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Genealogy Pointers (03-31-09)

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NEW BOOKS FOR MARCH

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http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=427&NLC-GenPointers1

NOBLE FAMILIES OF PORTUGAL. [Volume One:] ABREU

The book at hand represents the first volume of a new English-language edition of the *Nobiliario de Famalias de Portugal*, composed of 33 books and encompassing more than 500 royal families. Editor Luis Pontes has also modified the arrangement of the compendium, dividing it into smaller parts; for instance, this inaugural volume concentrates solely on the Abreu families of Regalados and Grade. Each Abreu family branch is traced for as many as 5 or 6 generations, and internal cross-references link different branches and different families. Use of charts and a complete name index at the back of the volume clarify relationships between families. In the front matter to the volume, moreover, Mr. Pontes describes the differences between the various ranks of the Portuguese nobility, provides a general Introduction to the structure of Portuguese genealogist's Manoel Jose da Costa Felgueiras Gaio's work, and explains his system of preserving and abbreviating names from the original.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9933&NLC-GenPointers1

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1825-1900

Although most of the migration was in the other direction, there was still some movement from Scotland to Ireland during the Victorian period, albeit on a small scale. This book identifies some of these migrants and others with links to Scotland, as well as graduates of the University of Glasgow with Irish links. Mr. Dobson undertook the research for this volume in documentary sources in the National Archives of Scotland in Edinburgh, as well as some published contemporary materials in the Library of the University of St. Andrews. For each of the roughly 1,300 alphabetically arranged Scots of Irish origin found in this new book we are given a location (oftentimes a street address), date, and source of the information. In some instances Mr. Dobson has, much to our delight, identified one or more of the following: the individual's parent(s), sibling(s) and/or spouse; military service; occupation; education, or more.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9978&NLC-GenPointers1

COLONIZATION AND CONQUEST: British Florida in the Eighteenth Century

For this latest work, Mr. Lawrence Feldman has transcribed a variety of population lists for East and West Florida, dating from 1763 to 1784 and based on British sources. Mr. Feldman discovered these records among the files of England's Public Record Office that had been copied for and deposited in the Library of Congress in the 1920s. These heretofore unpublished sources consist of lists of refugees, signatories to oaths of allegiance, lists of inhabitants, council members, militia, intra-Florida migrants, and more. Each list has the virtue of placing individuals in a specific location at a particular point in time. In some cases, the schedules also give a person's marital status, number of children, race, and/or occupation.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9975&NLC-GenPointers1

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IN THE CIVIL WAR: The Southern Claims Commission

The Southern Claims Commission was the agency established to process more than 20,000 claims by pro-Union Southerners for reimbursement of their losses during the Civil War. The present work is a "master index" to the case files of the Commission. The index gives, in tabular form, the name of the claimant, county and state, the Commission number, office and report numbers, and the year and status of the claim.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3847&NLC-GenPointers1

TWELVE VIRGINIA COUNTIES Where the Western Migration Began

This is a scholarly and informative account of the origin and settlement of the counties of Albemarle, Augusta, Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, Goochland, Hanover, King and Queen,

King William, Louisa, New Kent, and Orange and of the people and events associated with their history. Woven throughout the narrative, author John H. Gwathmey gives descriptions of the homes and homeowners, lands and landowners, and enthralling tidbits of lore and legend, not to mention biographical sketches of notable countians and lists of civil and military officers, histories of churches and other institutions, and much, much more.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2435&NLC-GenPointers1

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. An Index to the Federal, State, and Local Census Records [1870-1925]

The names in this volume identify 13,000 orphans who lived in the Roman Catholic New York Foundling Hospital between 1870 and 1925. The names were extracted from a number of federal, state, and New York City police censuses. The descriptions vary from census to census; however, in virtually all cases they provide the individual's name, race, sex, age, and status (inmate versus caretaker). Although birthplaces are not included in this work, researchers may find references to the birthplace of the child's parents in the 1920 federal census and references to the birthplace of each child in the 1925 New York State census.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9161&NLC-GenPointers1

MIGRATION TO SOUTH CAROLINA--1850 Census from England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland (Low in stock)

From a genealogical standpoint, the 1850 federal census was a watershed event because it marked the first U.S. census to record the full name and a significant amount of demographic data on each person in a given household, whether family member or not (e.g., live-in servants). Margaret Motes's volume marks the fourth book in a series devoted to the ethnic and migratory components of South Carolina's population in 1850. It tallies 1850 foreign-born South Carolinians from the following countries: England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9876&NLC-GenPointers1

THE GEORGIA FRONTIER--Introductory Price on This Three-Volume Collection of Genealogies

(Introductory price extended until 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, April 6, 2009)

Following General James Oglethorpe's initial settling of Europeans from England, Scotland, and the Palatine to the Georgia Colony and the dissolution of the Georgia trustees' charter, the British Crown offered substantial land grants to entice other colonists to settle and work the Georgia countryside.

As early as 1752, colonists from New England, Virginia, and the Carolinas poured into Georgia, bringing with them their families, servants, and sometimes entire religious communities. By 1775 these "frontier" settlements had established extensive coastal cotton and rice plantations. After the Revolution, Patriot veterans established homesteads by taking up land grants for their war services. During the early 1800s, Georgia employed a series of land lotteries to attract even more settlers. Once the federal government had evicted Georgia's Cherokee and Creek populations during the late 1820s, the stage was set for a climactic state lottery of middle and western Georgia lands in 1832.

Set against this history of Georgia's advancing frontier, genealogist and author Jeannette Holland Austin assembled an unprecedented work that preserves the record of many of these pioneering families. Her three-volume THE GEORGIA FRONTIER is nothing less than the culmination of a career spent tracing Georgia families. Mrs. Austin, who has been actively engaged in genealogy for more than 40 years, is the author of 60 collections of genealogies, county histories, and abstracts of genealogical source records. (From 1988 to 2000 the author also served as Staff Training Director for the Jonesboro, Georgia, Family History Center.)

THE GEORGIA FRONTIER sets forth the genealogies of 591 families, referencing tens of thousands of Georgia settlers. The families are divided into three convenient groupings: (1) families that settled prior to 1775, (2) families that first entered Georgia between the Revolution and before the Civil War, and (3) families that migrated to Georgia from Virginia, North Carolina, or South Carolina at various periods.

Available only in book form, Mrs. Austin's work is a landmark in Georgia genealogy. From today until 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, April 6, 2009, you can order your three-volume set of THE GEORGIA FRONTIER at the introductory price \$150.00, compared to the retail price of \$175.00. (This special offer has been extended from our original expiration date of March 9, so please take advantage of it while you still can!)

Following is a surname list of the main families covered in the volumes; it may just contain the family(ies) you have been looking for.

Volume I: Adams, Adkerson/Adkinson/Atkinson, Akens/Akins, Alfriend, Allen, Allison, Anderson, Andrew/Andrews, Armor/Armour, Arnett, Arnsdorff, Askin/Askins, Atwell, Austin, Aycock, Ayres, Bacon, Baillie, Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Banks, Barnard, Barnett, Barron, Battle, Baxley, Bazemore, Bechtle, Beddingfield, Bedell, Berkner, Berry, Biddenback, Bignon (du bignon), Billingslea, Bird, Blackstone, Blount, Blow, Blue, Bohannon, Bohrman, Bolzius, Bond, Bostick/Bostwick, Bowen, Bowling, Boykin, Braddy, Bradley, Bradshaw, Bradwell, Brandner, Branham, Brannon, Brantley, Braswell, Breedlove, Brewer, Brincefield, Broach, Browning, Bryan, Bryant, Buckner, Bulloch,

Buntz, Burford, Burgholder (Bourghalter), Burnley, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Candler, Carlton, Carr, Carter, Cassells, Castleberry, Castlin, Chaffin, Chapman, Chappell, Chattin, Cheney, Childs, Choate, Clarke, Clay, Clements, Cleaveland/Cleveland, Cleveland, Clower, Cocke, Cofer, Cole, Collier, Collins, Comer, Congleton, Conner, Cook, Cooper, Corneck, Cornwell, Cotton, Cowan, Cox, Crenshaw, Cross, Crutchfield, Cuthbert, Damour, Darden, Darsey, Davis, Dawson, Delegal, Delk, Dent, Dewberry, Dickson, Dozier, Drawhorn, Dregors, Driggers, Driver, Dukes, Dumas, Dunn, Durden, Durham, Dwight, Dyson, Early, Earnest, Easterling, Edge, Edwards, Elliott, Ellis, Emerson, English, Epps, Etheridge, Evans, Fambrough, Feagin, Feaster, Few, Finney, Fisher, Fletcher, Flewellen, Fraser, Freeman, Fryer, Fullilove, Futch, Gafford, Gardner, Gates, Gay, Gee, Germain, Germany, Gibbons, Gibbs, Gibson, Gilbert, Gilder, Gilmer, Giovanoli, Glascock, Gober, Godfrey, Goggans, Golden/Golding, Goldwire, Goodall, Goodman, Goodwin, Gordon, Graham, Gray, Greer, Grier, Griminger, Gronau, Guerry, Gunter, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hammond, Hancock, Hansford, Hanson, Hardeman/Harman, Harmon, Harper, Harrell, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatcher, Hatchett, Hawkins, Haygood, Healy, Helfenstein, Henderson, Hendricks, Hendry, Henry, Herron, Hickman, Hicks, Hiers, Hill, Hillhouse, Hines, Hird, Hodges, Hodges, Hogan, Holcombe, Holland, Hollis, Holt, Hood, Hooper, Horne, Horton, Houstoun, Howard, Howard, Huckaby, Hudson, Huffstetler, Hughes, Huguley, Humphrey, Hutchings, Hutchings, Ingram, Irby, Irwin, Jackson, James, Jarrard, Jay, Jemison, Jewett, Johnson, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Jordan, Justice, Kelly, Kennedy, Kennon, Kibbee, Kieffer, Kilgo/Kilgore, Kimbrough, King, Knighton, Lamar, Lane, Lanham, Lanier, Lasseter, Lastinger, Lavender, Layfield, Lee, Lester, Lester, LeSueur, Letson, Lewis, Lightner, Loggins, Long, Love, Lowe, Loyd, Mabry, MacBean, Macintosh, Mackay, Madison, Mallard, Malone, Mann, Marbury, Marshall, Martin, Mason, Massey, Maxey, Maxwell, May, McCall, McClendon, McCord, McCormick, McCorquodale, McCoy, McDonald, McGinty, McKee, McKey, McLean, McMichael, McRight, Means, Melson, Mercer, Merriman, Merritt, Messer, Middlebrooks, Milledge, Miller, Mills, Minis, Mitchell, Money/Mooney, Montgomery, Moon, Moore, Morel, Morgan, Morris, Morton, Moss, Mullins, Murphy, Napier, Naylor, Nesmith, Norman, Norris, Odingsell, Oglethorpe, Oliver, Orr, Ortman, Osgood, Overton, Owen, Oxford, Padgett, Parker, Parr, Paterson, Paulk, Payne, Peacock, Pearson, Peek, Peeler, Pendley, Penrose, Perdue, Perkins, Perry, Perryman, Phifer, Phillips, Pike, Pitts, Polhill, Pope, Potts, Prather, Prince, Proctor, Pye, Quarterman, Radford, Rae, Rahn, Ramsey, Ray, Redding, Reeves, Reid, Remshart, Rich, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roquemore, Rountree, Rouvier, Rumble, Russell, Sappington, Satterwhite, Scarborough, Schaeffer, Schweighofer, Scott, Searcy, Seckinger, Shannon, Shattles, Shepherd, Sheppard, Shiflet, Shirey, Shockley, Sikes/Sykes, Simmons, Singleton, Sisk, Skinner, Slaughter, Slocumb, Smith, Smylie, Stallings, Stallsworth, Standley, Starr, Stewart, Stocks, Strickland, Stripling, Struthers, Stubbs, Sumner, Surrency, Tankersley, Taylor, Tekell/Teakell, Tennille, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Tomlin, Treadway, Trotman, Upton, Ussery, Valentine, Vanderplank, Vanzant, Veazey, Vernon, Wade, Waldhauer, Warnell, Warren, Watkins, Watson, Way, Welch, Wells, Weraat, Wheelis/Wheelless/Wheelus, Whitefield, Wilcher, Wilder, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Wimberly, Winn, Wright, Young, Zant, Zellner, Zettler, Ziegler, Zipperer, Zitterauer, Zorn, and Zouberbuhler.

Volume II: Aaron, Adams, Albritton, Aldredge, Alexander, Alston, Anglin, Ansley, Ash/Ashe, Atkinson, Avera, Avery/Avary, Baldree, Baldwin, Bankston, Barfield, Barksdale, Barnett, Barnwell, Bartlett, Battle, Bell, Berry, Bidy, Bingham, Blackstock, Blackwell, Blair, Blandford, Bond, Bonnell, Bonner, Borders, Bostick, Bowen, Braselton, Brooks, Brunson, Bullock, Burgess, Burney, Butler, Butner, Buttrill, Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Carithers, Carlton, Carmichael, Carnes, Caruth, Castlin, Causey, Cauthern, Chalker, Chamlee, Childs, Cline, Cloud, Clower, Cochran, Coggins, Colbert, Collins, Comer, Conner, Cooper, Cordle, Crawford, Creel, Creighton, Crisson, Crosson, Crowley, Cunningham, Curls, Day, Deason, Denson, Dobbs, Dooly, Dover, Dowdy, Drawhorn/Draughton, Dyer, Easley, Eberhart, Evans, Eve, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Flewellen, Fountain, Franklin, Freeman, Garrard, Gilmer, Gober, Golden, Goodson, Goss, Greer, Guess, Gunnells, Guthrie, Guyton, Hammock, Hargis, Hargrove, Harris, Harrison, Haygood, Haynes, Heard, Heath/Heeth, Henderson, Hicks, Hill, Hilley, Hodge, Holt, Hooper, Hopkins, House, Howard, Howell, Hubert, Huff, Human, Hume, Humphrey/Humphries, Hurt, Inman, Irby, Irwin, Jeffers, Jolley, Jones, Keaton, Kemp, Kendrick, Key, Kirk, Kiser, Kitchens, Knox, Kontz, Lamkin, Ledbetter, Lee, Lemon, Lester, Lewis, Liddell, Lindley, Little, Lockett, Lockhart, Long, Lord, Lovelace, Lowry, Lyon, Mangum, Matthews, Mayes, McCall, McCardle, McClure, McCurdy, McGuire, McRee, Meeks, Merritt, Miller, Millican, Moone, Moore, Morris, Moseley, Mullins, Mundy, Neal, Nephew, Newsom, Nicholson, Nunnalee, Ogletree, Oliver, Orr, Parker, Parris, Peace, Pentecost, Perdue, Perkins, Peters, Phinzy, Powell, Power, Preston, Pullen, Quillian, Ragsdale, Raiford, Redding, Redman, Renfroe, Rollestone, Rouse, Rucker, Rumph, Russell, Rutherford, Ryals, Satterfield, Sanford, Scroggins, Selman, Sewell, Shackelford, Shankle, Shannon, Sheffield, Sheftall, Sheppard, Simmons, Sims, Siniard, Smith, Stansel, Stapler, Steed, Steele, Stephens, Stephenson, Stevens, Stokes, Stovall, Strickland, Strong, Stroud, Stubbs, Summerhill, Swift, Swinney, Talley, Tatom, Taylor, Tibbitts, Tidwell, Todd, Tomlin, Townsend, Trammell, Trotman, Trout, Tucker, Tuggle, Turk, Turner, Upton, Varnedoe, Veal, Vickers, Wadsworth, Wakefield, Waldrep/Waldrop/Waldroup, Waldrop, Walker, Wall, Waller, Walraven, Walton, Watkins, Watts, Wellbourne, Whatley, Wheelless, Wheelchel, Whisenhunt, White, Whitehead, Whitehurst, Wigley, Wilburn, Wilkins, Wills, Wilson, Wimberly, Wimpy, Wisener, Wommack, Woolfolk, Wootten, Worley, Wortham, Wyche, Wylie, York, Zellers, and Zuber.

Volume III: Ables, Adair, Austin, Baxter, Beckham, Bell, Bird, Bittick, Bivins, Bone, Bradley, Brent, Brooks, Brown, Bulloch, Calloway, Camp, Carlton, Carnes, Carter, Chambliss/Chambliss, Cheatham, Clements, Cliatt, Cobbs, Coles, Collins, Conger, Cook, Craton/Crayton, Danielly, Davis, Dean, Delk, Dent, Dixon, Drew, Durham, Edmondson, Edwards, Elsberry, Ethridge, Evans, Fambrough, Finch, Foote, Forsyth, Franklin, Gamel/Gammell, Gann, Gideon, Greene, Gruber, Hagan/Hagin, Hamilton, Hargett/Hugett, Harris, Hill, Hitchcock, Hogan, Holland, Howard, Howell, Huckaby, Johns, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Kalcher, Keaten, Kilpatrick (Patrick), Lane, Lee, Leverett, Littleton, Matthews, McGarity, McGee, McKenney/McKinney, Mercer, Miles, Monfort/Montford/Munford, Moody, Moon, Noland, O'Neal, Parker, Parris, Perkins, Ponder, Power, Pye, Ragsdale, Roberts, Roguemore, Sailors, Salter, Sanders, Singleton, Skedsvold, Smith, Sorrells, Sparks, Spiers/Spears, Spinks, Starling, Stegall, Sullivan,

Tapley, Tolbert, Wade, Waldron, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Woodall, York, Young, and Youngblood.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9873&NLC-GenPointers1

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BACK IN STOCK: Fabulous Four-CD Set: *Virginia Genealogy Records*

Over the years, we have published hundreds of collections of Virginia source records and compiled genealogies--books like Lyon Tyler's massive five-volume *Encyclopedia of Virginia Genealogy* and John Gwathmey's definitive *Catalogue of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors of the Commonwealth of Virginia*. Clayton Torrence's celebrated index, *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800*, is just one of our many definitive sourcebooks that provide Virginia family historians with authoritative, time-saving research aids. In fact, most of our Virginia books are the pre-eminent books on their subjects.

Today, you'll find the Tyler, Gwathmey, and Torrence volumes PLUS 40 other titles (many of them multi-volume works) on the four CD-ROM publications described below. With these CDs, you can acquire a virtual collection of Virginia titles at a fraction of the cost of the books imaged and indexed on them. For example, the CD *Virginia Genealogies and Biographies*, which refers to more than 300,000 individuals, most with roots to the colonial period, retails for \$49.99 but is the equivalent of \$714.00 for the printed books. Each of the three other CDs below represents similar savings.

When sold individually, the four CDs--*Colonial Virginia Source Records*, *Virginia Genealogies and Biographies*, *Virginia Colonial Records*, and *Virginia Military Records*--cost a combined \$169.96 and total a \$2,000.00 value in printed books. Now, however, you can realize an even bigger savings on these CDs when you purchase all four at the same time.

With our new four-CD set, VIRGINIA GENEALOGY RECORDS, you can acquire this remarkable collection for just \$79.99--a savings of \$90.00 off the total cost of the individual CDs. When you buy VIRGINIA GENEALOGY RECORDS you will be getting four CDs for just a bit more than the price of two. To put it another way, spend just \$79.99 and get the equivalent of \$2,000.00 in sought-after reference books.

We have just re-stocked our supply of this terrific four-CD set. Act fast and purchase these remarkable CDs at a remarkable saving.

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Below are links to the four CDs that make up this phenomenal package:

COLONIAL VIRGINIA SOURCE RECORDS

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&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7510&NLC-GenPointers1)

VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES AND BIOGRAPHIES

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7550
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7550&NLC-GenPointers1)

VIRGINIA COLONIAL RECORDS

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7503
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7503&NLC-GenPointers1)

VIRGINIA MILITARY RECORDS: Colonial Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812

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&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7121&NLC-GenPointers1)

Of related interest . . .

VIRGINIA PERIODICALS CD BUNDLE

The four CDs in the VIRGINIA PERIODICALS CD BUNDLE comprise the single greatest collection of published Virginia family histories in existence--a collection you can hold in the palm of your hand. Bought individually, each of these terrific products sells for \$39.99, or just under \$160.00 for all four. Now, however, you can purchase the complete collection of CDs for \$89.99--a savings of \$70.00. If you have Virginia ancestors, especially forebears whose origins go back to the 17th or 18th century, don't miss out on VIRGINIA PERIODICALS CD BUNDLE, a terrific money- and time-saving value.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7138
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7138&NLC-GenPointers1)

EARLY VIRGINIA ANCESTORS Come to Life in McCartney's Biographical Dictionary

We talk a lot about our ancestors, but what were they really like? This may be the most difficult part of researching family history--fleshing out the lives of our forebears. Ordinarily, we cannot find personality features or defining behaviors in the kinds of records genealogists spend most of their time questing after--census records, marriage vows, deeds, and so forth. On occasion, we get lucky, however, as when a will explains why so-and-so inherited more, or less, than he/she expected, or in a muster roll reference to a soldier's heroism or other attributes. Mostly, however, we must hope to find a collection of letters, a family Bible, or other more personal sources if we're to uncover something of the character of our forebears.

Researchers with early Virginia roots, fortunately, don't have to start from scratch in identifying and telling the account of their Tidewater ancestors. Historian Martha McCartney has already done that for them. Mrs. McCartney spent the last 20 years tracking down every shred of information extant about the lives of the pioneering inhabitants who settled along the banks of the James and York rivers. Her highly regarded biographical dictionary, *VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS AND ADVENTURERS, 1607-1635*, packs in every significant detail concerning the 5,500 white and black, male and female, colonists known to have set foot on those shores.

Here are some sketches of the early settlers you can expect to encounter in Mrs. McCartney's wonderful book, just a tiny sampling of the full accounts that await Virginia researchers:

ROBERT HUNT

The Rev. Robert Hunt, one of the first Jamestown colonists, made his will in 1606 on the eve of his departure for Virginia. He apparently suspected that his wife, Elizabeth, was unfaithful, for he specified that if she were to associate with their neighbor, John Taylor Jr., even if widowed, she would be disinherited.

JOHN HARVEY

John Harvey, a crusty sea captain, had a waterfront lot at Jamestown. He went on to become a titled nobleman and the colony's governor. Harvey had a fiery temper and on more than one occasion assaulted his servants. On another occasion he got into a fist fight with Richard Stephens, a member of his Council, and dislodged some of Stephens' teeth. A few years later, he married Stephens' widow.

DR. JOHN POTT

Dr. John Pott, the colony's physician-general, came to Virginia in 1621 and was described as an experienced medical professional. Treasurer George Sandys claimed that Pott enjoyed the company of his inferiors, who clung to him as long as his good liquor lasted. Pott had some serious ethical problems. While on the Council, he was implicated in poisoning a group of Indians who'd gathered to sign a peace treaty. As a result of this

transgression, he was removed from office. He also was an accused--and convicted--cattle rustler.

RICHARD TOWNSEND

In 1626, Richard Townsend, an indentured servant, sued Dr. John Pott, claiming that he had agreed to teach him the apothecary's art but later refused.

JANE DICKENSON

Jane Dickenson and her husband, Ralph, were indentured servants who came to Virginia in 1620 and lived at Martin's Hundred. When the Indians attacked in 1622, Ralph was killed but Jane was taken prisoner and held by the Pamunkey Indians for nearly a year. She was ransomed by Dr. John Pott for a couple pounds of glass beads and became his servant at Jamestown. In 1624 Jane asked Virginia's governor to set her free and claimed that her service to Dr. Pott was worse than the time she had spent as a captive of the Indians.

THOMAS WARD

Thomas Ward, a potter, set out for Virginia in 1619 and lived at Martin's Hundred, where he fabricated ceramic vessels. He is America's earliest identifiable practitioner of his trade.

AFRICAN AMERICANS:

ANTHONY

Anthony, an African, lived in Elizabeth City and in the early 1620s was a servant in Captain William Tucker's household. Anthony's wife, Isabel, and their child, William, also were members of the Tucker household and all three had been baptized.

ANGELO

Angelo, an African woman, came to Virginia in the ship "Treasurer" and probably arrived at Old Point Comfort in late August or early September 1619. Several years later, she was living in Jamestown in the household of Captain William Peirce, who went aboard the "Treasurer" when it first reached Virginia.

To read other biographical sketches or to glean more information about the research behind VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS AND ADVENTURERS: 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary, by Martha McCartney, please visit the following:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3505&NLC-GenPointers1

"NEW YORK STATE CENSUSES," by Gordon Remington

[NOTE: This article is excerpted from Mr. Remington's Foreword to the recently reprinted book NEW YORK STATE CENSUSES & SUBSTITUTES, by William Dollarhide.]

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1494&NLC-GenPointers1

Of all the states in the union, New York was among the first to take a regular state census between the decennial federal censuses. New York took its first state census in 1825, followed by those taken in 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, and 1925. While the first three censuses (1825, 1835, and 1845) were similar to the federal censuses of 1820, 1830, and 1840--i.e., they consisted of tabular columns arranged in age categories by gender--the 1855, 1865, and 1875 state censuses contained much more detail than the equivalent federal censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. This includes, but is not limited to, the relationship of each member of the household to the head and the county of birth if born within New York State. Each census also had special categories.

Beginning with 1892, the state censuses contained less detail but at least retained name and age. The county of birth within New York was no longer given, and sometimes the place of birth was simply given as "U.S." without specifying the state. Nevertheless, these later censuses are valuable in that they provide an accounting of the population in between federal censuses.

There is one key difference between New York's state censuses and the federal censuses, at least for modern cyber-genealogists. At this writing, no New York state census has been imaged online. This is because the originals of these censuses are scattered across New York State in various courthouses, county archives, and public libraries. The practical considerations in scanning them for online presentation, not to mention the permissions needed to do so, have hindered such a project.

As stated above, in some cases a state census index is available online, but the availability of such indexes varies from county to county

Fortunately, even though New York's state censuses are currently unavailable online, they are accessible. Many are found in the Family History Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and can be ordered through the Library's vast Family History Center network. William Dollarhide's book NEW YORK STATE CENSUSES & SUBSTITUTES tells in detail which censuses are available at the Family History Library for each county and gives the Family History Library microfilm numbers to facilitate the ordering process. . . .

1825, 1835, and 1845 State Censuses:

These censuses contain a category designating "Males able to Vote." In these years, the only males able to vote were white men over the age of 21.

Censuses for 1835 and 1845 contain a category designating males subject to militia duty. In 1835 this is defined as ages 18 to 45. Even though the 1845 state census does not define the ages included, ages 18 to 45 were also current in that year, due to the provisions of the 1792 Uniform Militia Act of the United States, which remained in effect until 1903.

These early censuses also include categories for number of births, marriages, and deaths in the preceding year. While specifics are not given, knowing this information in conjunction with a family's known record of births, marriages, and deaths may help to identify that family in the census. The 1845 state census also asks for the places of birth by state, region, or country by number in each household. That is useful in connection with the naturalization information asked for in each census.

1855 State Census:

First, it asks the number of years resident in the city or town, a question found only in the 1855 state census. Do not be surprised if an ancestor gives a number of years older than the town itself. For instance, if an ancestor was born in or moved to his/her 1855 residence prior to the creation of the political town in which it was located, the answer may reflect that fact--giving the number of years resident in the current location, regardless of the date when the political jurisdiction was created.

Second, there are mortality and marriage schedules at the end of each enumeration district, but they don't give name, only the genders and ages of the persons involved. This might seem like useless information, but it can be valuable. If you know an ancestor's date of marriage or date of death in the year prior to 1 June, 1855, you can compare it to the information given in the schedules.

If you can identify the marriage of an ancestral couple, the census will give the ages and marital status of the couple, month of the marriage, and place of the marriage.

If you can identify the death of an ancestor, the census will give the ancestor's age and place of birth; if that ancestor was born in New York State, it will be the county of birth, if the respondent knew it.

1865 State Census:

First, anyone who had served or was currently serving the U.S. army or navy was designated by a check mark in the 25th to 28th columns of the population schedule. A schedule of those who were currently serving or had served is found after a number of pages in each election district. Details as to date of enlistment and discharge and company and regiment are given for each soldier. Instead of the soldier's or sailor's name, however, these schedules give the corresponding page number and line number in the general population schedule where he can be found. Be sure that you coordinate the correct page and line number to the proper district.

Second, the information on deaths in military service can be useful in determining if a soldier had a widow or children who survived him, which may lead to a pension record.

The marriage and death schedules in 1865 give full names and details for each event, including the county of birth within New York State for deaths and the type of ceremony for marriages.

The population schedule in 1865 also asks married couples to give the number of previous marriages for each and how many children were born of BOTH husband and wife. This can be useful in sorting families of men and women who had children from several marriages.

1875 State Census:

This census differs from the 1865 state census in that it eliminates the military schedules and the questions regarding marriage and children, but it preserves the marriage and death schedule format. It is the last state census in which the county of birth within New York State is given.

1892 through 1925 State Censuses:

The information given for individuals decreases in these census years, but a few special categories are worth noting, particularly for immigrants.

The 1892 state census, while it contains less specific information as to place of birth for each individual and does not provide relationship, does serve as a substitute for the lost 1890 federal census. No 1892 census survives for New York City, but the city took its own census in 1890, known as the Police Census. Mr. Dollarhide provides an extraction form for this census in his book, NEW YORK STATE CENSUSES & SUBSTITUTES.

The 1905, 1915, and 1925 state censuses give the citizenship status and length of residence in the U.S., echoing the 1900, 1910, and 1920 federal censuses. The 1925 census asks for the place of naturalization for naturalized citizens. In some cases, only the county or state is given, but sometimes the court is given. This is particularly useful in greater New York City.

The last New York state census was taken in 1925, providing an interim enumeration between the 1920 and 1930 federal censuses. [End of article]

As noted above, this article is excerpted from Mr. Remington's Foreword to the recently reprinted book NEW YORK STATE CENSUSES & SUBSTITUTES, by William Dollarhide.

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