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Genealogy Pointers (05/12/2009)

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Clearfield Company Bargain Books for May

This month's bargain books from Clearfield Company should appeal to a broad cross-section of the genealogy community. We are offering 25% or more off the list price of books covering New England, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Alabama ancestry. Researchers attuned to their forebear's foreign origins can choose among discounted titles on African American, Huguenot (French Protestant), Scottish (and in particular Scottish Covenanter), or British noble roots. We have even discounted a family history on the famous Maryland family of (Francis Scott) Key. Scroll down for details, but remember that sale prices expire at the end of the month.

[BIBLIOGRAPHIC CHECKLIST of African American Newspapers](#)

This book, by Barbara K. Henritze, contains a complete checklist of African American newspapers identified in all major bibliographic sources--newspaper directories, union lists, finding aids, African American bibliographies, yearbooks, and specifically African American newspaper sources. In short, it is a comprehensive checklist of every newspaper that has served African Americans since 1827, when the first black newspaper was published. The work lists a total of 5,539 newspapers. These papers have been owned, published, edited, and read by African Americans and have been identified in 44 states and the District of Columbia. This work represents the first serious attempt at a comprehensive checklist of African American newspapers and is a much-needed research tool for African American history and genealogy.

Was \$39.95 Now \$29.95

[THE PROMINENT FAMILIES of the United States of America](#)

Of the three great Burke's volumes produced on American families, this one is generally thought to be the most authoritative. Hundreds of pedigrees are included, each beginning with the living subject and showing his descent from the earliest known forebear.

Was \$45.00 Now \$32.50

[HUGUENOT AND SCOTS LINKS, 1575-1775](#)

After Louis XIV rescinded the Edict of Nantes in 1685, Huguenots, fearing reprisals, fled to whichever of Europe's Protestant countries would receive them. Some of them or their descendants made their way to Scotland, which officially had become a Protestant country in 1560. Most of these emigrants (craftsmen, artisans, and merchants) settled in the Canongate, then a separate burgh but now part of Edinburgh. The second largest occupational group of French Protestants joined Scottish regiments and fought against the armies of France or its Jacobite allies in Scotland and Ireland. Working from baptismal registers, burgess rolls, tax lists, marriage registers, and other primary sources, David Dobson has unearthed information concerning more than 1,000 Scottish Huguenots or their descendants. For each individual, Mr. Dobson provides the name, a locale, a date, usually an occupation, and something about the person (e.g., "admitted

as a burgess," or "apprenticed to James Smart a merchant in Edinburgh," or "married Beatrix Cowan in Canongate").

Was \$14.50 Now \$10.50

[THE HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND from 1630 to 1649 by John Winthrop, Esq., First Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay from His Original Manuscripts with Notes. Revised Edition. In Two Volumes](#)

"James Savage's Edition of Winthrop's Journal," as this work is usually referred to, was inspired by the discovery in 1816 of a third part (manuscript) of Winthrop's "History of New England." James Savage completed his transcription and collation of the manuscript in time for an 1825 publication, adding his own learned annotations about the men, women, and events Winthrop referred to, yielding a work perhaps twice as long as the original journal. It is arranged, journal-entry-by-journal-entry, from the patriarch's arrival in Massachusetts Bay in 1630 until 1648, the year before his death. Savage's notes on any given entry appear on the same page in smaller type. For example, when Winthrop refers to a fire in the house of John Page, Savage's notes tell us that Page was one of the first freemen admitted to the Massachusetts General Court.

Was \$84.50/set Now \$62.50/set

[REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS Performed by Rev. John Cuthbertson, Covenanter Minister, 1751-1791](#)

This work is a transcription of the diary of Scottish Covenanter minister James Cuthbertson, which he compiled during his missionary travels throughout the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. The work contains a complete list of marriages, giving the names of the bride and groom and date of marriage; a complete list of baptisms, giving the name of the child, name of the parent, and date of baptism; and a selection of quotations pertaining to the weddings and baptisms he performed during his long ministry.

Was \$29.50 Now \$21.50

[KEY AND ALLIED FAMILIES](#)

Mrs. Lane is a descendant of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." Her book traces Key's ancestry back to the American immigrant Philip Key of London, who settled in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1720, and forward to a number of Key lines in the U.S. of her own era. In addition to the lineages of Key families in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas, the author traces the Key connection to the allied families of Bibb, Cantelou, Clarke, Garrett, Keith, Kilpatrick, Marshall, Martin, Randolph, Tandy, Terrell, Waller, and White. Richly illustrated and indexed, this work also features a history of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Was \$45.00 Now \$31.95

[OLD KENTUCKY ENTRIES AND DEEDS. A Complete Index to All of the Earliest Land Entries, Military Warrants, Deeds and Wills of the Commonwealth of Kentucky](#)

This work contains the earliest land records of Kentucky. The information is arranged alphabetically by the names of the grantees and includes the number of acres, dates, locations, and references to the page references in the original records, which are now housed at the Land Office in Frankfort. The work contains more than 45,000 entries, most of which are devoted to Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson county records prior to 1792.

Was \$47.50 Now \$34.95

[ABSTRACT OF NORTH CAROLINA WILLS \[1663-1760\]](#)

This work contains abstracts of wills found in the office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina. While it covers the period 1663 to 1760, it does contain a few later wills. The work is arranged alphabetically according to the name of the testator. The abstracts give the name of the testator; place of residence; names of wife, children, legatees, witnesses, and probate officers; names of plantations mentioned; and remarkable items or noteworthy passages in wills. The extensive 200-page index contains all the names mentioned in the will abstracts--nearly 20,000!

Was \$55.00 Now \$49.95

[ALABAMA CENSUS RETURNS, 1820 and an Abstract of the Federal Census of Alabama, 1830](#)

In 1818 the government of the Alabama Territory authorized that a census for its twenty-nine counties be

taken in 1820. The federal census of 1820 for Alabama was completely destroyed by fire, but the returns for eight of the twenty-nine counties are on file in the Alabama State Archives. This publication, based on the information found in the Archives, sets forth the only extant record of the 1820 census. It contains the returns for the counties of Baldwin, Conecuh, Dallas, Franklin, Limestone, Shelby, St. Clair, and Wilcox. About 4,000 heads of families are listed by county.

Was \$22.50 Now \$16.50

"Cluster Genealogy: Broadening the Scope," by Emily Anne Croom

[The following article is excerpted from Mrs. Croom's book, [The Sleuth Book for Genealogists: Strategies for More Successful Family History Research](#). You will find more information about the book at the end of this article.]

Cluster genealogy is the idea that ancestors did not live in a vacuum but in a cluster of relatives, neighbors, friends, and associates. Studying the history of one person naturally puts the researcher in contact with members of this group, as witnesses to each other's documents, as neighbors, as in-laws, as fraternal brothers and sisters, as business partners or clients, and so forth. Our ancestors often migrated in family groups, as church congregations, or as a group of neighbors. They often lived very close to other family members. They worshipped with, went to war with, bought land from, and were buried near friends and relatives. Although we may not know the names of this group when we begin researching a focus ancestor, we must train ourselves to look for its members.

Some researchers call this the "whole family" approach or the "big picture" approach. Regardless of the name, the principle is the same: We cannot have long-term success if we limit ourselves to a one-name/one-person approach.

When research begins on a focus ancestor, the genealogist may know nothing more than the ancestor's name, with perhaps a date and place of marriage or an entry on a census record. If applicable, after 1850, the next effort is often to find that person in the context of a family in other census records. Then we move to other basic sources--such as vital records, wills and probate files, family Bibles, church records, and newspaper obituaries--to find names, dates, places, and relationships in the life of the target ancestor. We branch out into land records, military and pension files, naturalization documents, and other sources that sometimes identify the spouse, children, birth and death information, or parents.

We compile at least two family group sheets from this information: one with the focus ancestor as a parent in a family, the other with the ancestor as a child. These two nuclear families are the beginning of, and an important part of, the ancestor's cluster. Sometimes these charts are all we need to move back in time to the parent and grandparent generations.

When we cannot find direct statements of the events, names, dates, places, and relationships we need for our focus ancestor, we search for clues and evidence wherever we can find them to get the answers indirectly. The cluster is often the path toward these clues. Some clusters provide more help than others, and some are easier to identify than others. However, one thing is certain: a researcher has a much greater chance of success when studying the cluster than when clinging to one name as the sole subject of the research. The progress report in chapter seven and the case studies in chapters ten and eleven [of [The Sleuth Book for Genealogists](#)] are examples of the use of cluster genealogy to find answers.

Why the Cluster?

Why is the cluster approach necessary? For those who have never tried this approach or have not yet needed it to build pedigree charts, some convincing is often in order. Mostly, we use the cluster approach because we want solutions. As in mystery stories, the family and close associates may hold the key to the answer. True, some of the people you will research with this approach may not be related to you. However, if you stick stubbornly to a one-name-only approach, you may end up claiming as ancestors people not

related to you.

Consider these reasons for the cluster approach:

In family papers and oral traditions, each child may remember or record different facts about a parent; we put the facts together to get a more complete picture.

1. For some ancestors, answers are simply not found in documents they themselves created. If Major Grace sells his land to Stark Brown, he may not mention that he inherited his land from his father. However, when Stark Brown sells the same land to Pleasant Luster, the deed may name Major's father as the original patentee of the land.

2. Some ancestors left few records themselves; the only way to learn about them is through records that others created. One Mississippi man "disappeared" for a few years from his researcher; then, in someone else's diary, she found that he had gone to California during the gold rush. Ancestors who owned no land, for instance, will not usually appear in the deed books, except maybe as witnesses to others' transactions. Why were they asked to be a witness? Maybe the seller was a brother-in-law, a cousin, or the nearest neighbor. The other person's transaction places the ancestor in that place at that time, alive. That one piece of information is sometimes very important.

4. When several people by the same name lived in the same county at the same time, their nuclear families and close associates are sometimes the keys to sorting them out. We want to find the right elusive ancestor, not just anybody by the same name.

Who is the Cluster?

When you run into that old brick wall in your search, what are your options? Give up on that line and go to one likely to have more information readily available? Get on the Internet with query after query: "I need the parents, grandparents, wife's maiden name, birth date and birthplace, and names of in-laws of Donald Doe of Whatever County, Iowa. I've looked everywhere, and all I can find is that he came to Iowa as a young man just after the Civil War. Will share information."

A query such as this says several things: (1) The descendant may have little or nothing of substance to share in return, (2) the descendant probably has not looked everywhere, and (3) the descendant may not have a clue of what to try next. That is not an uncommon predicament for researchers at some point along the way. What about the option of researching for the next of kin?

The would-be researcher in the query needs to list everything known about the ancestor and make a research plan. This time, it is cluster time. The disclaimer is that some searches do come to a real dead end before you are ready, but the good news is that many tough searches can be solved. The successful ones often involve the cluster. The cluster includes the next of kin, extended family, neighbors, friends, associates, and other people of the same surname. [END]

The foregoing article was excerpted from Chapter Three of [The Sleuth Book for Genealogists: Strategies for More Successful Family History Research](#), by Emily Anne Croom, recently published by Genealogical Publishing Company. For more information about the excellent suggestions for scaling brick walls found in *The Sleuth Book*, please consult the following URL:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1221&NLC-GenPointers1

Pasquotank County, NC Deed Book Now Available from John Anderson Brayton

A leading expert on North Carolina, Virginia, and royal genealogy, John Anderson Brayton is the author of nearly a score of books and numerous articles in highly respected periodicals, including the *North Carolina*

Genealogical Journal and the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. His publications are known for extraordinary attention to detail. All of them, like the two-volume *Transcription of Provincial North Carolina Wills, 1663-1729/30*, are characterized by faithful transcriptions of original sources. His uncompromising scholarship has enabled him to debunk myths and mistakes found in numerous older genealogy publications.

This has already been a busy publishing year for Mr. Brayton. Last week, we announced the 9th volume in his series of volumes devoted to Surry and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia (see "Genealogy Pointers" for 05/05/2009). Earlier this year, Mr. Brayton produced Volume 2 of *Order of the First Families of North Carolina Registry of Ancestors* (see below for more details). Now, he has presented us with [Abstracts of Pasquotank County, NC Deeds, 1750-1770](#).

Pasquotank County, located in the Albemarle region of North Carolina, was formed in 1670. It is the parent of Camden County. For [Abstracts of Pasquotank County, NC Deeds, 1750-1770](#), Mr. Brayton traveled to the Elizabeth City courthouse, where he abstracted the original Pasquotank deeds in its possession. The transcriptions incorporate a variety of land instruments: (1) instruments of sale from grantor to grantee, (2) deeds of trust in which the debtor offers collateral in the event he cannot pay the amount owed, (3) decrees issued by courts in which a debtor's property must be sold to pay off a debt, (4) deeds of gift; (5) straight sales of Negro slaves from one person to another, and (6) land grants from the governor to a patentee. In all, the author has produced 2,250 abstracts, which hold the key to about 9,000 early inhabitants of North Carolina. The author has also added an index to slaves and another to places named in the deeds.

For more information, go to

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9938&NLC-GenPointers1.

More North Carolina Titles from John Anderson Brayton . . .

[ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES of North Carolina. Registry of Ancestors. Volume 2: The Descendants of John \(d. 1692\) and Thomas Williams \(D. 1693\) of Isle of Wight County](#)

In this new volume, John Brayton concerns himself with the many different colonial WILLIAMS families of the Tidewater area who subsequently settled in northeastern North Carolina. The Williamses of Virginia's Isle of Wight and Surry counties figure prominently, not only in the ancestry of many colonial North Carolina families but also in the settling of southeastern Virginia and that part of North Carolina just east and southeast of the Piedmont: Albemarle, Bertie, Chowan, Duplin, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Jones, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Sampson, Warren, and Wayne counties. In addition to the main Williams branches, Volume 2 contains numerous references to hundreds of other families, including the following allied ones: Alexander, Browne/Browne, Castellaw, Cobb/Cobbs, Council, Daughtrey/Doughtry, Davis, Drake, Edwards, Hardy, Herring/Hearing/Hearin/Herron, Hicks/Hix, Jones, Joyner/Joiner, Kerby/Kirby, Pierce/Peirce, Pitts, Redditt, Smith/Smyth, Whitfield, and Whitley/Wheatley. With a full-name index, place index, slave index, membership charts for Williams ancestors, and a comprehensive bibliography, this volume refers to more than 12,000 ancestors and their descendants.

[ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES of North Carolina. Registry of Ancestors. Volume 1](#)

Membership in the distinguished Order of the First Families of North Carolina (OFFNC) requires having an ancestor who lived in North Carolina before it became a royal colony on July 12, 1729. Several years ago, the OFFNC commissioned esteemed genealogist John Brayton to prepare a series documenting the genealogy of the organization's qualifying ancestors. Most of the genealogies in Volume 1, which cover more than a score of qualifying ancestors, trace the subject's family for a full first and second generation, down to the fourth, with drop-charts describing descent to members of the OFFNC. The ancestors in Volume 1 are: John Alston, Sr., of Chowan Co.; William Bennett of Northampton Co.; John and James Drake of Bertie Co., and John Collins; Gov. William Drummond; Nathaniel Everett of Tyrell Co.; William Bridgers, John Cotton Osborne, and Simon Jeffreys; Capt. John Speir; William Whitehead; Benjamin Laker of Perquimans Co.; John Mann II; Thomas Mann II; Dr. Godfrey Spruill; Ann Walker; Henry Norman I and II; and Thomas Vinson of Surry Co., VA, and Northampton Co., NC.

[TRANSCRIPTION OF PROVINCIAL North Carolina Wills, 1663-1729/30. In Two Volumes](#)

These volumes contain meticulous transcriptions of 900 of the earliest wills in North Carolina. With the exception of a handful of wills that were previously published in J. Bryan Grimes' work, "North Carolina Wills and Inventories" (1912, reprinted by Clearfield Company in 2005), none of these transcriptions has ever appeared in print before. The wills in question are part of the North Carolina Secretary of State papers and cover the entire period BEFORE North Carolina became a royal colony. (A number of the wills in this collection, we should note, come from Nansemond and Warwick counties, Virginia.) The wills themselves are arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the testator. Since Mr. Brayton has transcribed each will--and not merely abstracted it--researchers are privy to every detail. The transcriptions give not only the names and relationships of all persons but also disposition of property, locations, proximity to water courses and landmarks, and so on. Each volume contains a complete name index, an index to locations, and a separate slave index. Volume Two also contains a number of corrections to the first volume and a few wills subsequently discovered by Mr. Brayton whose testators fall within the alphabetical sequence of Volume One. In all, this excellent work refers to more than 8,000 residents of 17th- and early 18th-century North Carolina and Virginia.

TRANSCRIPTION OF PROVINCIAL North Carolina Wills, 1663-1729/30

Two-Volume Set:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9466&NLC-GenPointers1

Volume One, Testators A-K:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9467&NLC-GenPointers1

Volume Two, Testators L-Z:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9468&NLC-GenPointers1

["BY A LINE OF MARKED TREES": Abstracts of Currituck County, North Carolina. VOLUME ONE, Deed Books \[1\], 1-3 \[1696-1773\]](#)

Currituck County, North Carolina, was one of the original precincts established in Albemarle County in 1670. The original Currituck County includes present-day Currituck and Dare counties and parts of Hyde and Tyrell counties. Currituck's deed records are one of the few sources from the county's colonial period that have not been lost to the ravages of time, and thanks to the efforts of John Brayton, they are now fully accessible to genealogists. The deeds in Volume One give information concerning former owners, relationships between grantee and grantor, and other family connections. Worthy of special mention are John Brayton's abstracts from unnumbered Deed Book 1, which has not been indexed to the grantor-grantee index at the Currituck courthouse, and the author's success in reconciling conflicting versions of Deed Book 2. This book won the year 2000 Award for Excellence in Publishing from the North Carolina Genealogical Society.

["BY A LINE OF MARKED TREES": Abstracts of Currituck County, North Carolina. VOLUME TWO, Deed Books 3-4](#)

As with the first volume, the deeds in Volume Two give information concerning former owners, relationships between grantee and grantor, and various family connections. Chronologically, the sequel is something of a miscellany. The remaining portion of Deed Book 3 covers the period 1801 to 1804. Deed Book 4, uncharacteristically, takes up the earlier period from December 1781 to November 1784. It also contains numerous records from the 1730s and 1740s and many land patents from the late 1600s and early 1700s.

Unprecedented Female Index to James Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England"--Compiled by Patty Barthell Myers

James Savage's [Dictionary](#) (originally published in four volumes between 1860 and 1862) is still regarded as the greatest piece of scholarship in New England genealogy--nearly 150 years after its original publication. Savage's achievement was to identify virtually every individual who arrived in New England before 1692, giving the date of each male settler's marriage and death; the dates of birth, marriage, and death of his children; and the names and birthdates of his grandchildren--a staggering accomplishment indeed!

While it is impossible to praise Savage's [Dictionary](#) too highly, one of its shortcomings is its lack of a comprehensive index. Savage originally published his four-volume work one volume at a time, in alphabetical order, but he never produced an index to the work as a whole.

Perhaps the most glaring deficiency arises when searching for female ancestors. Females were not considered first settlers in the alphabetical sequence--they were merely wives or daughters of the first settlers--but they are our ancestors, too! O. P. Dexter's index, made in 1884, which is at the back of Volume 4, is just a surname index and of no help in finding females.

Now, however, thanks to the heroic efforts of Patty Barthell Myers, the difficulty of finding females in Savage's [Dictionary](#) is a thing of the past. In her new book, aptly titled [Female Index to "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" by James Savage](#), Mrs. Myers identifies every woman/girl to be found in the [Dictionary](#). Each female appears in the Myers [Index](#) under a maiden name and, separately, under the name of her husband. As a matter of fact, in the Myers [Index](#), maiden names jump right out at the reader when they are shown under their husbands' names because the maiden names are listed in parentheses right after their given names. This dual arrangement makes it possible for researchers to discover their female ancestors, especially widows who remarried one or more times--otherwise nearly impossible in Savage's original work.

Consider the following puzzle, which is easily solved by means of the Myers [Index](#): On page 1, in the second column, we see a reference to Abby/Abbey/Abbee, Sarah (----) Collins Warriner 4:428. Variant spellings aside, this reference tells us that in Volume 4, page 428 of Savage, Sarah Abby, maiden name unknown, was married previously to a man named Collins and another man named Warriner. The next reference (Abby/Abbey/Abbee, Sarah (----) Warriner 1:6) indicates that, according to Volume 1, page 6 of Savage, a Sarah Abby, maiden name unknown, was married to a man named Warriner. We are left with the question, "What is Sarah's maiden name?" On page 1:6, Savage states that Obadiah Abbee m. Sarah widow of Joseph Warriner. Then on page 4:428 Joseph Warriner m. Sarah widow of Daniel Collins and she m/2 Obadiah Abbee. Upon checking Daniel Collins, we discover that he married Sarah Tibbals who m/2 Joseph Warriner. Voila! The maiden name of the wife of Obadiah Abbee and also of Joseph Warriner is Sarah Tibbals, who first married Daniel Collins.

There are numerous instances throughout the [Dictionary](#) where the maiden name is listed under one husband but not under another. Here are just a few: Bellows, Dorcas (----) Willard 1:162 and Bellows Dorcas (Cutler) Willard 4:553; Billington, Christian (----) Eaton 1:179 and Billington, Christian (Penn) Eaton 2:95; Bowers, Hannah (----) Knapp 1:223 and Bowers, Hannah (Close) Knapp 3:34; Buckingham, Mary (----) Hooker 1:285 and Buckingham, Mary (Willet) Hooker 2:459, 4:557. Entries like these abound and usually are in consecutive order in the Myers [Index](#), making them easy to spot.

Here is an interesting find: Consider the Myers [Index](#) entry for Bull, ---- (----) Easton 1:293, and then look down the page to the entry for Bull, Ann (Clayton) Easton 1:406, 2:94. Also Eaton, ---- (----) Yale 4:667 and later Eaton, Ann (Morton) Yale 2:97. In other words, Savage was not consistent. Sometimes he identified the surnames of every husband a wife had, and sometimes he did not. When using the Myers [Index](#), it is important to check all of the entries under a particular surname because you just might come upon one containing more information.

Another indexing problem in the [Dictionary](#) is that many times a maiden name appears only in the

"Additions and Corrections" sections of the work, and it's easy to overlook it if you don't thoroughly check the pages in these sections. Previously unidentified daughters and their spouses also show up in these sections. Note that Savage made corrections to Volume 1 in Volumes 2, 3, and 4, as well as in Volume 1. The same principle applies to the succeeding volumes.

Here are some examples of how the Myers [Index](#) gets around this problem.

Example #1: The [Index](#) identifies Anderson, Catharine (----) 1:50. The next entry is Anderson, Catharine (Richardson) 1:499. Page 1:50 of Savage shows that David Anderson of Charlestown had a wife named Richardson. This is hard to find because on page 1:499 there's no mention of David Anderson. Go down page 1:499 line by line and look for Catharine along with Richardson. Pretty close to the top you'll find: "P [page] 50, l. [line] 4 from bot. aft. Catharine add Richardson, m. 12 Sept. 1672." You'll also find on page 1:499 that he "m. 1st Hannah Nichols on 5 Jun 1667, and she d. 18 Jul 1671."

Example #2: Backus, Sarah (Charles) 4:674, 4:677. William Backus of Saybrook is shown on page 1:89 with 2nd wife Ann, and not until 4:674 is it revealed he had a 1st wife Sarah Charles. Go down page 4:674 and look for Sarah Charles. You'll find: "P. 89, l. 10 from bottom. At end, add, His first w. was Sarah, d. of John Charles." Finding Sarah (Charles) Backus on page 4:677 is a little more difficult as this is a reference to her father, John Charles, but the name Charles is not on this page. On page 4:677 look for Sarah along with Backus. You'll find: "P. 364, l. 17, at the end, add, Other ch. are ment. as Mary, who m. 16 May 1651 Martin Tichenor; one d. w. of Jonathan Rose; another w. of John Peate; and Sarah m. William Backus." Note that page 4:677 is also in the index under Tichenor, Mary (Charles), Rose, ---- (Charles), and Peate, -- (Charles).

One side benefit of the Myers [Index](#) is the glimpse it provides into 17th-century naming practices. For example, practically nobody is named Mehitable today, but there were plenty of them back in the 1600s. Bathsheba, Deliverance, Experience, Hepzibah, Hopestill, Mindwell, Patience, Remember, Silence, and Waitstill are quaint and arcane today, but they appear often in the [Index](#). Peruse the book at any point and you'll encounter genuinely odd names, such as Howlong, Moremercy, Preserved, Renewed, and Waitawhile. You'll find some howlers, too, like John Bible of Boston who took a wife named Sibell, who thus became Sibell Bible.

In conclusion, anyone who owns a copy of Savage's [Dictionary](#) (either in book form or on CD) should consider buying a copy of the Myers work. If there is a female New England line in your future, it is hard to see how your work can be complete without it.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3986&NLC-GenPointers1

If you don't already own Savage's superb four-volume set, in either book or CD form, this is the perfect opportunity to acquire it. Just access the following links:

A GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY of the First Settlers of New England. In Four Volumes
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5170&NLC-GenPointers1

GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF NEW ENGLAND, 1600s-1700s (CD)
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7169&NLC-GenPointers1

Featured CDs & Books for May

Were your immigrant ancestors French Protestants exiled by King Louis XIV? Maybe your forebears came from Great Britain, but you are not really sure? Have you established that they pioneered in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, or elsewhere in New England? If one or more of these possibilities resonates with you, be sure

to investigate the five CDs we are featuring this month at discount prices. Each one contains the best genealogical reference books on its topic. Best of all, you can save \$10 on each of these five digital products until 11:59 PM, Monday, May 28, 2009.

In addition to the aforementioned CDs, [Genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com) is featuring a bounty of books this month. We lead off with completely updated and revised 3rd edition of Elizabeth Petty Bentley's [County Courthouse Book](#), the third major genealogy desk reference we have published in 2009. We will have more to say about it in a future issue of "Genealogy Pointers."

This month, you will find new volumes in continuing series from Jeff Bowen (Eastern Cherokee), Vernon Skinner (Prerogative Court of Maryland), John Anderson Brayton (Surry & Isle of Wight County, VA), and the indefatigable David Dobson (People of Lanarkshire). We have also put back to press two classic reference works pertaining to Virginia pioneers, a collection of source records from early Maryland newspapers, a popular account of British and German deserters during the Revolutionary War, and a 2008 title on the history of Newburyport, MA. Still other reprints cover the Scots-Irish, early Kentucky tax records, Delaware wills, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and the South Carolina Line in the Revolutionary War.

Following is a complete list of our featured titles for May. Immediately below is a link to the page on our website where you'll find short descriptions of each:

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_new_genealogy.html&NLC-GenPointers1

CDs

HUGUENOT SETTLERS IN AMERICA, 1600s-1900s Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99
IMMIGRANTS TO THE NEW WORLD, 1600s-1800s Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99
ENGLISH ORIGINS of New England Families Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99
CONNECTICUT MILITARY RECORDS Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99
EGLE'S NOTES AND QUERIES OF Pa, 1700s-1800s Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99

Books

COUNTY COURTHOUSE BOOK. New Third Edition
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