

## GENEALOGY POINTERS (01-16-07)

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"GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH in Southside Virginia," by John W. Pritchett

The purpose of this article is to summarize some unique genealogical aspects of Southside Virginia, which generally encompasses the area on the south side of the James River, bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and the Hampton Roads region on the east. Effective genealogical research in Southside Virginia requires knowledge of county creation, why they were created, what records are available at courthouses and elsewhere, and how to interpret those records.

The social and economic development of colonial Southside was influenced primarily by the pursuit of the profitable production of tobacco, a labor-intensive crop, that drove the acquisition of land and the growth of the population--both slave and free. Because tobacco was more easily transported along waterways, planters first staked out land along the James River, the largest river in southern Virginia, and then westward up the Appomattox, Blackwater, Meherrin, Nottoway, Dan, and Roanoke rivers and their tributaries. Land patents and grants, the abstracts of which have been published, reveal the pace of land acquisition. In our day, platting software is being applied to the patents of many Southside counties for identifying precisely where an individual lived and who his/her neighbors were.

The Englishmen who founded Virginia brought with them their devotion to the laws and principles of their mother country and their affection for the Anglican Church. Consequently, they duplicated the concepts of a county and parish as they existed in England, as we shall see below.

The 26 contemporary Southside counties evolved from all or part of four of the eight original Virginia counties or shires: Charles City, Henrico, James City, and Warrosquyoake. As more individuals settled permanently at considerable distances from their county courthouse, the General Assembly chartered new counties to accommodate them. Once the new court was established, records of the new county would be housed in the new courthouse, while earlier records for the residents of the new county, such as wills and deeds, would remain in the old courthouse. For example, a family settled in present-day Nottoway County may have left records in the courthouses of Charles City until 1703, Prince George until 1735, and Amelia until 1789.

For purposes of this article, we include in Southside (from east to west) the present-day counties of Isle of Wight (renamed from Warrosquyoake in 1637), Surry (founded in 1652 from James City), Sussex (founded in 1754 from Surry), Southampton (founded in 1749 from Isle of Wight), Prince George (founded in 1703 from Charles City), Dinwiddie (founded in 1752 from Prince George), Chesterfield (founded in 1749 from Henrico), Brunswick (founded in 1732 from Prince George), Greensville (founded in 1781 from Brunswick), Amelia (founded in 1735 from Prince George), Cumberland (founded in 1749 from Goochland), Powhatan (founded in 1777 from Cumberland), Nottoway (founded in 1789 from Amelia), Lunenburg (founded in 1746 from Brunswick), Mecklenburg (founded in 1765 from Lunenburg), Prince Edward (founded in 1654 from Amelia), Buckingham (founded in 1761 from Albemarle), Appomattox (founded in 1845 from Buckingham), Charlotte (founded in 1765 from Lunenburg), Halifax (founded in 1752 from Lunenburg), Bedford (founded in 1754 from Lunenburg), Campbell (founded in 1782 from Bedford), Pittsylvania (founded in 1767 from Halifax), Franklin (founded in 1786 from Bedford), Henry (founded in 1777 from Pittsylvania), and Patrick (founded in 1791 from Henry).

Unless your Southside research is confined to Isle of Wight County, you must contend with "burned counties" that have lost some or all courthouse records. Of the four original shires that encompassed Southside, all but Warrosquyoake, now Isle of Wight, have lost records: Henrico to the British during the Revolution and Charles City and James City counties during the Civil War. Another significant loss is that of the pre-Civil War records of Prince George County, the predecessor of 16 of today's Southside counties. Dinwiddie and Buckingham lost their pre-1865 records; Nottoway lost many records; and the courthouse of Appomattox County burned in 1892. Although other Southside courthouses have avoided major catastrophes, missing volumes and gaps in the records are not unusual.

Each county clerk kept transcriptions of wills and deeds, bonds of several varieties including guardian and marriage bonds, ministers' returns of marriages performed, court orders, etc. I wish I could report that abstracts of the key extant records of all Southside counties have been published, but it is just not so. Thanks to some diligent compilers, most marriage records into the early 19th century have been published, but wills and deeds are incomplete.

County records now housed in Richmond are described in "A Preliminary Guide to Pre-1904 County Records in the Virginia State Library and Archives" by Suzanne Smith Ray, Lyndon H. Hart III, and J. Christian Kolbe (Richmond: Virginia State Archives, 1994). Although some early county records remain in their respective courthouses, microfilm copies of those originals are located at the State Archives as well. The good news for researchers is that they can obtain microfilm copies through interlibrary loan (<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/local>). As a resident of Dallas, Texas, I can enter a request for a particular microfilm reel at the website of the Dallas Public Library and have it within two weeks. If you are looking for wills and estates, Wesley E. Pippenger's "Index to Virginia Estates 1800-1865" is indispensable in determining which reel to order. Volumes 3, 5, and 7 include Southside counties.

Despite the destruction of so many records, a large number of Southside Virginia tax lists, fortunately, are extant. For example, the quit rent list of 1704 identifies Southside land owners. A few tithable lists, depicting the heads of households and names of men and slaves of a taxable age, remain for Amelia (1736-57, 1761-64), Buckingham (1773-74), Chesterfield (1756, 62), Cumberland (1758, 60, 68), Halifax (1755, 70-71, 80), Henrico Southside (1747), Lunenburg (1748-52, 64, 69, 72-76), Mecklenburg (1748-52, 64), Nottoway (1771), and Surry (1668-1703) counties. Most real and personal property tax rolls identifying Southside heads of household from 1782 are available even for burned counties.

Partial surrogates for the 1790 federal census, destroyed during the War of 1812, are the 1782-85 state enumerations, which have been published as "Heads of Families at the First Census, 1790." Found here are enumerations for Amelia (1782, 1785), Charlotte (1782), Chesterfield (1783), Cumberland (1782, 1784), Greenville (1783), Halifax (1782, 1785), Isle of Wight (1782), Mecklenburg (1782), Pittsylvania (1782, 1785), Powhatan (1783), Prince Edward (1783, 1785), Surry (1782, 1784), and Sussex (1782) counties and Richmond City (1782). "Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87" (available from [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com)) supplements this publication with selected personal property tax lists--generally the 1782 list--from counties for which no enumerations remain, including the Southside counties of Buckingham, Brunswick, Bedford, Campbell, Dinwiddie, Henry, Lunenburg, Prince George, and Southampton.

In "The Virginia Genealogist," Fred Dorman has published the 1800 personal property tax lists for most of Southside, which serves as a surrogate for the now-missing 1800 federal census. There is nothing unique to Southside Virginia when it comes to researching federal censuses for 1810 and beyond. Nor does Southside require any unusual knowledge of military records.

For ecclesiastical purposes, each Southside county was divided into one or more Anglican parishes, which methodically registered baptisms and funerals and recorded minutes of vestry meetings. Portions of colonial registers and vestry books of Bristol (Prince George and Dinwiddie), King William (Powhatan), and Albemarle (Surry and Sussex); the registers of Tillotson (Buckingham) and Bath Parish (Dinwiddie); and the vestry books of Antrim (Halifax), Camden (Pittsylvania), Cumberland (Lunenburg), Henrico (Henrico), Southam (Powhatan), Newport (Isle of Wight), St. Patrick's (Prince Edward), and St. Andrew's (Brunswick) parishes are available.

If your family members were Southside Quakers, you are in luck because William Wade Hinshaw abstracted the records of the Virginia Society of Friends in "Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy," Volume VI. Southside Friends were members of the Chuckatuck, Black Water, Upper, Henrico, Cedar Creek, South River, or Goose Creek monthly meetings.

Marriage and death notices in Richmond newspapers to 1853, published by the Virginia Genealogical Society, include many Southside names. Several Southside counties have

published county histories, which often contain sketches on particular individuals and families. I am most familiar with the histories of Amelia, Bedford, Brunswick, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Prince Edward, and Surry. Of course, published genealogies are available on many Southside families as well.

N.B. Persons conducting research on Southside families are encouraged to consult Mr. Pritchett's extraordinary new CD collection, SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES. For more information about this 2006 CD, see the link below. When you arrive at the URL, you will discover that you can not only read a detailed description of this CD but also scroll through its table of contents, examine sample pages, and--perhaps best of all--check the entire CD index to learn if your ancestor can be found there. SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES is our first product to offer these "Inside the book" features. Patrons can expect to see more of them throughout our website in the weeks and months to come.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7540](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7540)

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#### NEW BOOK SIGNALS BREAKTHROUGH for Scots-Irish Research

The origins of the Ulster Scots, or Scots-Irish, in America is a familiar story. The English Crown's concerted effort to re-settle substantial numbers of Scots Presbyterians in Ulster in order to check the Catholic Irish began in 1607 under James I. By 1690 the Protestant Presbyterian Synod of Ulster was created, which represented 120 congregations out of a population of nearly 150,000 Scots and their descendants. Following the demise of the Stuart kings in 1689, the status of the Presbyterian Scots-Irish declined. All public office holders in Ulster were required to be Anglicans, and the Presbyterians were required to finance the Episcopal Church of Ireland. Such facts, together with changing economic circumstances and rent-racking, contributed to the great Ulster Scot emigrations of the 18th century. In fact, over the course of that period, the Ulster Scots would become the single most numerous ethnic group to settle in colonial America.

While Americans of Scotch-Irish (Scots-Irish) descent have a substantial challenge in tracking their ancestors back to Ireland, researchers hoping to pick up the trail in Scotland face an even more daunting task. This is because there are no specific record groupings in Scotland devoted expressly to the Scots who departed for Ulster. One of the best books in print for those wishing to trace their Irish ancestry is Margaret Dickson Falley's "Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research," available from GPC. The latest reference for those interested in their Ulster-Scot ancestry is William J. Roulston's "Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600-1680." While these books provide invaluable information on genealogical research in Ulster, there has been nothing in print committed to records in Scotland relating to the Scottish participation in the Plantation of Ulster during the 17th century--until now.

David Dobson's latest book, SEARCHING FOR SCOTCH-IRISH ROOTS IN SCOTTISH RECORDS, 1600-1750, was written precisely for this reason. It refers to

source material in Scottish libraries and archives that could enable people of Scotch-Irish ancestry, otherwise known as the Ulster-Scots, to trace their Scottish roots. As Mr. Dobson explains, "there is a finite amount of evidence scattered throughout manuscripts and some published works held in libraries and archives throughout Scotland, especially in the southwest of the country." The author divides these records into five main categories: Church Records (probably the most valuable), Burgh (Town) Records, Court Records, Miscellaneous Government Records, and University Records, providing a detailed chapter on each that spells out exactly which records exist and where they can be found. Buttressing the text itself are a glossary, lists of family history societies and libraries, bibliographies of Scottish family histories and local histories of Southwestern Scotland, an index to the contents, and more.

If you are hoping to find the Scottish origins of your Ulster-Scot ancestor, David Dobson's new book on the subject might be just what you need. For more information, please consult the following link:

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9813](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9813)

\*\* Of related interest \*\*

#### SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1575-1725. In Two Parts [Part One & Part Two]

The purpose of this diminutive bipartite book is to help persons of Scots-Irish descent make the link first to Ulster and then back to Scotland. The work identifies some 1,200 Scots who resided in Ulster between the early 1600s and the early 1700s. Many of the persons so identified were young men from Ireland attending universities in Scotland. In a number of cases, David Dobson provides information on the person's spouse, children, local origins, landholding, and, of course, the source of the information. While there is no certainty that each of the persons identified in SCOTS-IRISH LINKS or their descendants ultimately emigrated to America, undoubtedly many did or possessed kinsmen who did.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9207](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9207)

#### SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1575-1725, Part Three

In this much longer sequel to his earlier collection of "Scots-Irish Links," Parts One & Two, David Dobson sheds more light on a segment of the 100,000 Scotsmen who were re-settled by the British government in the Irish Plantation of Ulster during the 17th century. Drawing on sources not consulted for the earlier volume, Mr. Dobson has come up with an additional 2,500 mostly Lowland Scots who re-settled in Ulster--in most instances prior to 1700. As with "Scots-Irish Links," Parts One & Two, university students predominate among the transplanted.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9412](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9412)

#### SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1575-1725, Part Four (Available February 2007)

This is the third volume (and fourth part) in a series compiled by David Dobson to identify the Lowland Scots who migrated to the Plantation of Ulster (Northern Ireland) between 1575 and 1725--many of whose progeny may have emigrated to America. Typically, Mr. Dobson provides the name, occupation, place of residence, a date, and the source for an additional 1,250 mostly Lowland Scots who re-settled in Ulster.  
[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9855](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9855)

#### LATER SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1725-1825. Part One

In the tradition of his two earlier volumes of Scots-Irish links for the period 1575 to 1725, David Dobson picks up the trails of Scots living in Ulster and Irish living in Scotland during the next one hundred years. Unlike the previous century-and-a-half, the destination of most Scots emigrants during the 18th century was across the Atlantic and not to Ulster. The same period also witnessed the beginnings of a large-scale exodus from Ireland to the Americas. Nevertheless, there was some movement of peoples between Ireland and Scotland from 1725 to 1825--mostly students heading for universities in Glasgow or Edinburgh.  
[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9795](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9795)

#### LATER SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1725-1825. Part Two (Temporarily out of print)

Working from primary sources in Scotland, such as university records, court records, gravestone inscriptions, family and estate records, as well as various published sources, David Dobson has amassed information in Part 2 of this series on 1,200 persons not found in the original installment (see above), roughly doubling the total number of later Scots-Irish to date.  
[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9867](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9867)

#### LATER SCOTS-IRISH LINKS, 1725-1825. Part Three

This volume marks the third in a series by David Dobson that identifies persons of Scottish birth living in Ulster and of Irish living in Scotland in the hundred years following 1725. Working from primary sources in Scotland, such as university records, registers of apprentices, the Aberdeen City Archives, as well as published sources such as the periodical, "Scots Magazine," Mr. Dobson has amassed information on more than 1,300 persons not found in the previous installments in this series. Mr. Dobson identifies each Scots-Irish link by name, country, and, sometimes, city of birth or residence, situation (profession, student status, source of inheritance, etc.), a date, the record source, and occasionally such things as physical features, year of birth, etc.  
[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9809](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9809)

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## THE GEORGIA FRONTIER--Back in Print!

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 has assembled an unprecedented work that preserves the record of many of these pioneering families. Her three-volume THE GEORGIA FRONTIER is the culmination of a career spent tracing Georgia families. Mrs. Austin, who has been actively engaged in genealogy for over 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 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 destined to be regarded as a landmark in Georgia genealogy. From today through 11:59 PM, Monday, February 12, 2007, you can order your copy of THE GEORGIA FRONTIER at the introductory price \$145.00, compared to the retail price of \$160.00 after the expiration date.

Following is a surname list of the main families covered in the volumes; it just might 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, Stallworth, 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, Wereat, 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, Renfro, 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, Welchel, 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, Chambless/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](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9873)

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#### MORE JANUARY BOOKS from Clearfield Company

This month, Clearfield Company produced two rounds of reprints of classic genealogy reference books. Since we cannot fit them all onto our monthly Featured Books and CDs Web page, following are brief descriptions of six of those titles that we are releasing this week.

Did your forebears travel to or from Kentucky, North Carolina, or Virginia? Do you have German ancestors? Could you use some guidance pursuing your Irish ancestors? Are you interested in plotting your family health history? Whatever the case, these Clearfield titles could work for you, just as they have for tens of thousands of researchers in the past.

#### RESIDENTS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY, North Carolina, 1762-1790

Following up on her 2004 book, "Families of Cabarrus County, North Carolina," Kathleen Marler has now assembled an alphabetically arranged collection of abstracts of early inhabitants of Mecklenburg County, the parent county of Cabarrus. The principal sources for her new book are Mecklenburg County Deed Volumes 1-3 (July 1778 through September 1786), Mecklenburg wills, the 1790 U.S. census for Mecklenburg County, and several other primary and secondary sources.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9882](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9882)

**EARLY KENTUCKY SETTLERS.** The Records of Jefferson County, Kentucky, from the "Filson Club History Quarterly"

Jefferson County was one of Kentucky's original three counties, and that threesome eventually gave rise to 120 contemporary Kentucky counties. Excerpted from the "Filson Club History Quarterly," this work has transcripts of the earliest Jefferson County, Kentucky, records known to exist--wills, deeds, surveys, administrations, inventories, and poll lists. The records reprinted in this book are: Minute Books A and 1 (1781-1785); Will Books 1 and 2 (1784-1833); Bond and Power of Attorney Book 1 (1783-1798); and Division Book 1 (1797-1832).

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=3155](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3155)

## HOPEWELL FRIENDS HISTORY, 1734-1934, Frederick County, Virginia. Records of Hopewell Monthly Meetings and Meetings Reporting to Hopewell

This compilation is divided into two parts. The historical section is a broad survey of Hopewell Meeting from its origins nine years before the creation of Frederick County. Of far greater importance to genealogists, the documentary section encompasses 200 years of Quaker records: births, marriages, deaths, removals, disownments, and reinstatements, a good many of which cannot be found in public record offices.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=2860](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2860)

## FINDING YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS: Unique Aspects of Irish Genealogy

Brian Mitchell is the author of the highly regarded "Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy." FINDING YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS is intended as a companion volume to the venerable "Pocket Guide." Making use of the case-study method employed in the "Pocket Guide," this book presents topics not found in the earlier book and expands on others that are. For example, Irish surnames and place names represent a treasure trove of historical information and contain genealogical clues that are frequently overlooked by researchers. Accordingly, FINDING YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS includes two chapters on the importance of surnames and the importance of place names in family history. It explains the importance in Irish research of the "General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland." Another neglected topic, as Mr. Mitchell makes clear, is the role of local history in Irish genealogy. In the final chapter, Mr. Mitchell uses the case-study method to illustrate how delving into published town histories and unpublished local manuscript collections can unearth buried evidence on Irish ancestors. This volume is full of first-hand explanations and expertly drawn maps of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9408](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9408)

## THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THE BAHAMAS and Colonists of North America. Revised Third Edition

Persons searching for Bahamian ancestors will want to study the various lists of names that appear throughout this book, as well as the biographical sketches of descent for more than 200 contemporary Bahamians of distinction.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9115](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9115)

## THEY WENT THATAWAY

Composed almost entirely of abstracts of wills, deeds, marriage records, powers of attorney, court orders, church records, cemetery records, tax records, guardianship accounts, etc., this unique work provides substantive evidence of the migration of individuals and families to Virginia or from Virginia to other states, countries, or

territories. Each record provides prima facie evidence of places of origin and removal, irrefutably linking individuals to both their old and their new homes and incidentally naming parents and kinsmen--all of whom (close on 10,000) are listed in the indexes. [http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=2500](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2500)

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