
- United States, Virginia, Richmond - Voting registers (1)

Indexes

Indexes

- *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1853-1935* - several volumes are available on *FamilySearch* :
<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/238155?availability=Family%20History%20Library>
- *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, volumes 1-38, 1893-1930* - several volumes are available on *FamilySearch* :
<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/16216?availability=Family%20History%20Library> and on *Internet Archives* : <https://archive.org>
- *William and Mary Quarterly, series I and II, 1892-1930* - several volumes are available on *Internet Archives* : <https://archive.org> and *HathiTrust* : <https://babel.hathitrust.org>

Vital Records

Births and Death Records

- Birth and death records were originally kept by local court clerks.
- In 1853, the Virginia General Assembly required commissioners of revenue to keep a register of births and deaths in their district for tax purposes:
 - Commissioners were required to send a copy of their registers to the auditor of public accounts.

- This process remained in effect until 1896, when the Virginia legislature ended these procedures for financial reasons.
- It explains why there are no statewide births in Virginia between 1896 and 1912:
 - Some cities continued to keep birth and death records at the local level, so contact local public health departments about available records.
- In 1918, the auditor of public accounts turned records over to the Virginia Bureau of Statistics.

- Birth and death registers were eventually transferred to the state archives located at the Library of Virginia.
 - Due to state law, birth information does not become public until 100 years after the individual was born.
 - Death records are released 25 years after the event.
- The Library of Virginia partnered with *Ancestry* and over 16 million Virginia records are available on Ancestry.com.

- Certified copies of birth and death records can only be ordered from the Virginia Department of Health.
- The following link is a searchable database on *Ancestry* regarding vital records available at the Virginia Department of Health:
 - The collection includes birth, marriage, divorce, and death records.

<https://www.ancestry.com/collections/search/va/doh>
- The websites Findagrave and Billiongraves are a good alternative source for locating birth and death dates.

Graves and Burials

- Virginia cemeteries are not protected sites
 - Graves and whole cemeteries can be moved for roads, infrastructure, housing, ect.
 - Generations of Virginians were buried on family farms and many graves are in unknown overgrown wooded areas.
- African American cemeteries built before 1948 are eligible for restoration and preservation.
 - List of Virginia African American Cemeteries by county:
<https://accessgenealogy.com/cemetery/virginia-african-american-cemeteries.htm>
- The 1990 Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act made it illegal to start building projects without first checking with Native American tribes.

Marriage Records

- Statewide marriage registrations were required after 1853:
 - A statewide marriage index for 1853-1935 is on microfilm at the Library of Virginia.
- Marriage records in Virginia are considered public record 25 years after the event occurred”
 - Marriage records are difficult to obtain due personal information included in the record, but you may be able to request a verification letter from local officials.
- To locate a marriage record you can submit a request to the Virginia Department of Health’s Office of Vital Records.

<https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/vital-records/>

Divorce Records

- Divorce records are public records 25 years after the event occurred.
 - After 1848, divorces were recorded at the county level.
- A list of petitions for divorce in Virginia can be found at:
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/whatwehave/petitions/index.htm>
- To locate a divorce record, submit a request to the Virginia Department of Health's Office of Vital Records.
<https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/vital-records/>
 - Marriage and divorce records can often be found in local courthouses.

QUESTIONS?

Newspapers

Newspapers

- Search for birth and marriage announcements, as well as obituaries in Newspaper collections on Newspapers.com and the *Virginiachronical.com*
- A resource guide, organized by county, for African American Newspapers is located on the LVA website:

<https://lva-virginia.libguides.com/c.php?g=1216703&p=8899154>

Census Records

Census Records

- Census Records are available for the years 1900-1950:
 - The 1900-1920 U.S Federal Census records contain the age, birth month, and the year an individual was born.
 - Only Population Schedules are available for 1940. Housing and agricultural schedules were destroyed.
 - For more information about Virginia census records visit:
https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Virginia_Census
- Census records from 1960- 2020 can be obtained by the person named in the record or the surviving heir by completing form BC-600.

Naturalization and Immigration

Naturalization Records

- Citizenship was a two-step process until 1952.
- After living in the United States for three years, an individual filed a Declaration of Intention:
 - This could occur in the city where they first arrived or where they were living the first few years after entering the United States.
- Two years after filing an intention, a Petition for Naturalization was filed:
 - These two documents may have been filed in different courts.

- On September 27, 1906, standardized forms were implemented, and the forms were filed with both the Federal court and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.
- Information on the forms included: name, county of origin, birthplace, date of birth, port of departure, mode of arrival, arrival date, and names of spouse and the immigrant's children.
- During World War I and World War II, the Federal government suspended the requirement to file a *Declaration of Intention* for military personal:
 - Soldiers' naturalization records are often found where they were stationed.

- After 1952, a Declaration of Intention was no longer required, but those seeking citizenship still had to reside in the United States for a full five years.
 - Immigrant spouses of a U.S citizen only need to be a resident for eighteen months.
- After 1906, naturalization records were held at the United States Citizenship and Immigrations Services (USCIS).
- Records that were originally filed in the court were copied and sent to the National Archives.

USCIS Collection

- Records at the USCIS include:
 - C-Files: which were records filed between September 27, 1906 and March 31, 1956.
 - A-Files: were records created after April 1, 1956.
 - Further information regarding C-Files and A-Files is located on the USCIS website:
<https://www.uscis.gov/history-and-genealogy/genealogy/requesting-records>
- A-Files for anyone born over 100 years ago were transferred to the National Archives and their database is searchable by name.
- In addition to C-Files and A-Files, we recommend ordering the court record from the National Archives.
 - The court file may contain information not included in the USCIS files.
 - If an individual decided not to apply for naturalization, the National Archives destroyed record after seven years.
 - Local courthouse may also still have the original documents that were sent to the National Archives.

Location of Naturalization Records

Records	National Archives	USCIS
Federal Court naturalization records 1790-1906	Original records (Record Group 21)	N/A
State and local court naturalization records 1790-1906	N/A*	N/A
Federal Court naturalization records 1906-1956	Original records (Record Group 21)	Duplicate copies of court records and any additional records created in the case. See C-Files
State and local naturalization court records 1906-1956	N/A	Duplicate copies of court records and any additional records created in the case. See C-Files
All court naturalization records 1956-1992	Federal Courts only, Original records (Record Group 21)	Duplicate copies of all court records and any additional records created in the case filed in A-Files , See also the A-Files image gallery .

- Declaration of Intentions, Petitions of Naturalization and Naturalization Certificates are also at the LVA.
- Some Naturalization records filed at the local courthouse level are also available on *FamilySearch*– "*Virginia Naturalization Petitions, 1906-1929*" and *Ancestry* - "U.S. District Court, 1906-1929" which includes federal court files for:
 - "Abingdon, 1914-1929"
 - "Charlottesville, 1910-1929"
 - Richmond, "1906-1929"
 - Alexandria, 1909- 1929”
- U.S. Index to Alien Card Files, 1944-2003 on *Ancestry*

Military Records

WWI History Commission Questionnaire

- Questionnaires are available and can be accessed by non-residents through the LVA.
 - The collection is searchable by name at <https://lva-virginia.libguides.com/WWI>
 - The removed collection (“Miscellaneous Reels, 4694-4701”) are not include in the online database, but can be ordered through the Interlibrary Loan system.

The screenshot shows the website for the World War I History Commission Questionnaires. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: "The Library of Virginia / Research Guides & Indexes / World War I History Commission Questionnaires / Home". Below this is a search bar with the text "Search this Guide" and a "Search" button. The main heading is "World War I History Commission Questionnaires". A descriptive paragraph follows: "Military Service Record and Nurses' Questionnaires submitted by WWI military and civilian personnel. Also includes content submitted by counties and cities such as draft board records, soldier biographies, and military unit histories." There is a navigation menu with three items: "Home" (highlighted in orange), "Format of Questionnaires", and "Related Resources". Below the menu is a "Search the Collection" section with a search input field and a red arrow pointing to it. To the left of the search bar is a "Contact Us" section with an image of books and a contact information block for Archives Reference Services, including the address "800 E. Broad St. Richmond, VA 23219", phone number "804-692-3888", and email "archdesk@lva.virginia.gov". There are also social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The main content area has a heading "World War I History Commission Questionnaires" and an "Overview" section. The overview text states: "On January 7, 1919, Governor Westmoreland Davis created the Virginia War History Commission. The Commission was tasked with completing a history of Virginia's military, economic, and political participation in the World War. As part of this work, the Commission conducted a survey of Virginia veterans through the use of two questionnaires. The questionnaires were titled Military Service Record and Nurses' Questionnaire. This collection contains more than 14,000 records, each of which is linked to digitized images of the questionnaires and accompanying materials, such as photographs or other papers, submitted by the respondents. The photographs were scanned from the microfilm. Higher quality photographic prints or digital files may be obtained from the original photograph for a fee. Contact Archives Reference Services for more information." Below this is another section titled "Removed Questionnaires" with the text: "In preparation for the publication of *Virginians of Distinguished Service of the World War*, the Commission removed all questionnaires from the collection for soldiers who had received citations."

Class 4: Virginia Research

The screenshot displays the Library of Virginia's digital archive interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the '200 LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA 1825-2023' logo and menu items for SEARCH, BROWSE, CATALOG, USER GUIDE, DIGITAL COLLECTIONS, and UNFOLDED SEARCH. A search bar contains the text 'Harvey Braxton'. Below the search bar, the 'Active filters' section shows 'WWI History Commission Questionnaires' selected. The search results list one item: 'ARCHIVAL MATERIAL Braxton, Harvey Elm. Virginia War History Commission. Available Online'. A red arrow points to this result. The detailed record view for this item is shown below, featuring a 'TOP' section with 'SEND TO' options (EXPORT TO EXCEL, CITATION, PERMALINK, PRINT, EMAIL) and 'VIEW ONLINE' options (Document Image, Display Source record). The 'Details' section includes fields for Title, Other title, Subject, Language, Contributor, and Note(s). A red arrow points to the 'View Online' section, which contains a 'View' button. Below the record view, a blue banner reads 'WWI Questionnaire for BRAXTON, HARVEY ELM'. To the right of this banner, a list of links is provided: 'Questionnaire Page # 1', 'Questionnaire Page # 2', 'Questionnaire Page # 3', 'Questionnaire Page # 4', 'Questionnaire Page # 5', 'Questionnaire Page # 6', and 'Questionnaire Page # 7'. A red arrow points to this list. At the bottom of the page, the footer contains the text 'Library of Virginia | Contact Us | Get Involved | © 2023'.

- World War I History Commission Questionnaires can be rather large.
 - They contain war records and information about their families, and possible photographs, letters from the service members, newspaper clippings, and other papers.
- The file for Harvey Elm Braxton who served in Company A of the 808th Pioneer Infantry, who we mentioned in part two of this class, was a smaller file, but we can learn a lot from even the smaller files.

Note. This Questionnaire should be completed so far as possible with such information as can be furnished at once, and returned with photographs and additional notes or letters, if available, to Secretary, Virginia War History Commission, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.



WAR HISTORY COMMISSION State of Virginia MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

Compiled by the Virginia War History Commission for a permanent record in the State Library, where it will be filed, as a memorial of the deeds of Virginia soldiers and sailors in the service of the federal, state and allied governments during American participation in the World War.

Name in full Braxton Harvey Elm
(family name) (first name) (middle name)

Date of birth December 13 1893
(month) (day) (year)

Place of birth Onancock Accomack Virginia U. S.
(town) (county) (state) (country)

Name of father Samuel Braxton Birthplace U. S.
(country)

Maiden name of mother Sarah E. Ames Birthplace U. S.
(country)

Are you White, Colored, Indian or Mongolian? Colored

Citizen Yes Voter No Church Baptist
(yes or no) (yes or no) (denomination)

Married No, I 1 at _____

To _____ Born _____ 1 _____ at _____
(maiden name)

Children _____ Born _____ 1 _____ at _____
(name)

_____ Born _____ 1 _____ at _____

Fraternal Orders No

College Fraternities No

Previous military service or training No

Education (Preparatory) Seventh grade (College) No
 (University) No (Degrees)

Occupation before entry into the service Farmer
 ; employer Samuel Braxton

Residence before entry into the service Near Onancock Accomack
(street number) (town) (county)

Present home address Onancock Accomack Va.
(street number) (town) (county) (state)

WAR RECORD

Inducted into service or enlisted on July 29, 1918, at Accomack Co. Va.
(date) (place)

as a Soldier Private
(rank) (rank)

in the U. S. Army section of
(infantry, artillery, aviation, etc.)

the National Army
(Regular Army, National Guard, Home Guard, National Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, or Marine Corps)

Identification number 4011804

Assigned originally to 45 Co. 12Bn. 154 Depot Brigade
(company) (regiment) (division)

(or) _____ at _____
(ship) (place)

Trained or stationed before going to Europe:—
 School, camp, station, ship From (date) to (date)

Camp Meade, M. D. July 30 Aug. 28

Transferred to:—

Company	Regiment	Division	Ship	Date	New Location
<u>A. 808</u>	<u>Pioneer Inf.</u>				

Promoted:—
 From (rank) _____ to (rank) _____ Date _____

Private First class private

Embarked from Hoboken, New Jersey on Transport Levedland
(port) (ship)

Aug. 25 and arrived at Brest, France Aug. 31
(date) (foreign port) (date)

Proceeded from _____ to Brest Sept. 1
(date) (date)

From Sarsure to Mounsex Sept. 16
(date) (date)

From Blar Court to Sirvure Oct. 10
(date) (date)

Trained or stationed abroad:—
(country) Place From (date) to (date)

Europe Brest Aug. 31, 1918 June 22, 1919.

Note:—Should form or space in any case prove inadequate for recording the desired information, please state facts on separate sheet of paper and enclose with this record.

WAR RECORD

First went into action
(place) (date)
 Participated in the following engagements..... **Battles, Skirmishes, expeditions A.**
E. F. Aug. 21, 1918

Cited, decorated, or otherwise honored for distinguished services (give circumstantial accounts of exploits, including dates and places where performed, also by whom and in what manner the honors were bestowed):
VICTORY
~~Decorated, medals, badge, Medal, foreign service~~

Killed in action, killed by accident, died of wounds, died of disease, wounded, gassed, shell-shocked taken prisoner:
 Nature of casualty (place) (date)
A few days

Under medical care:—
 Name of hospital Location From (date) to (date)

Permanently disabled (through loss of limb, eyesight, etc.)
(specify disability)
 Arrived at on **U. S. Maud** **June 22**
(American port) (ship) Date (from)
 Discharged from service at **Camp Lee, Va.** **July 3, 1919**
(place) (date)
 as a **First class private**
(rank)

RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE

Occupation after the war **Farmer**
 If a change of occupation was occasioned by reason of disability acquired in the service, describe the process of re-education and readjustment, and indicate the agencies or individuals chiefly instrumental in furnishing the new occupations:

NOTE:—Should form or space in any case prove inadequate for recording the desired information, please state facts on separate sheet of paper and enclose with this record.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

What was your attitude toward military service in general and toward your call in particular?.....
To be a soldier and stand as my comrades stood and go where I was needed.

What were the effects of camp experiences in the United States upon yourself—mental and physical?
Plenty of exercise, pure air, pure food enabled me to think quick, act and be ready for service.

What were the effects upon yourself of your overseas experience?
To be ready and act at the command.

What effect, if any, did your experience have on your religious belief?
To be ready.

If you took part in the fighting, what impressions were made upon you by this experience?
Sending ammunition, was under heavy shell fire at Champaigne and Argonne Forest.

What has been the effect of all these experiences as contrasted with your state of mind before the war?
Is to be obedient and do unto my fellowman as I would have him to do unto me.

Photographs—If possible enclose one taken before entering the service and one taken afterwards in uniform, both signed and dated.

Additional data

Signed at **home** on **Dec. 19,** **1922**
(place) (date)
(full name) (rank) (branch of service)
Harvey E. Braxton First class Private, P. Inf.

The information contained in this record, unless otherwise indicated, was obtained from the following persons or sources:

Official Military Personnel Files

- Official Military Personnel Files (OMPF) are available at the National Archives in St. Louis, Missouri.
 - OMPF's become public 62 years after the service member was discharged from the military.
- A fire at the archives in 1973 destroyed 16-18 million OMPFs which destroyed:
 - 80% of Army OMPF's who were discharged between November 1, 1912 and January 1, 1960
 - 75% of Air Force OMPF's who were discharged between September 25, 1912 and January 1, 1964 and who's name came after Hubbard, James E.

OMPF Archival Holdings

- <https://www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel-archival>

Branch of Service	Official Military Personnel Files, Archival Holdings
Army <i>(includes Army Air Corps and Army Air Forces)</i>	Enlisted discharge dates 1912 to 1959* Officers discharge dates 1917 to 1959*
Navy	Enlisted discharge dates 1885 to 1959* Officers discharge dates 1902 to 1959*
Air Force	All Personnel with discharge dates 1947 to 1959*
Marine Corps	All Personnel with discharge dates 1905 to 1959*
Coast Guard	All Personnel with discharge dates 1898 to 1959*

Alternate Source for OMPFs

- Search Auxiliary and Organizational Records held in the following series at the National Archives:

<https://www.archives.gov/st-louis/other-records>

- Morning Reports, Army
- Unit Rosters, Army
- Officer Pay Cards, Army (WWI)
- Officer Pay Cards, Army (WWII)
- Morning Reports, Air Force
- Muster Rolls, Navy (Ships Only)
- U.S. Army Surgeon General's Office
- VA Index Cards (WWI) and VA Index Cards WWII

Minority Record Collections

- The LVA has a study guide listing all its collections that pertain to the Indigenous groups in Virginia. It can be a helpful starting point to searching for more historic context of Indigenous peoples of Virginia:
<https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/ResourcesOnVirginiaIndians.pdf>
- FamilySearch has compiled a list of records available for both Native and African American research:
 - Native American:
[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Indigenous Peoples of Virginia](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Indigenous_Peoples_of_Virginia)
 - African American:
[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/African American Resources for Virginia](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/African_American_Resources_for_Virginia)

Other Records

- Local Town and City Records, including courthouse records.
 - Visit the LVA website to see what records are available for your location:
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/local>
- List of Historical Societies in Virginia are available on the LVA website:
<https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/historical.asp>
- For Immigration records refer to the National Archives:
<https://www.archives.gov/research/immigration>
- Wills and probate records may be available at the LVA, but we recommend contacting local courthouses.
- Land and Tax records
 - Records regarding land warrants and grants were transferred to the State Archives (LVA) in 1948. and the state librarian assumed the duties of the registrar in 1952
 - Tax records are housed in the State Record Center at the LVA

QUESTIONS?

Hire Research Services

research@nehgs.org

Chat with a Genealogist

AmericanAncestors.org/chat



THANK YOU!

AmericanAncestors.org/Education



NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AmericanAncestors.org

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