

# AFRICAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGY CHEAT SHEET

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## RESEARCH TIPS

### 6 Keys to Tracing African-American Ancestors

**1 IT'S NOT IMPOSSIBLE.** After the Civil War, researching African-American ancestry is similar to that of other heritage groups. Tracing enslaved relatives is difficult, though, due to the scarcity of historical records naming slaves and the practice of giving slaves only first names. But with help from the resources described in this guide, it is possible to learn more about enslaved ancestors.

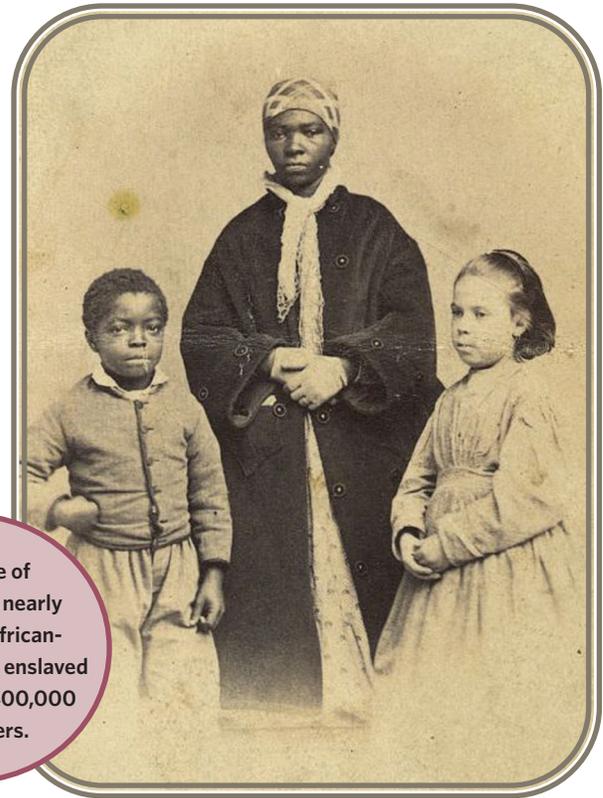
**2 TRACE YOUR FAMILY BACK TO THE CIVIL WAR.** Start with yourself and work back in time using typical genealogical sources and methods. Ask relatives what they know and search for ancestors in censuses, vital and other records to confirm births, marriages, deaths, parents' names, and other family relationships. You may need to search for segregated government records, such as a "colored" marriage register, or records from segregated institutions such as schools, churches, funeral homes and cemeteries.

**3 STUDY MIGRATIONS.** During the 20th century, millions of African-Americans in the South moved to other parts of the United States. If yours did, ask older relatives why the family moved and where the family lived previously. Use censuses and city directories to track migrating families.

**4 FOLLOW THE FREEDOM TRAIL.** About 90 percent of African-Americans were enslaved at the time of the Civil War. They weren't named in censuses or government vital records. Civil War-era African-American ancestors who don't appear in the 1860 or 1850 censuses likely were enslaved. Free blacks often do appear on census schedules and may appear in other records, as well.

**5 IDENTIFY SLAVEHOLDING FAMILIES.** Enslaved people didn't have legal surnames. Freed slaves sometimes (but not always) took the surname of a former slaveholder. If this was the case for your family, the name may lead you to their slaveholding family. Follow tips later in this guide to using an ancestor's name in the 1870 census to trace them back into the slave era. Then it may be necessary to use records of the slaveholding families, such as wills and estate inventories, to trace your enslaved ancestors' whereabouts.

**6 GO OFFLINE.** You'll almost certainly need to research in records that aren't available online and use more-advanced research techniques to learn about African-American ancestors before 1865.



At the time of the Civil War, nearly four million African-Americans were enslaved to fewer than 400,000 slaveholders.

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### CHECKLIST FOR GETTING STARTED

- Ask every relative you can about your family history.
- Try to learn each relative's name, parents' names, birth date and place, date and place of marriage(s), spouse's name(s), date and place of death, and burial place.
- For all relatives, search for records of birth, marriage and death as well as their appearances in every federal census (every 10 years).
- Fill out a family tree with all the details you learn. Do this online, in a chart or in software.
- Learn what you can of the circumstances and stories of your ancestors' lives. Adoption, divorce, military service and other events suggest records to search for.
- Try to find obituaries and other articles about relatives in both mainstream and African-American newspapers.
- As you research back in time, watch for clues that may identify an ancestor's slaveholder. This can be the key to learning more about any ancestors who were enslaved.

# GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

The first black-owned US newspaper was *Freedom's Journal*, published weekly in New York City from 1827 to 1829.

MAJOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL RECORDS			
Record type	Who, when and where	Record content	Tips for finding
African-American newspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>as far back as 1820s, but most available for 20th century</li> <li>urban centers, some rural coverage</li> </ul>	Obituaries, birth notices, local news stories, court cases, marriage licenses, ads and more	Search African-American newspaper collections on subscription sites such as GenealogyBank < <a href="http://www.genealogybank.com">www.genealogybank.com</a> >, Accessible Archives < <a href="http://www.accessible-archives.com">www.accessible-archives.com</a> > and America's Historical Newspapers and ProQuest Historical Newspapers (available through participating libraries). Search for papers you can access on microfilm using the Newspaper Directory at Chronicling America < <a href="http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov">chroniclingamerica.loc.gov</a> > (under Ethnicity, select African-American).
College and university records, especially for historically black schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>since 1830s, but mostly late 1800s and after</li> <li>records may cover students, professors and employees</li> </ul>	Information varies widely, but you may find biographical data; student or employee status or performance; mentions in newspapers, yearbooks or other campus publications.	Contact school or university archives. See the HBCU Library Alliance Digital Collection < <a href="http://hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu">hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu</a> >, sourced from archives at historically black colleges. Search for digitized yearbooks at Ancestry.com < <a href="http://ancestry.com">ancestry.com</a> >, Classmates.com < <a href="http://www.classmates.com">www.classmates.com</a> >, Old-Yearbooks < <a href="http://www.old-yearbooks.com">www.old-yearbooks.com</a> > and university websites.
African-American cemetery, church, school, funeral home and other organizations	varies	May include vital event data, relatives' names, residences and more	Consult city directories (African-American businesses may be listed in their own section) or check local histories to identify organizations where your family lived. Contact the institution if it exists. Or, to identify records housed in historical archives, search ArchiveGrid < <a href="http://beta.worldcat.org/archivegrid">beta.worldcat.org/archivegrid</a> > for institution name, location and type. See African-American Cemeteries Online < <a href="http://africanamericancemeteries.com">africanamericancemeteries.com</a> > for a partial directory of cemeteries, churches and funeral homes.
Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1936-1938</li> <li>more than 2,000 former slaves</li> </ul>	Interviews may include former slave's birthdate and place; relatives' names; memories, experience of and feelings about life in slavery	Find digitized narratives and photos at Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938 < <a href="http://loc.gov/collections/slave-narratives-from-the-federal-writers-project-1936-to-1938">loc.gov/collections/slave-narratives-from-the-federal-writers-project-1936-to-1938</a> >.
Freedman's Bank registers of signatures of depositors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1865-1874</li> <li>16 mostly Southern states, plus Washington DC</li> <li>61,000 bank account holders and their families</li> </ul>	Depositor name; application/deposit date; employer, former slaveholder, residence and/or plantation; age; birthplace; height; complexion; marital status; names of relatives	Records survive for 29 of the original 37 bank branches. Search and view records at FamilySearch < <a href="http://www.familysearch.org">www.familysearch.org</a> > or Ancestry.com. Surviving indexes to deposit ledgers for 26 branches and other original records are at The National Archives in Record Group 101; learn more at < <a href="http://archives.gov/files/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau/freedmens-bank.pdf">archives.gov/files/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau/freedmens-bank.pdf</a> >.
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau) records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1865-1872</li> <li>African-Americans and poor or displaced whites in the South who received aid</li> </ul>	Marriage records, labor contracts and legal aid for former slaves; relief aid records for poor Southerners; hospital patient registers and more	Search and view records at FamilySearch. Ancestry.com has select records. Learn about these records at The Freedmen's Bureau Online < <a href="http://www.freedmensbureau.com">www.freedmensbureau.com</a> >, Mapping the Freedmen's Bureau < <a href="http://mappingthefreedmensbureau.com">mappingthefreedmensbureau.com</a> >, and the National Archives < <a href="http://archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau">archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau</a> >.
County and state cohabitation records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>after the Civil War</li> <li>formerly enslaved couples in several Southern states seeking legalization of marriages</li> </ul>	May include names of couple, residence and length of time cohabiting	In addition to marriage records created by the Freedmen's Bureau, states and counties may have documented marital relationships originating under slavery. Records aren't widely available online; ask at county offices and local societies and repositories.

## MAJOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

Record type	Who, when and where	Record content	Tips for finding
Southern Claims Commission applications and case files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ post-Civil War</li> <li>■ 12 states of the former Confederacy</li> <li>■ Southerners who filed property losses</li> </ul>	Names of applicants, witnesses and neighbors; accounts of events leading to losses; military records of claimants or relatives; letters, diaries and family Bibles; proof of property ownership including wills, property inventories and estate records	Master index to claims, indexed images of disallowed and barred claims, and partial collection of indexed images of allowed claims are at Ancestry.com. Fold3 < <a href="http://www.fold3.com">www.fold3.com</a> > has a partial collection of both disallowed and allowed claims, and is digitizing approved claims for eight states not currently available online. Learn more about these records at the National Archives < <a href="http://archives.gov/legislative/guide/house/chapter-06-war-claims.html">archives.gov/legislative/guide/house/chapter-06-war-claims.html</a> >.
Deeds of sale and manumissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ slavery era</li> <li>■ Southern states</li> <li>■ slaveholders and the enslaved</li> </ul>	Name and residence of slaveholder; first name, age and description of enslaved individual(s); previous or subsequent slaveholder name and residence. In deeds of sale, the price paid.	These court records may be kept separately or in deeds deeds at county government offices. Search for microfilmed copies and published indexes in the FamilySearch catalog < <a href="http://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog">www.familysearch.org/search/catalog</a> >. Use ArchiveGrid to search for registers of manumissions in libraries; enter the place with the keyword <i>manumission</i> . Some manumission requests made to state legislatures are indexed at the Digital Library on American Slavery < <a href="http://library.uncg.edu/slavery">library.uncg.edu/slavery</a> >.
US Colored Troops compiled service records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1863-1865</li> <li>■ African-Americans who served in the Union army</li> </ul>	May include name, rank, unit, age, residence, physical description, slaveholder, enlistment/discharge details, injuries, details of manumission and more.	Search an index of soldiers and African-American sailors at < <a href="http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm">www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm</a> >. Find US Colored Troops compiled service records at Ancestry.com, FamilySearch and Fold3. Learn more at < <a href="http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war/compiled-service-records.html">www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war/compiled-service-records.html</a> >. Look for veterans and widows listed in surviving 1890 census veterans schedules, searchable at Ancestry.com, and FamilySearch.
Free black registers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ slavery era</li> <li>■ states and counties requiring free African-Americans to register</li> </ul>	Name(s) of individual/family; may also include age, birthplace and occupation	Check county offices and historical archives. Identify repositories by searching ArchiveGrid with the name of county or town and <i>free black register</i> .
1850-1860 US census slave schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1850 and 1860</li> <li>■ Southern states, Washington, D.C. and (in 1850) New Jersey</li> <li>■ slaveholders and enslaved people</li> </ul>	Slaveholders are listed by name; the enslaved aren't named but only tallied by age, gender and color	Search by slaveholder name and view records at Ancestry.com, FamilySearch (1850 only) and HeritageQuest Online.
Wills and probate records of slaveholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ slavery era</li> <li>■ states and counties where slavery was legal</li> <li>■ slaveholders and enslaved people</li> </ul>	Names and descriptions of enslaved individuals and their disposition (manumission or transfer to another holder) at the slaveholder's death	Search for records in county probate, orphans' or other court where the slaveholder lived and/or held property. Many wills and probate records are online at Ancestry.com and FamilySearch. Also see the Slave Data collection at Afrigeneas < <a href="http://afrigeneas.com/slavedata">afrigeneas.com/slavedata</a> >.
Plantation, business, correspondence and other records of slaveholding families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ slavery era</li> <li>■ states and counties where slavery was legal</li> <li>■ slaveholding families (especially prominent ones) and slaves held</li> </ul>	Details vary, but may include enslaved person's name, mother's name, age, physical description, skills and sales/ownership history	Few of these records have survived and they're not generally digitized or easily found. When a possible slaveholder is identified, search for the name and location in ArchiveGrid. Ask about records pertaining to that family at local and regional archives, libraries and societies.
Runaway slave notices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ slavery era</li> <li>■ newspapers in cities across the United States</li> <li>■ slaveholders and fugitive slaves</li> </ul>	Name and residence of slaveholder; first name, age, gender, physical description and occupation of fugitive slave; date of escape and possible destination	It's rare to find these. Search digitized newspaper databases for the slaveholder's name or slave's first name plus the word <i>runaway</i> . Look online for databases of runaway slave notices by searching for a state or county and <i>runaway slave notice</i> . Use <i>Chronicling America</i> to identify local newspapers to search on microfilm. Freedom On the Move < <a href="http://freedomonthemove.org">freedomonthemove.org</a> > is building a master database of fugitives from North American slavery.



# GENETIC GENEALOGY Q&A

**Q Can a genetic genealogy test tell me where in African my family comes from? Which type of test is best for this?**

**A** It's possible that a DNA test can identify likely African origins, but there's no guarantee it will. Here's how this works for each type of test:

■ **MITOCHONDRIAL (MT) DNA:** This type of DNA is passed unbroken except for rare mutations from a mother to her children. An mtDNA match could be a first or a 20th cousin, making this test useful for learning about your ancient maternal origins. Testing companies analyze your sample and assign your maternal haplogroup. Most Africans fall into subgroups of the L haplogroup. Because some mtDNA subgroups occur in high numbers in certain populations, this test can suggest likely geographic origins of a direct line maternal ancestor in Africa.

■ **Y-DNA:** Men pass Y-DNA, with occasional mutations, to their sons. A woman wanting to test her male line could have a known male-line relative, such as a father or brother, take this test. Testing companies use Y-DNA to assign a paternal haplogroup. Those most common in Africa include A, B and E, with subgroups for each. If your subgroup is one that's common in specific African populations, it can suggest the origins of your male-line African ancestor—your father's father's father's (and so on) father.

■ **AUTOSOMAL DNA:** An autosomal test analyzes your 22 autosomes (all your chromosome pairs except for the sex chromosomes). Your results include estimated percentages of your ethnic makeup (called admixture), as well as a list of other test-takers whose DNA the testing company has found to match yours. This type of DNA is most useful for learning about your recent ancestry. Beyond five to six generations, you didn't inherit enough of any one ancestor's autosomal DNA for the test to be informative. Your admixture is reported in terms of broad regions, rather than specific places or population groups, so the results aren't generally useful in determining African origins. In addition, testing companies



use different reference populations for comparing results, so it's common to get different admixture results from each company you test with.

**Q My DNA test shows I have European origins. Why is this?**

**A** On average, African-American individuals have about 24 percent ethnic admixture from European populations, according to a study in the January 2015 *American Journal of Human Genetics*. Researchers examined the genetic data of 160,000 23andMe <23andme.com> customers, including more than 5,000 self-identified African-Americans. That's not surprising, due to slaveholders fathering children with their female slaves. For that reason, European heritage is more likely to be present for your Y-DNA haplogroup than for your mtDNA haplogroup.

**Q Can my DNA help me break through the brick wall at slavery?**

**A** It is possible. Your autosomal DNA matches may have identified enslaved ancestors that you both share, or you may match European-descended individuals whose slaveholding ancestors are in your own lines. This could lead you to your paternal-line enslaved ancestor's location prior to the Civil War. If the slaveholding ancestor was along your direct male line, the link between Y-DNA and a surname will be helpful. If your Y-DNA results match those of a

European-descended individual, chances are that match has the same last name as your ancestor's slaveholder.

**Q My grandma always said we have Cherokee blood. Could a DNA test tell us if this is true?**

**A** Stories of American Indian heritage are common for African-American families. Although not all of these stories have merit, some do: The Cherokee and other Five Civilized Tribes did have African slaves.

It's true that DNA testing is useful for discovering Indian heritage, but usually in a limited way. Geneticists can analyze your DNA for markers characteristic of American Indian populations.

If you have an Indian ancestor along your direct male or female line, your Y-DNA or mtDNA haplogroup will reflect this. An autosomal DNA admixture is likely to show American Indian ancestry within the past five or so generations. But because of the way autosomal DNA recombines at conception, you could have a distant American Indian ancestor whose DNA you didn't inherit.

A DNA test likely won't link you to a specific tribe or to any one ancestor, unless you discover you're biologically related to a documented tribal member. Ongoing court cases are deciding whether descendants of Freedmen are eligible for tribal membership.

**Q What companies offer DNA testing?**

**A** Autosomal DNA testing is most widely available. Major companies that offer it are 23andMe <23andme.com>, Ancestry DNA <dna.ancestry.com>, Family Tree DNA <www.familytreedna.com> and MyHeritage <dna.myheritage.com>.

Family Tree DNA offers Y-DNA and mtDNA tests. African DNA <www.africandna.com> offers Y-DNA, mtDNA and autosomal tests from Family Tree DNA. African Ancestry <www.africanancestry.com> offers Y-DNA and mtDNA haplogroup tests, but doesn't provide match information.

# AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

## Timeline

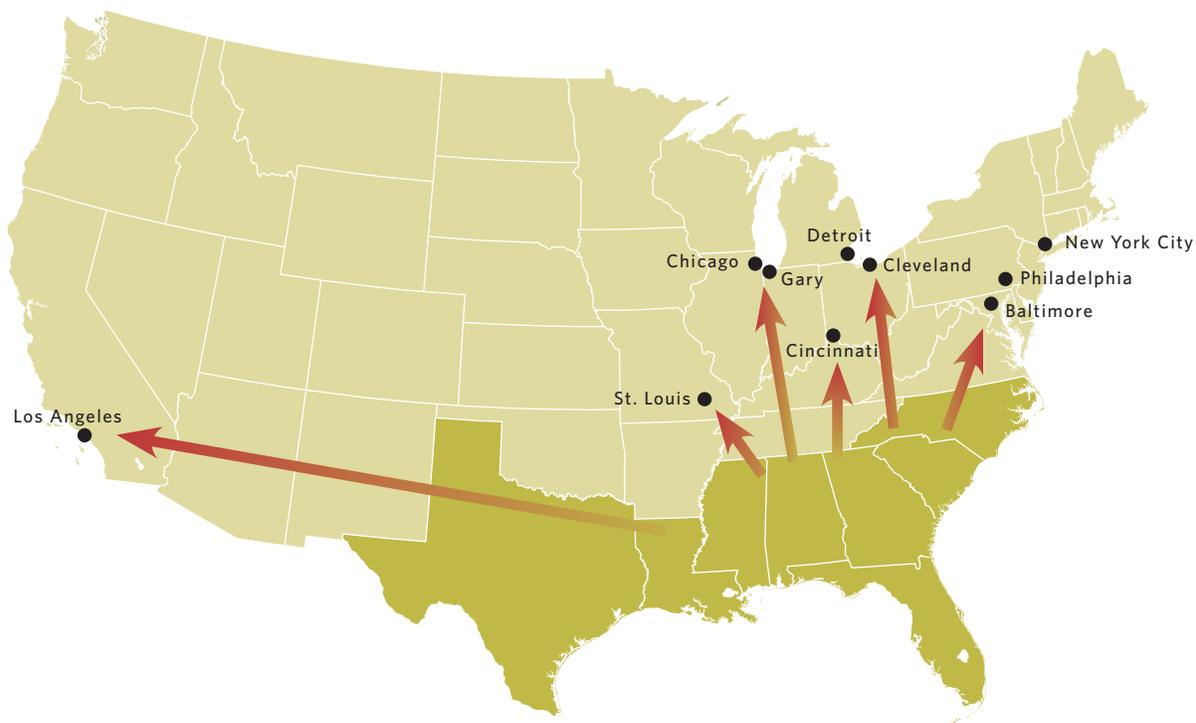
<b>1619</b>	African immigrants are sold into slavery in Jamestown, Va.
<b>1662</b>	Virginia makes slave status hereditary, passing from mother to child
<b>1781</b>	Two slaves successfully sue for freedom in Massachusetts
<b>1787</b>	Slavery is forbidden in the Northwest Territory
<b>1788</b>	US Constitutional Convention agrees to count slaves as three-fifths of a person for Congressional representation
<b>1793</b>	Fugitive Slave Law makes it federal crime to help slaves escape
<b>1804</b>	New Jersey is the last Northern state to outlaw or legally provide for the outlaw of slavery
<b>1808</b>	Unites States bans importing slaves
<b>1822</b>	American Colonization Society helps found Liberia in Western Africa as a destination for free blacks
<b>1831</b>	Nat Turner leads successful slave rebellion in Southampton County, Va.
<b>1833</b>	Abolitionists establish the American Anti-Slavery Society; Britain abolishes slavery except in areas in possession of the East India Co.
<b>1857</b>	Dred Scott Supreme Court case denies citizenship of free blacks
<b>1861</b>	Civil War begins; US Army rejects thousands of African-American volunteers
<b>1862</b>	Homestead Act qualifies African-Americans to claim public lands
<b>1863</b>	Emancipation Proclamation frees slaves in areas of rebellion; the Bureau of Colored Troops forms
<b>1865</b>	Civil War ends; 13th Amendment to the Constitution prohibits slavery in the United States; the Freedmen's Bureau and Freedman's Bank are founded
<b>1866</b>	Former Confederate Army officers form the Ku Klux Klan forms; Southern states pass Black Codes thwarting African-American civil rights
<b>1868</b>	14th Amendment to the Constitution grants African-Americans citizenship
<b>1870</b>	15th Amendment grants voting rights to African-American men



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<b>1877</b>	Reconstruction ends with the removal of remaining federal troops from the South
<b>1879</b>	As many as 40,000 African-American "Exodusters" leave the South for Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado
<b>1896</b>	Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court case legalizes "separate but equal" segregation
<b>1905</b>	Robert S. Abbott launches the <i>Chicago Defender</i> newspaper
<b>1909</b>	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is founded
<b>1910</b>	Great Migration of about 6 million African-Americans from the rural South to cities in the North, Midwest and West begins
<b>1917-18</b>	350,000 African-Americans serve the US military in World War I
<b>1948</b>	US Army integrates racially
<b>1954</b>	Supreme Court's decision on <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> overturns <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>
<b>1955</b>	Rosa Parks is arrested after refusing to give up her bus seat to a white passenger
<b>1964</b>	Civil Rights Act provide sweeping racial equality reforms
<b>1968</b>	Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated in Memphis, Tenn.
<b>1977</b>	An estimated 130 to 140 million Americans watch the "Roots" miniseries, based on a novel by Alex Haley
<b>2008</b>	Barack Obama becomes 44th US President

# The African-American Great Migration



If you've noticed a northward trend in the birthplaces and residences of your African-American ancestors, there's a reason for it. In 1910, 89 percent of the country's African-American population lived in the South. In 1940, that number had dropped to 77 percent, while the black population grew in the North. Urban areas such as Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis saw their black populations double or triple. A variety of factors prompted this mass migration, including harsh Jim Crow laws in the South, a boll weevil infestation of Southern cotton crops and ensuing loss of work in the early 1900s, and job opportunities—especially with the onset of World War I—in the North and West.

The population shift continued after 1940, with a larger proportion of African-Americans heading to West Coast cities for WWII-related jobs. By 1970, only 53 percent of African-Americans lived in the South. To trace the migrations of your 20th-century ancestors, use records such as US censuses (open for research up through 1940) and city directories, available on websites such as Ancestry.com <[ancestry.com](http://ancestry.com)>, MyHeritage <[www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com)> and FamilySearch <[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)> .

**African-American population shift, 1910-1940**



Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division Working Paper No. 76, Historical Census Statistics On Population Totals By Race, 1790 to 1990, and By Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, For Large Cities And Other Urban Places In The United States, <[www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html)>

## RESOURCES

### Websites

- **Access Genealogy: Black Genealogy** <www.accessgenealogy.com/black-genealogy>
- **African American History and Federal Records** <archives.gov/publications/prologue/1997/summer>
- **Afrigeneas** <afrigeneas.com>
- **AfricaMap** <worldmap.harvard.edu/africamap>
- **African American Cemeteries Online** <africanamericancemeteries.com>
- **African American Lives** <www.pbs.org/wnet/aalives/2006> and <www.pbs.org/wnet/aalives>
- **Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society** <www.aahgs.org>
- **Afro-Louisiana History and Genealogy** <www.ibiblio.org/laslave>
- **Ancestry.com: African-American Genealogy** \$ <ancestry.com/africanamerican>
- **Black Soldiers in the Civil War** <archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war/article.html>
- **BlackPast.org** <www.blackpast.org>
- **Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938** <loc.gov/collections/slave-narratives-from-the-federal-writers-project-1936-to-1938>
- **Digital Library on American Slavery** <library.uncg.edu/slavery>
- **Documenting Runaway Slaves** <runawayslaves.usm.edu/>
- **FamilySearch: African-American Genealogy Records** <www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/African\_American\_Genealogy>
- **Fold3: Black History** \$ <go.fold3.com/blackhistory>
- **Freedman's Savings Bank** <freedmansbank.org>
- **Freedmen's Bureau Online** <freedmensbureau.com>
- **The Freedmen's Bureau Project** <www.discoverfreedmen.org>
- **Freedom On the Move** <freedomonthemove.org>
- **Legacy of Slavery in Maryland** <slavery.msa.maryland.gov>
- **Lowcountry Africana** <www.lowcountryafricana.com>

### GLOSSARY

- **CONTRABAND:** an enslaved person who was captured by or who enlisted with Union forces during the Civil War
- **EMANCIPATION** (or **MANUMISSION**): the legal freeing of an enslaved person. Related paperwork was also called "free papers" and had to be retained as evidence of free status.
- **FUGITIVE SLAVE:** an enslaved person who had run away from the slaveholder and had not been recaptured.
- **MULATTO:** a term in historical records usually meaning a person had one parent of African ancestry and the other of white ancestry; the exact legal and cultural definition varied by place and time
- **QUADROON:** a term in historical records describing a person with one grandparent of African ancestry
- **OCTOROON:** a term in historical records describing a person with one great-grandparent of African ancestry

- **Mapping the Freedmen's Bureau** <mappingthefreedmensbureau.com>
- **National Archives: African American Research** <archives.gov/research/african-americans>
- **Slavery in America and the World (HeinOnline)** <home.heinonline.org/slavery>
- **Trans-Atlantic Slave Database** <www.slavevoyages.org>
- **Unknown No Longer** <www.virginiahistory.org/collections/unknown-no-longer-database-virginia-slave-names>

### Books

- **African American Genealogy: A Bibliography and Guide to Sources** by Curt Bryan Witcher (Round Tower Books)
- **African-American Newspapers and Periodicals** edited by James P. Danky (Harvard University Press)
- **American Slavery, American Freedom** by Edmund S. Morgan (W.W. Norton & Co.)
- **Black Roots** by Tony Burroughs (Fireside)
- **Black Genesis: A Resource Book for African-American Genealogy** by James M. Rose and Alice Eichholz (Genealogical Publishing Co.)
- **Black Indian Genealogy Research: African American Ancestors Among the Five Civilized Tribes** by Angela Walton Raji
- **Finding a Place Called Home: A Guide to African-American Genealogy and Historical Identity** by Dee Parmer Woodtor (Random House Reference)
- **Finding and Using African-American Newspapers** by Tim Pinnick (Gregath)
- **Finding Your African-American Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide** by David T. Thackery (Ancestry)
- **A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your African-American Ancestors** by Emily Anne Croom and Franklin Carter Smith (Genealogical Publishing Co.)
- **A Legal History of Slavery in the United States** by Robert B. Shaw (Northern Press)
- **Slave Genealogy** by David H. Streets (Heritage Books)
- **Slaves in the Family** by Edward Ball (Ballantine Books)
- **Southern Slavery and the Law, 1619-1860** by Thomas D. Morris (University of North Carolina Press)

### Organizations and Archives

- **African Ancestry** <africanancestry.com/home/>
- **Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society** <www.aahgs.org>
- **Black Belt African American Genealogical & Historical Society** <bbaaghs.org>
- **International Society of Sons and Daughters of Slave Ancestry** <www.isdsa6365.com/>
- **Jim Crow Museum** <www.ferris.edu/jimcrow>
- **Moorland Spingarn Research Center** <library.howard.edu/MSRC>