

Using Homestead Records to Tell Your Ancestor's Story

Michelle Roos Goodrum, CG®

michelle.r.goodrum@gmail.com

Homestead Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392)

The Homestead Act provided free land to settlers who met certain requirements. The original 1862 act was amended and expanded over the years. It covers the initial transfer of land from the federal government into private ownership. Subsequent transfers of ownership occurred at the local level.

Requirements to apply:

- 1. Head of family or twenty-one years old
 - a. Or if under twenty-one, at least fourteen days service in U.S. Army or Navy
- 2. U.S. citizen, or filed declaration of intention
- 3. Never borne arms against U.S. Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies

"Proving" a Claim:

- 1. Submit affidavit that the land was for entryman's "exclusive use and benefit" and for "the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation"
- 2. Reside on and cultivate the land for five years
 - a. Can't leave the land for more than six months at any time
 - b. Military service counted toward five-year residency
- 3. Provide two credible witnesses to the entryman's residency and cultivation of the land
- 4. Native born U.S. citizen, or had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen

<u>Important to note:</u>

- Could apply for up to 160 acres (one quarter section)
- Women who were the head of a household could apply for homesteads (single, widowed, divorced, or if she could prove her husband had deserted her)
- Applications not proved within seven years of application were cancelled
- Provision for widow(er), heirs, or devisee of deceased entryman to complete the process
- Entryman still had preemption rights
- Commutation was allowed: entryman could pay for the land before meeting his five-year residency requirement

<u>Homesteads – Found in Federal Land States:</u>



Alabama Illinois Alaska Indiana Arizona Iowa Arkansas Kansas California Louisiana Colorado Michigan Florida Minnesota Mississippi Oklahoma Idaho

Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota

South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin

Wyoming

Oregon

Ohio

Source: "The Public Land Survey System," nationalatlas.gov; archived at WayBack Machine

(https://web.archive.org/web/20120607063232/http://www.nationalatl as.gov/articles/boundaries/a plss.html: accessed 9 Nov 2025).

Using Homestead Records to Tell Your Ancestor's Story

Other Common Land Acts Related to Homesteading

Act Acreage		Residency Reqmts	Improvements required	<u>Other</u>		
Preemption Act of 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	160 acres max.	Minimum of fourteen months.	Make improvements for minimum of 5 years. If land was idle for 6 months, government could take the property.	\$1.25 per acre Be a "head of household; a single man over twenty-one or a widow; U.S. citizen (or intent to naturalize.		
Homestead Act 1862 (12 Stat. 392)	160 acres max.	Five years. Commutation allowed.	Cultivation			
Southern Homestead Act of 1866 (14 Stat. 66)	Initially 80 acres. June 1868 increased to 160.	Five years	Yes	Applied to states of: AL, AR, FL, LA, MS		
Timber Culture Act 1873 (17 Stat. 605)	160 acres	None	Plant 40 acres. Keep trees healthy for 10 years min.	Beginning in 1878 produce 6,750 "living thrifty" trees by end of eight years.		
Desert Land Act 1877 (19 Stat. 377)	640 acres max.	Not required	Implement irrigation systems. Yearly proofs required.	Payment required. Show land irrigable in first two years. Applied to land in CA, OR, NV, & territories of: AZ, ID, MT, NM, UT, WY, WA, Dakota.		
Kincaid Act 1904 (ch. 1801, 33 Stat. 547)	640 acres max. Can add contiguous land up to 640.	Five years. No commutation.	\$1.25 improvements/acre substituted for cultivation.	Applicable to lands in Western Nebraska. Non-irrigable land only.		
Enlarged Homestead 1909 (35 Stat. 639)	Allowed those who originally claimed 160 acres under 1862 act to apply for 320.	Subject to residency reqmts (with exceptions). No commutation.	Subject to cultivation requirements.	Applicable to land in AZ, CO, MT, NV, NM, OR, WA, WY. Non-irrigable land only. CA, KS, ND, SD included in later revisions.		
3 Year Homestead Act 1912 (ch. 153, 37 Stat. 123)		Final app three years. Seven months residency each year. Commutation allowed.	Subject to cultivation requirements.			
Stock-Raising Homestead Act 1916 (39 Stat. 862)	640 acres max. of lands designated as "stock-raising lands."	No commutation.	\$1.25/acre in improvements instead of cultivation	Additional entries contiguous to original allowed up to 640 acres. Can be before or after original entry's patent. Second must be within twenty miles of original.		

Using Homestead Records to Tell Your Ancestor's Story

Land Entry Case Files for Homesteads May Contain:

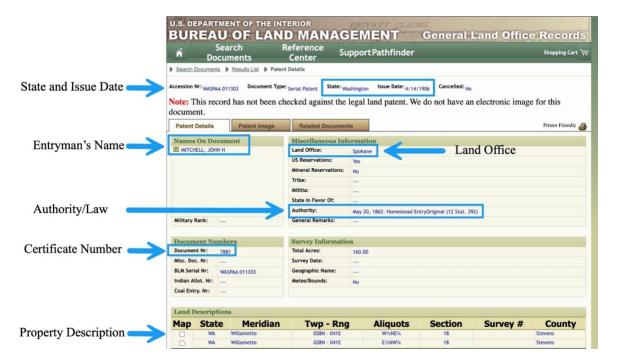
- Citizenship documents
- Descriptions of crops
- Descriptions of improvements to the land
- Information on family members
- Proof of military service
- Settlement date
- Witness testimony neighbors, family
- If validity was challenged legal docs, court testimony

Determining if Your Ancestor Homesteaded

- ✓ Look through family papers
- ✓ Ask extended family members
- ✓ Check the BLM website: http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx

Ordering a Land Entry Case File from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) NARA in Washington, D.C. has the original case files. Use the BLM website at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/ to gather the information to order the files. The search results screen (example below) provides the necessary information. In your order, include the information based on how the files are arranged at NARA.

- ✓ **Before July 1908**, files are arranged by state, land office, granting authority or law (i.e. Homestead Entry), and certificate number. It's also a good idea to include the applicant's name and property description to verify the correct file is pulled.
- ✓ **After June 1908,** files are arranged by serial patent number. Also, include applicant's name and property description to verify the correct file is pulled.



Using Homestead Records to Tell Your Ancestor's Story

All URLs were verified on 12 November 2025.

Resources in Print

- Barsi, James C., *The Basic Researcher's Guide to Homesteads & Other Federal Land Records*. Colorado Springs: Nuthatch Grove Press, 1994.
- Carter, Sarah, editor. *Montana Women Homesteaders: A Field of One's Own.* Helena, Montana: Forecountry Press, 2009.
- Eales, Anne Bruner & Robert M. Kvasnicka, editors. *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives of the United States*. Third Ed. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 2000. Web version available at: http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index.html.
- General Land Office. *General Land Office Primer*. Compiled by I.P. Berthrong. Washington D.C.: General Land Office, 1921. Downloadable pdf: https://glorecords.blm.gov/reference/manuals/GLO_primer.pdf.
- Goodrum, Michelle Roos. *Digging for Ancestors: An In-Depth Guide to Land Records*. Utica, Ohio: The In-Depth Genealogist, 2013.
- Hatcher, Patricia Law. *Locating Your Roots: Discover Your Ancestors Using Land Records*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 2003.
- Hawkins, Kenneth, compiler. *Research in the Land Entry Files of the General Land Office*. NARA, Washington D.C., 2009. Downloadable pdf: http://www.archives.gov/publications/ref-info-papers/rip114.pdf.
- Hibbard, Benjamin Horace. *A History of the Public Land Policies*. New York: Macmillan, 1924. Available at hathitrust.org.
- Hone, E. Wade. Land & Property Research in the United States. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1997.
- Keener, John W., compiler. *Public Land Statutes of the United States*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office: 1916.
- United States, Bureau of Land Management. *The Homestead Law: A Brief Sketch in United States History*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962. Downloadable at: http://archive.org/details/homesteadlawb00unit.

Websites

Ancestry. "U.S., Homestead Records, 1863-1908." https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/60593/.

Association of Professional Genealogists. https://www.apgen.org/.

Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records. https://www.glorecords.blm.gov/.

— "Rectangular Survey System.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/reference/default.aspx#id=05 Appendices 03 Rectangular Survey System

Cyndi's List. "Land Records, Deeds, Homesteads, Etc." http://www.cyndislist.com/land/.

Cyndi's List. "Land Records, Deeds, Homesteads, Etc." http://www.cyndislist.com/land/. FamilySearch. "Missouri Land and Property."

https://	www	.famil	ysearch.	org/en	<u>/wiki/l</u>	<u>Missouri</u>	Land	and	Property.
_		,							

- "OreandWashingtdonatiland files, 1851-1903 [sic]."
 - https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/catalog/koha:18339. Catalog entry.
- - https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/collection/2074276.
- "United States, Cancelled, Relinquished, or Rejected Land Entry Case Files, 1861–1932." https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/collection/2170637.
- Library of Congress. "United States Statutes at Large." https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/index.php and https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwsl.html.
- Fold3. "US, Homestead Records (NE), 1863–1908." https://www.fold3.com/.
- National Archives. "Record Reproductions & Microfilm." https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/.
- National Park Service. "Homestead." https://www.nps.gov/home/index.htm.
- . "Homestead Act of 1862." https://home.nps.gov/home/homestead-act-of-1862.htm.
- -----. "Homestead Records." https://www.nps.gov/home/learn/historyculture/homesteadrecords.htm.