

Chapter 1 : Mississippi USGenWeb Archives

Records from that date to the present are in the custody of the Mississippi Department of Health, Vital Record Section. Census records can be used as an alternate proof of birth. While there are no copies of birth records at the archives, there are microfiche copies of the state's death records from November to

Records from that date to the present are in the custody of the Mississippi Department of Health, Vital Record Section. Census records can be used as an alternate proof of birth. Death records often give the names and places of birth of the parents of the deceased in addition to information about the deceased. Information on how to purchase copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records not found at the archives is online at the Vital Records office of the State Department of Health Web site. Census Records Federal Census Federal population censuses are conducted every ten years. Early censuses list the head of household and number of household members. More details were gathered beginning in , eventually including names and ages of all family members, place of birth, occupation, and the value of property. The census is the most recent one opened to the public and is available online. The archives has " federal population censuses for Mississippi on microfilm. Indexes for the years " are in book form, while the " indexes are on microfilm. The census was destroyed in a U. Department of Commerce fire. In addition to population schedules, the federal government also conducted special censuses that include agricultural, manufacturing, mortality, and slave schedules. The archives has agricultural, manufacturing, and mortality schedules for " The archives has slave schedules and indexes for and Although slaves are not listed by name only names of slave owners or overseers are given the records do state the gender and age of each slave. Census microfilm finding aid State Census Mississippi researchers also have some surviving state census files. They are not available for every county, and several years are not indexed. Some of these state censuses were taken in years between the federal census. Census microfilm finding aid County Records After a definite location for the family is determined, county records such as marriage licenses, wills, deeds, and tax records should be explored. The holdings for each county will differ as some courthouses have suffered fire or other damage. In most cases, the original copy of the record remains in the courthouse while the state archives maintains a microfilm copy. Cases that were thought to have valuable genealogical data were indexed by Mary Flowers Hendrix and published in Mississippi Court Records " ; the volume is indexed by the name of the contesting parties. The commission generated the Dawes Rolls of people eligible for tribal membership from to The archives has microfilm copies of Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment cards. Information given on the cards usually includes roll number, name, age, sex, degree of Indian blood, relation to head of household, and names of parents. Catalog record for Dawes Rolls microfilm Enumeration of Educable Children The enumeration of educable children has proven invaluable to researchers trying to locate elusive families. These files list the names and ages of children aged five to eighteen and, beginning in , their parents or guardians. Some families who were missed by the state or federal census taker may be listed on the enumeration of educable children. The dates for these records vary by county. The oldest date to , while others are as late as the s. These records contain such information as the county of residence, name of the planter, plantation name if one was given , name of freedman, age, and terms of pay. Sometimes family units or relationships are indicated on the contracts. Labor contracts are indexed by freedmen, planter, and plantation. Marriage Records County Marriage Records The archives offers microfilm copies of most of the original marriage books held by the county courthouses. The extent of the collection varies county to county. The information provided on the microfilm index includes name of groom, name of bride, date of record, name of presiding official, county of marriage, and the book and page where the marriage is recorded. The information provided includes names of parties, ages, and places of birth and residence. Most of the marriages recorded took place in Warren County and involved grooms who served in the United States Colored Troops. Military Resources Mississippians have a long history of serving in the armed forces. The archives has nearly manuscript collections associated with the different wars in which Mississippians have served. The Mississippiana collection includes military history books as well as indices to service records and pension rolls. The archives also has many photographs with

military subjects. All of these materials are searchable in the online catalog. The archives has microfilm copies of service records for Mississippians in the War of 1815 , Mexican War 1848 , Civil War 1865 , and the Spanish-American War , and draft registration cards for World War I . The archives also holds Mississippi World War I statement of service cards , Military Records on Microfilm The only pension files available at the archives are those of individuals who served in the Confederate army or navy. These records are available on microfilm. The pension files for veterans of all other wars and Union soldiers in the Civil War can be found at the National Archives in Washington, D.

Chapter 2 : Hinds County, MSGenWeb

MISSISSIPPI ROOTS 'N RECORDS Volume 3 Copiah Co. By Joyce Shannon Bridges & Wanda Volentine Head. () 97pp, index.

Select one of the following three options: If you find an error in this database or can contribute death certificate details, please email us. Mississippi officially began to record state-wide deaths in November of , though the records from then until are not complete. A series of indexes to the death certificates were later created, beginning with one that covered the years to and then yearly through . This database contains information taken from the Mississippi Death Certificate Index , most transcribed from the original microfilm. Transcriptions from the microfilm rolls were made by many people and have been entered into our database without being additionally compared to the source documents i. In addition to any erroneous information provided by an informant at the time of death - and then written on the original certificates - copying errors could have occurred during the creation of the Death Index itself. Finally, there could have been any number of other errors made during the transcription "digitization" of the microfilm records. There were lots of humans involved, after all! We therefore do not presume to guarantee that the results produced by the Search Engine are correct. Use this database as a reference, not authoritative proof! Sorry, we are not able to do lookups in the microfilm rolls. While using this index, you should consider the following: If you use the surname search option, you will probably need to enter alternate spellings of the surname. At the time of the transcription, the original records could have been misread. Spelling variations were also common when the death certificate was recorded. If you fail to find a person using the surname search and you know the county where they lived, you may want to use the county search option. Some records did not include the given name of the deceased. In some of those cases, you may find the name or initials of a parent in parentheses. Race categories vary across the range of the index. For records between and , the terms "White" and "Colored" were used. In the and subsequent records, a code was used to identify the race of the deceased: In cases where the search engine produces a death certificate number, you can order a copy from the Mississippi State Department of Health or Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Chapter 3 : Mississippi Department of Archives and History - - Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

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Chapter 4 : Mississippi Genealogy & Mississippi Family History Resources - calendrierdelascience.com

Mississippi: Mississippi Roots 'n Records Vol. 6: Mississippi Wpa County Maps. Joyce Shannon Bridges & Wanda Volentine Head Mississippi Roots 'N Records Vol. 6 Mississippi WPA County Maps.

Back to top Mississippi History The first written record in Mississippi history was made in when the Spaniard Hernando de Soto and his men crossed its boundaries to discover the Mississippi River. Yet long before these first Europeans came, there were Native Americans who existed in this natural habitat with its gentle climate, fertile soil, and plentiful food environment. Mississippi was home to many tribes; in the early days Mississippi had a larger population of Native Americans than any other state in the Southeast. Some of the major tribes include the Natchez on the lower Mississippi, the Chickasaw in the north and northeast, and the Choctaw in the central and southern part. Mississippi history may be divided into four distinct jurisdictional periods: The year saw the French establish the colony of Biloxi, the first permanent settlement in this part of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Later this colony was moved to Mobile, and Natchez was established as the seat of government in Sixteen years later in , the British yielded control of the Natchez District to the Spanish, who remained until pro-American sentiment prevailed. When Mississippi Territory was formed in by the U. Congress, the territory included lands north of the 31st parallel and south of Tennessee, lying between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi rivers. During this period there were only two significant regions of settlement: Stephens District in the eastern section on the Tombigbee River. At the time, Spain controlled the Gulf Coast and the Choctaw, Creek, and Chickasaw tribes owned more land than did the white settlers, who numbered fewer than 5, in With the opening of the territory in that year, there was a surge of immigration that sparked a recurring division and formation of county boundaries. The fact that the present state of Alabama was part of Mississippi Territory occasionally causes confusion for the researcher. County names have been duplicated in Mississippi and Alabama of these except for Baldwin and Mobile counties. Actually, the land encompassing the Mississippi counties of Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson was made a part of Mississippi Territory in , following the West Florida Revolution of Ambiguous application of land grant distribution through the Treaty of Paris in and Pinckney Treaty of , coupled with politics of the era, produced a sometimes-muddled trail of land titles. Early Mississippi history may be characterized as one of white settlers moving onto lands that were previously owned by natives. Some of the problems encountered with these treaties may be better understood by reviewing Clarence Edwin Carter, comp. The Territory of Mississippi, vol. Government Printing Office, The thrust of immigration and settlement pushed the territory toward statehood in In , through treaties made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, all land in the present state of Mississippi was opened for settlement. Offering opportunities for a richer life, the divergent cultures from the past came together as one. Cotton became king, and the state of Mississippi flourished at an astonishing pace for decades preceding the Civil War, aided by the labors of many African Americans, both slave and free. The Jim Crow laws, legislation put into effect by the white electorate, guaranteed that the freed slaves would continue in a condition of servitude, poverty, and ignorance. Sharecropping sprang into being for African Americans and whites alike, leading once again to an economic dependence on cotton. Because of its persistence in clinging to an agricultural society, Mississippi was well into the twentieth century before attempting to join an industrialized America. The records created after reflect the political, economic, and cultural changes that dramatically altered Mississippi life.

Chapter 5 : Free Mississippi Marriage Records Online

Vital records, as their name suggests, are connected with central life events: birth, marriage, and death. Maintained by civil authorities, they are prime sources of genealogical information; but, unfortunately, official vital records are available only for relatively recent periods.

Chapter 6 : Mississippi State Archives and Libraries

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The records have been submitted by other genealogy researchers and may contain Bible records, bios, cemetery transcriptions, wills, military records, census records, census images, census indexes, tax lists, church records, early Mississippi maps, deeds, newspaper abstracts, obituaries, year books, vital records and many other Mississippi.

Chapter 7 : Online Mississippi Death Indexes, Records & Obituaries

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History holds those records. The "Armstrong Roll of 1833 was a special census taken after the "Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek" was agreed upon. It was a Choctaw treaty, and it was the last major exchange of land between the Europeans and the Native Americans.

Chapter 8 : Mississippi CSR

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

Chapter 9 : Virtual Genealogy: Statewide Index to Mississippi Death Records (-)

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History collects, preserves, and provides access to the archival resources of the state, administers museums and historic sites, and oversees statewide programs for historic preservation, government records management, and publications.