

1: NCHGS Chapman Family (African American)

Early Jasper County Mississippi Marriage Records Computer Indexed Mississippi Marriage Records by Nicholas Russell Murray Compiled by Dorothy L Murray.

Open Monday - Friday 9: The county record center is located at Lincoln St. The facility is open Monday-Friday from 9: Mission The Jasper County Records Center was established to preserve and promote the history, culture, and activities of Jasper County and southwest Missouri through the collection and preservation of historical materials. Access and use of the research materials are open to everyone. We welcome and encourage students, researchers, and members of the local community to visit and make use of the wealth of materials. Collection Scope Considered for inclusion in the collection are print and non-print materials, included but not limited to, books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, periodicals, photographs, manuscripts, maps, audio-visual materials, artworks, and government records. Other materials considered for inclusion are items that are culturally or historically significant and items that document or broadly support an understanding of other materials held by the Jasper County Records Center. The Director of the Jasper County Records Center will acquire appropriate items by indefinite loan or by donation whenever possible. Individuals interested in donating an item or collection to the Special Collections should contact the Director to discuss the potential transfer. An inventory or listing of items will be helpful in determining if the item or collection is appropriate for the Special Collections. Guidelines for the use of Special Collections Material 1. All patrons using the Records Center will be asked to sign a visitor guest book. All items must be handled with care. Patrons will only use pencil or make notes on a laptop when working with Special Collections material. No pens are allowed. Writing on the materials is prohibited. Please do not fold, bend, or stack items on any of the materials. All patrons must remain in the designated research area unless given explicit permission by Records Center staff. No food, candy, or drinks of any kind in the archives area. Records Center documents and items may not be taken from the archives or research area without permission. It is possible to request photocopies and reproductions of materials held in the Special Collections when the copies can be produced without any damage to the materials, and it is permitted by United States copyright law. Records Center staff or volunteers will make all photocopies and digital reproductions. The Jasper County Records Center provides access to materials for education, research, and personal enjoyment. Researchers assume the responsibility for abiding by the laws of libel, literary property rights, and copyright which may be involved with the use of materials. Credit must be given to the Jasper County Records Center for materials used in completed papers or projects. All persons using these materials must correctly identify the source and not use the materials in ways that falsify or misrepresent the information they present. Some of the collections held at the Jasper County Records Center may have restrictions on access. Collections may be restricted based on confidentiality, copyright, condition, or by donor request. Patrons requesting access to restricted materials must contact the person or agency imposing the restriction. Access to restricted collections cannot be granted without written authority. Respect must be paid to all Records Center staff and volunteers. Inappropriate, disrespectful, or intolerant speech will not be tolerated and may be cause for removal. Some of the materials at the Jasper County Records Center available for use include:

2: Vital Records and Probate Records

Welcome to the Jasper County Mississippi Genealogy Marriage Project. I trust you will find this website useful for your research. This project will endeavor to provide actual transcriptions.

Courtesy of the Texas Almanac. The county seat, Jasper, is miles northeast of Houston and twenty-three miles west of the Sabine River and Louisiana. The county was named for William Jasper, a hero of the American Revolution who was killed attempting to plant the American colors at the storming of Savannah in 1780. Jasper County comprises 1,200 square miles of East Texas timberlands, with elevations ranging from 25 to 100 feet above sea level. The terrain along the northern border and southern third of the county is undulating to rolling, with loamy or sandy surface layers and reddish mottled clay or loamy subsoils. The rest of the county is generally flat, with the grayish, cracking-clay soils of the Trinity River floodplain and the reddish loamy soils of the Red River floodplain. Water is plentiful in the county; the average annual rainfall is fifty-two inches. Resources include abundant timber, oil, and natural gas. The timber is mixed pine and hardwood. Early inhabitants of the area that is now Jasper County were prehistoric hunters who camped near streams and rivers and moved about frequently in search of game. By the sixteenth century, when Spanish travelers first entered the region, Atakapa Indians lived in the southern sections of what later became Jasper County, and Indians of the Caddo confederacy dominated the northern sections. The area was also a home and hunting ground of the Ais Indians, who lived between the Sabine and Neches rivers. An early settler, William McFarland, noted in his diary in 1781 that the Ais Indians were an older group incorporated in the Caddo confederacy. They were never large in number and were considered peaceful. The first white man in the area was probably Spanish, but Frenchmen and Englishmen also traveled through the region. Early records and maps indicate that the Moscoso expedition may have crossed Jasper County on the return trip to the Mississippi River in 1769. In several instances, French trappers under the leadership of Joseph Blancpain were arrested by Spanish authorities who wanted to fend off French occupation of East Texas. English explorers entered Sabine Lake and traveled up the Neches by boat in 1795. They remained along the banks of the Neches long enough to sow a crop. One of the earliest white settlers was John R. Bevilport, who moved to Texas before 1800 and received a first-class land grant on the Angelina River near the site of present Jasper. In 1802, Lorenzo de Zavala obtained a Mexican empresarios grant covering most of what is now Jasper County. Jasper County was established when the Convention of 1822 converted old municipalities into counties, but it was not until 1824 that an act was passed defining the county boundaries. The town of Jasper was named county seat by the county commissioners in 1824 and grew around a log courthouse and jail built on the main square. In 1825, the original Jasper County was split into two parts; the eastern portion became Newton County. In 1826, Andrew Smyth built a sawmill near Bevilport, using the swift current of Indian Creek for power. After a fire destroyed the Jasper County Courthouse and all county records in 1828, a new two-story structure was quickly constructed. River transportation facilitated trade and helped to encourage growth in the area, though riverboats came to Bevilport only when the water of the Angelina River was high enough to permit navigation. By 1830, there were farms in Jasper County. County farmers harvested more than 16,000 bushels of corn that year, along with 3,000 pounds of tobacco, 3,000 bushels of rice, and other crops such as sweet potatoes and wheat. According to the United States census of 1830, 1,000 people were living in the county that year; 30 percent of them were slaves. By 1840, just before the Civil War, the county had grown to include farms encompassing more than 100,000 acres, including 19,000 acres classified as "improved. Only three holdings were larger than 100 acres, and none was larger than 1,000 acres. The census reported 2,000 whites and 1,000 slaves, 39 percent of the total population in the county that year. There were no free blacks. According to the census there were slaveholders in the county, but only three of them owned more than fifty slaves, and most owned fewer than five. The county harvest that year amounted to 100,000 bushels of corn, 14,000 pounds of tobacco, and 3,000 bales of cotton. Almost 5,000 cattle and 1,000 sheep were also reported in the county. A Jasper County resident, Dr. The Confederate government in Texas collapsed in the summer of 1865, and Union troops arrived in Jasper County the following year. In the census

counted 4, people living in the area, including 1, blacks. By that year the county had farms, but only 21, improved acres; all but two holdings were smaller than acres. Cotton remained an important crop during this period, though acreage declined during the s, from 4, acres in to 3, in . Meanwhile, cattle were increasingly important for the local economy; almost 6, cattle were reported in Jasper in and almost 9, in . The number of farms in the county increased to by but decreased slightly during the s to stand at in . In 5, people lived in Jasper County, but in , only 5, . Between and the county grew steadily, despite the decline of cotton farming. There were farms in Jasper County by and by . Though the number of acres cultivated in the county remained around 20, throughout this period, the farm economy diversified. In county farmers produced 27, chickens, for example, and 10, sheep were reported in . The number of cattle in the county increased to more than 14, by . Meanwhile, cotton was planted on only 1, acres. During the s and into the twentieth century the timber industry steadily grew into an integral part of the local economy. In , Kirbyville began to grow when the company moved a logging camp there. At about the same time, railroads built into the county and linked it directly with outside markets. Shortly after the line reached Jasper, greatly increasing shipping capability for the growing timber industry, which was previously dependent on river transportation. The economy continued to fluctuate between and , partly because of a brief revival of cotton production in the area. About 2, acres was planted in cotton in Jasper County in , and more than 9, in , when farms were reported. Meanwhile, the number of manufacturing workers, most of whom worked in the lumber mills, rose from 1, in to 1, by . The population of the county increased to 15, by and to 17, by . The effects of the Great Depression in Jasper County are illustrated in the census. Unemployment was high, with 1, jobless workers out of a total workforce of 5, . The number of industrial establishments, primarily related to the timber industry, declined from twenty-two in to fifteen in . Federal projects helped to stabilize the economy somewhat. During the late s, for example, the Jasper-Newton Electrical Cooperative was formed, with headquarters in Kirbyville, to bring electricity to rural areas, and Jasper became the headquarters for the Lower Neches Valley Authority. The number of farms in the county increased from in to 1, in . The county ceased to be a cotton producer during the s, as farmers increasingly turned to truck farming and raising poultry. The logging industry revived during that time, and highway construction also helped to invigorate the economy; by U. The population of the county grew to 20, by and to 22, by . Oil was first discovered in Jasper County in , but production was minimal until the s; subsequently, petroleum helped to stabilize the economy and provided the area with welcome additional revenue, though not great wealth. Production was 4, barrels in , more than , in , almost , in , , in , about , in , and almost , in . In the county produced , barrels of crude, and by January almost 20,, barrels had been produced in the county since discovery in . Almost 23,, cubic feet of pinewood and hardwood was produced in the county in ; crude oil production that year was , barrels. In national politics the county supported Democratic presidential candidates in virtually every election between and . In only four instances did Jasper County voters supported Republicans: William McKinley in , Dwight D. Eisenhower in , Richard Nixon in , and Ronald Reagan in . The construction of Sam Rayburn Reservoir in the mids near Jasper brought the county a new industry, as water again proved to be a valuable resource. The Angelina River feeds the reservoir, which attracts boaters, fishermen, and tourists. The population of the county increased to 24, in , 30, in , and 31, in . In the U. Census counted 35, people living in Jasper County; about 75 percent were Anglo, . Of residents 25 and older, 73 percent had graduated from high school and 11 percent had college degrees. In the early twenty-first century timber, oil operations, tourism and aircraft manufacturing were important elements of the local economy. In the county had farms and ranches covering 96, acres, 37 percent of which were devoted to woodlands, 33 percent to pasture, and 27 percent to crops. Timber, cattle and hogs were the chief agricultural products, but harvests of vegetables, fruit, and pecans also produced income for the area. More than , barrels of oil, and 11,, thousand cubic feet of gas well gas, were produced in the county in ; by the end of that year 34,, barrels of oil had been taken from county lands since . Other communities include Buna 2, , Kirbyville 2, , Evadale 1, , and Browndell . The TSHA makes every effort to conform to the principles of fair use and to comply with copyright law. For more information go to: Citation The following, adapted from the Chicago

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Manual of Style, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article. Uploaded on June 15, Modified on February 8, Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

3: Online Mississippi Death Indexes, Records & Obituaries

Other ways to find marriage information include church records, census records, military pension records, newspapers, and obituaries. Note: www.enganchecubano.com is dedicated to helping families find their ancestors through our extensive records directory and genealogy articles.

His mother changed the record after he shot a negro boy to get him out of being punished in court. He was the eighth of the twelve boys, and was raised a poor farmer boy, making his living farming, also building houses for his neighbors. His birth year has been recorded by his son, Tom Knight, in a biography as , and his grandniece, Ethel Knight, wrote that he was born in His gravestone has his full name as "Capt. Newton Knight" born November 10, died February 16, But the census records that Knight was born in November , likely from his own testimony. This date is consistent with census records from other years, but he may have given the wrong year of his birth to the census takers to hide his family origin. In accordance with its teachings, Newton forswore alcohol, unlike his father and grandfather. Powell voted against secession on the first ballot, but under pressure, switched his vote on the second ballot, joining the majority in voting to secede from the Union. Six months later he was given a furlough in order to return home and tend to his ailing father. They preferred to serve together in the same company, rather than with strangers. There was a lack of food and supplies for soldiers in the aftermath of the Siege of Corinth. The men of Jones County and the region were disturbed by news from home reporting the poor conditions, as their wives and children found it hard to keep up the farms. This act allowed large plantation owners to avoid military service if they owned 20 slaves or more. An additional family member was exempted from service for each additional 20 slaves owned by the planter. Bryant, reported that "the deserters have overrun and taken possession of the country, in many cases exiling the good and loyal citizens or shooting them in cold blood on their own door-sills. He and followers organized what they called the Knight Company on October 13, It was a band of guerrillas from Jones County and adjacent counties of Jasper , Covington , Perry and Smith , who intended to protect the families and farms from Confederate authorities, including high takings of goods for taxes. Local women and slaves provided food and other aid to the men. Women blew cattlehorns to signal the approach of Confederate authorities to their farms. They have deserted the Confederate cause and are determined to fight them to the last. All efforts from the Confederates to force them out have been unsuccessful and they are now offering a bounty to Deserters to join them. One skirmish took place on December 23, , at the home of Sally Parker, a Knight Company supporter, leaving one Confederate soldier dead and two badly wounded. Palmer of the Union Army was discovered by a historian working in the National Archives. He further reported, "The country is entirely at their mercy. Maury reported he had cleared the area, but noted the deserters had threatened to obtain "Yankee aid" and return. Newton Knight, however, evaded capture. He later stated his company had unsuccessfully attempted to break through Confederate lines to join the Union Army. He also led a raid that liberated several children who were still being held in slavery in nearby Smith county. He had returned to his farm in Jasper County, where he cultivated local crops. In , Knight petitioned the federal government for compensation for several members of the Knight Company, including the ten who had been executed by Lowry in He provided sworn statements from several individuals attesting to his loyalty to the Union, including a local judge and a state senate candidate. As conflict mounted between white paramilitary insurgents and the Republican Reconstruction government, in Ames appointed Knight as colonel of the First Infantry Regiment of Jasper County, an otherwise all-black regiment defending residents against insurgent activity. But, white Democrats regained control of the state government that year, and forced Ames out of office. Reconstruction ended officially in Knight withdrew from politics. He married Rachel, a freedwoman formerly held as a slave by his grandfather. In spite of a Mississippi law that barred the interment of whites and blacks in the same cemetery, [20] he was buried at his request in what is now called the Knight Family Cemetery, next to Rachel on a hill in Jones County overlooking their farm. Tom Knight portrayed his father as

a Civil War-era Robin Hood who refused to fight for a cause with which he did not agree. She argued that most members of the Knight Company were not Unionists, but had been manipulated by Knight into joining his cause. He provides evidence that a majority were loyal to the Confederacy, and concludes that Jones County never seceded from the Confederacy. And for most of them, that loyalty never wavered. Bynum wrote *The Free State of Jones*: Bynum also concluded that Jones County had not seceded from the Confederacy. She writes that Newt Knight and two followers contended that they had never left the Union. Bynum writes, Newt himself, as well as his 1st Sgt. In separate interviews or publications, these three men made the same point: She traces their legacy into the twentieth century, including a case that reached the Mississippi Supreme Court. The authors emphasize the extent to which Knight ended Confederate control of Jones County during the war and continued to express anti-racist, pro-Unionist sympathies during Reconstruction. Fiction and film[edit] James H.

4: Jones County Genealogy Resources & Vital Records | Mississippi

About Jasper County, Mississippi Jasper County is located in the East-Central portion of Mississippi and was formed on December 13, It was created from territory acquired in from the Choctaws (occupied by the Six Town Tribe), just north of the old Mount Dexter treaty line.

Bergfeldt, Ula Sharon Robinson Papers, ca. Berman, Estelle Rose and Fred S. They include correspondence from family members in California, Missouri, and Tennessee, tax receipts, promissory notes, and land papers. Walker and Charles W. Betz Family Collection, , K 0. Includes photocopies of articles about Bever, his certificate from the State Board of Health, and photographs of the Bever family. References to friends, deaths, marriages, travel prices, estates and personal affairs of the Bingham family. Lykins, Lykins, and others. Louis, MO, from St. Louis, MO, June 12, Granting Schroeder a leave of absence. Endorsed by Charles A. Bird Family, Papers, , R 5 folders, photocopies This collection includes miscellaneous correspondence, estate papers, land papers, business records, and biographical material pertaining to the Bird, Byrd, Moore, and Hunter families of southeastern Missouri. Bisman, Roy Photograph Collection, , K 0. Blackburn Family Photographs, P 0. Includes Wengrover family photographs, prayer books in Hebrew and English, and other items relating to the Synagogue. Clair County, MO, Also included is research on the Bland family and a Mrs. Other materials concerning her work with the Red Cross and other organizations. Bledsoe, Fields Trammel Letter, , K 0. Rhodes of Harrisonville, Missouri. Blitt, Rita Copaken Papers, , K 0. Includes exhibits brochures, booklets, and portfolios; newspapers and magazines articles; books, CDs, and VHS tapes relating to her life and art. Louis County, Missouri, regarding the ownership of a slave in the estate of John Bacon. Both parties bonded themselves to abide by the ruling of arbitrators selected in the case. Blount papers consists of letters received and sent by Thompson F. Blount was an influential businessman in Washington County, Missouri. Blue Family, Papers, , R 2 folders, photocopies This collection consists of correspondence, legal papers, and miscellaneous papers of John W. Blue and his daughters, Minnie Blue and Anna B. Lloyd, of Farmington, St. Genealogical records trace family roots back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England and eighteenth century settlement in America. However, the bulk of the material consists of letters written by the Lewis, Watts, Wallace and Woodson family members who migrated westward during the nineteenth century. The letters, along with legal papers , and a Gold Rush Diary document the work, social activities and travels of the Lewis, Watts and Wallace families who settled in the Missouri counties of Howard and Chariton in the s. The collection also reflects social and political conditions in Missouri and the United States during the nineteenth century, including westward expansion, slavery, and the Civil War. Entries in German and English. Bode Family, Papers, , C 7 linear feet, 1 audio cassette, 2 audio tapes The collection contains the personal and professional papers of four generations of the Bode family, many of whom were ministers in the Evangelical Church Society of the West Evangelischer Kirchen Verein des Westens , now the United Church of Christ. The collection includes correspondence, photographs, sermons, publications, and publicity clippings. Personal papers include class notebooks from Yale and Northwestern University, theatre and opera programs, and ephemera. Bohm, Jack and Liz Viscofsky Papers, s, K 7 folders Family papers including newspaper clippings, event programs, flyers, biographies, and photographs relating to Congregation Beth Shalom Sisterhood. Bolling, George Melville , Papers, C 1. Includes photographs, correspondence, certificates and diplomas, and some information regarding his involvement in the El Kahir Shriners in Iowa. Bongino, Angelo Louis Collection, , K 0.

5: Mississippi, Compiled Marriages,

Publishing History This is a chart to show the publishing history of editions of works about this subject. Along the X axis is time, and on the y axis is the count of editions published.

My name is Jason Cole Cochran. I have Richard b. My line is as follows: William David Cochran b. George Andrew Cochran b. Stafford Noomer Cochran b. Elvin Gray Cochran b. Jason Cole Cochran b. One on the way Looking for the parents of Richard Cochran. They lived in Wayne Co. Who were their parents, where were they from, when were they married. I am also trying to find the same type of information on the families of William C. They were residents of Wayne Co. Their old homesite is still located on the Clara-Strengthford road in the Strengthford Community. I have found information where each one was buried in Wayne County and I believe they lived in Wayne County most of their lives in the Strengthford Community but I am not able to find any further information. Thank you for any help that you can give me. A wealth of information on Wayne Co and all counties in Mississippi and other states , marriages, census, cemetery records, etc. There is also a lot of information at the Laurel Public Library. Was he maybe a cousin or a brother? I cannot find a record of them. They were forced to leave Mobile during the Civil War and eventually settled in Texas.

6: Early Jasper County Mississippi Marriage Index | Open Library

Mississippi marriage information taken from county courthouse records. Many of these records were extracted from copies of the original records in microfilm, microfiche, or book format, located at the Family History Library.

Mississippi, Compiled Marriages, [database on-line]. Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp.. See Description for original data sources listed by county. This database of 19th-century Mississippi marriages has just been updated to include more records for Itawamba, Pontotoc, and Marshall counties, in addition to the records previously posted for these counties and Carroll, Claiborne, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leake, Lowndes, Marion, Noxubee, Rankin, Tippah, Winston, Yalobusha, and Yazoo counties. Carroll County is located in the north-central portion of Mississippi. It was formed in from the Choctaw Cession of ; Carrollton and Vaiden are both considered county seats. Carroll County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located at Carrollton, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm Claiborne County was formed in from Jefferson County. Claiborne County, Mississippi Marriages, Itawamba County was formed in from the Chickasaw Cession of The records from the county in this database cover the years through Itawamba County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located at Fulton, Mississippi. Family History Library microfilm Jefferson County was formed in from the Natchez District. Originally, the county was named Pickering County, but it was renamed in The records in this database cover the years through Jefferson County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located in Fayette, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm , , Lafayette County was created in from the Chickasaw Cession. Records in this database cover the years through Lafayette County, Mississippi, Marriages, County court records located in Oxford, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm Loose bonds for and were extracted at the county courthouse. Leake County was formed in from the Choctaw Cession of Leake County, Mississippi Marriages, Lowndes County records span from to This county borders Alabama in eastern Mississippi and was created in from neighboring Monroe County. Lowndes County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located at Columbus, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm and Marion County was formed in from Amite, Wayne, and Franklin counties. Marion County, Mississippi Marriages, Marshall County was formed in from the Chickasaw Cession of Marshall County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located at Holy Springs, Mississippi. Noxubee County was formed in from the Choctaw Cession of Noxubee County, Mississippi Marriages, Pontotoc County was formed in from the Chickasaw Cession of Pontotoc County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located at Pontotoc, Mississippi. Rankin County was created in from Hinds County. Rankin County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located in Brandon, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm , , and Tippah County was formed in from the Chickasaw Cession of Records from are missing from the database. Tippah County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located at Ripley, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm Warren County was formed in from the Natchez District. Warren County, Mississippi Marriages, County court records located in Vicksburg, Mississippi or Family History Library microfilm Winston County was formed in from the Choctaw Cession of Winston County, Mississippi Marriages, Yalobusha County records span from to The county was formed in from the Choctaw Cession of and is located in north-central Mississippi. Yalobusha County, Mississippi Marriages, Loose bonds between and were extracted at the county courthouse. Yazoo County was created in from the Choctaw Cession. Yazoo County, Mississippi Marriages,

7: Jasper County, Mississippi: Genealogy, Census, Vital Records

Please submit your Jasper County, Mississippi marriage records for researchers to share. Send your information to the Jasper County, Mississippi Genealogy & History Network at msgnhn@www.enganchecubano.com If you know of an Jasper County, Mississippi marriage that is not on our list, please let us know.

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 1850, 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 1850 federal population censuses for Mississippi on microfilm. Indexes for the years 1850 are in book form, while the 1850 indexes are on microfilm. The census was destroyed in a U. S. 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 1850. The archives has slave schedules and indexes for 1850. 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 1880 to 1906. 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 1880, 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 1880, while others are as late as the 1920s. 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

EARLY JASPER COUNTY MISSISSIPPI MARRIAGE RECORDS 1864-1924

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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 1917 The archives also holds Mississippi World War I statement of service cards , 1918 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.

8: State of Mississippi Judiciary

Tippah County. Reconstructed Early Tippah Marriage Records - Marriage Records submitted from personal records such as bible records, letters, old newspapers, obituaries, etc.

9: Marriage Records - Mississippi State Department of Health

Mississippi History. Type. Description. Date Added. Book. A Band of Brothers 46th Mississippi Infantry. 08/10/ Book. Abstract of Marion County Mississippi Marriage Records.

EARLY JASPER COUNTY MISSISSIPPI MARRIAGE RECORDS 1864-1924

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Worcester to Hereford including the branches to Leominster and Gloucester. Study Guide to Accompany Child, Family, School, Community Organic Coatings: Science and Technology, Volume 2 Political advertising Monthly statistics of foreign trade. Into the wilderness dream Questioning Evangelism Samsung plano tv service manual Diamond jubilee collection First Steps in Quilting Leslie Linsley In Laws its all Relative co-authored with rabbi Abraham rwerski, Md Longman Pocket Writers Companion, The (2nd Edition) Fishing for dinosaurs lism Collectibles of the National Geographic Society The past is but prologue? Pacifists in bomber jackets Defiance (Northwest Territory, Book 3) 5. Was the State Inevitable? Henri J. M. Claessen Animals in Frosting, No.1. Agencies in Foreign Aid Arabella, the discontented ostrich Theatre and ideology Food lovers fat loss system Strategy 3: peer tutoring Book of Proceedings on the Sphinx The formation of the earth and moon Stuart Ross Taylor Motion and symmetry Motorcycle design and technology handbook Google chrome viewer save as editable For Kid Rock Total Freedom The broken wings by kahlil gibran Advanced Telesales The outbreak of the English Civil War Search for Meaning in Love Perl in 24 hours Children with autistic disorder and their mothers Bih-Ching Shu Day of the typhoon Information processes and technology the preliminary course second edition Software management : packages Andy mcdermott kingdom of darkness