

Genealogy Pointers: 10-26-2010

In this issue:

48-Hour Sale on Midwestern CDs & Books

A Great Genealogy Book for Kids, Touted by Dick Eastman

"Federal Records of the Five Civilized Tribes," by Rachal Mills Lennon

Featured Publications for October

Pennsylvania Vital Records Collection Priced for Quick Sale

Blog: Homesteading and Land Lotteries

48-Hour SALE on Midwestern CDs & Books: Part One

(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 p.m. EDT, Wednesday, October 27, 2010)

If you've ever flown across the Midwestern part of the U.S., you're bound to have noticed the uniform rectangular parcels of land. This pattern of land division is the direct result of the Land Ordinance of 1785, which, along with the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, represented the most important piece of legislation enacted by the U.S. government prior to the ratification of the Constitution. Passage of these two statutes following the Revolutionary War was made possible when private land speculators, the state of Virginia, and other states relinquished their claims on the frontier to the new American government.

From a genealogical perspective, the terms of these two laws assured that future researchers would rely on land, census, and Revolutionary War records to pin down their Midwestern pioneer ancestors. The Land Ordinance of 1785 dictated that the Northwest Territory (the future states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin) be laid out in a series of rectangular grids. Each grid consisted of townships six miles square, which would themselves be subdivided into thirty-six sections of 640 acres (one square mile). The government established land offices in places like Cincinnati and Marietta, Ohio, making it easy for Midwestern pioneers to purchase their property. This straightforward method of surveying, laying out, and purchasing public land made it possible for ordinary citizens, Revolutionary War veterans holding land bounties, speculators, and others to populate the area very rapidly. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 stipulated how a territory like Indiana or Illinois should be organized and, once a territorial census could confirm that the population had reached the minimum threshold, apply for statehood. The two statutes worked hand in glove--so much so that Ohio would achieve statehood in 1803, Indiana in 1816, and Illinois in 1818.

The CDs and books described below underscore the importance of land, census, and Revolutionary War records for genealogy research in the Midwestern states during the first half of the 19th century. For the rest of this day and all of tomorrow (until 11:59 p.m. EDT, Wednesday, October 27, 2010) you can purchase them for 25-30% or more below their original retail prices. Be sure to read next week's issue of "Genealogy Pointers" for more great deals on Midwestern references.

[Ohio Vital Records #2, 1750s-1880s \(CD\)](#)

This Family Archive CD contains images of the pages of the following three books originally published by the Genealogical Publishing Co.: (1) *Ohio Cemetery Records*, (2) *Ohio Marriages*, and (3) *Ohio Source Records*. Composed of articles that originally appeared in either *The 'Old Northwest' Genealogical Quarterly* or *The Ohio Genealogical Quarterly*, the records name approximately 71,000 individuals. Articles in *Ohio Cemetery Records* consist mainly of tombstone inscriptions. Articles in *Ohio Marriages* provide the names of the brides and grooms and the dates and places of the marriages. *Ohio Source Records*, on the other hand, contains a wide variety of materials, including family histories, Bible records, will abstracts, vital records, newspaper abstracts, and tax lists.

Was \$39.99 Now \$25.99

[Michigan Genealogy: Sources & Resources. Second Edition](#)

First published in 1987, this, more recent, second edition not only incorporates the latest descriptions of the holdings of state and county repositories but also adds chapters on Internet sources of Michigan genealogy and other topics not found in the original edition. Among the focal points of this extraordinary book, the researcher will find coverage of Michigan's settlements and settlers, census records and their substitutes, court and land records, Internet sources, genealogical profiles of Michigan's eighty-three counties, and much more. Whether you plan to do research in Michigan or on the Web, you will find *Michigan Genealogy* to be the one resource you cannot live without.

Was \$40.00 Now \$27.95

[Early Ohio Tax Records. Reprinted with "The Index to Early Ohio Tax Records"](#) (Low in stock)

This is the first collection of records the researcher should turn to in any genealogical investigation in the Buckeye State. Taking the place of pre-1820 census records, this work presents a county-by-county list of Ohio settlers and residents from about 1800 to 1825. Along with the 1801 tax list of the Virginia Military District, it contains the names of taxpayers listed in various county tax rolls. It also contains lists of original proprietors and settlers (taken from other sources), names of holders of military warrants, voters' lists, householders' lists, occasional lists of Revolutionary soldiers, and lists of resident proprietors. The work is arranged by county, with multiple tax lists arranged chronologically thereunder. There is at least one tax list given for each of the seventy-five counties covered, the combined lists naming about 50,000 taxpayers.

Was \$49.95 Now \$34.95

[Ohio Valley Genealogies](#)

This popular work contains genealogies of about 350 families who settled in Pennsylvania between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Alleghenies, as well as genealogies of those families who migrated across the Ohio River and made the first settlements in the Northwest Territory, now part of Ohio.

Was \$25.00 Now \$16.95

[Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812](#)

Here is the complete roster of all Ohio soldiers and officers in the War of 1812, according to official records. It includes the names of about 25,000 soldiers and officers with such information as rank, dates of service, and source of information.

Was \$19.50 Now \$13.50

[First Ownership of Ohio Lands](#)

This publication identifies the 1,000 associates of the Ohio Company who purchased lands on the Muskingum River, 1788-1792, with such information, in tabular form, as residence, selling agency, and number of shares owned. Prefixed to the work is an extensive essay tracing the history of the "Crown Lands" and the settlement of Ohio and also listing the purchasers of lots in the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, Munroe, and Belmont, giving the number of the lot, acreage, price, and political division.

Was \$13.50 Now \$7.95

[French and British Land Grants in the Post Vincennes \(Indiana\) District, 1750-1784](#)

The American State Papers are official government documents that were printed long before the creation of the U.S. Government Printing Office. Although these documents cover a myriad of issues (e.g., foreign affairs, commerce, etc.), for genealogists, the most important categories are "Public Land" and "Claims," and it is upon these categories that this volume is based. These records range from mere lists of inhabitants to lists of claimants, land surveys, and rejected claims. In many cases we also learn the name of a spouse or other relative and a description of a lot, usually stating its proximity to the owners of other lots. Nearly 3,000 French and British pioneers are named in this work, all of whom may be found in the indexes.

Was \$36.00 Now \$22.50

[Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index](#)

This is probably the single most important collection of Ohio source records in print, for it references no fewer than 72,000 testators named in the will and estate records for all Ohio counties up to 1850. Each entry gives the name of the person referenced, the nature of the record (will or estate), year of the record, county where the record is filed, and the source of the original record wherein more information may be found. In addition to the index itself, researchers will find a list of abbreviations used in the entries, a glossary of terms common to inheritance records, a county-by-county breakdown of inheritance record holdings, and the individuals responsible for indexing them for the publication.

Was \$55.00 Now \$37.50

[Wisconsin's German Element](#)

J. H. A. Lacher's treatise on the German element of Wisconsin, originally published in 1925, is still the standard introduction to its subject. The first section of the work focuses on Wisconsin's rich German religious establishment: Catholics, Lutherans, German Evangelical Synod, German Reformed, Evangelical Association, Liberals, and Jews. The second section looks at representative German-Americans and their vocations in Wisconsin. The third section homes in on Wisconsin German politics, the German press, sports, thrift, men of letters, German place names and patronymics, and the impact of World War I. Researchers will find references to some 750 German surnames at the back of this volume.

Was \$13.50 Now \$8.95

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A Great Genealogy Book for Kids, Touted by Dick Eastman

(The following article is reprinted from the June 27, 2007, issue of "Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter.")

Roots for Kids: A Genealogy Guide for Young People. 2nd Edition [Book Review]:

We generally think that an interest in genealogy starts in middle age or perhaps later. Yet those of us who have spent a lot of time in genealogy libraries and in courthouses almost always can tell of exceptions. One of the leading professional genealogists I know is now in his late twenties but got started before he was old enough to obtain a driver's license. His mother used to drive him to the libraries and courthouses. He reports that he was interested at an even earlier age but delayed until his early teens simply because he didn't know how to get started when he was younger.

Professional genealogist David Lambert is very proud of another genealogist in his family: His eleven-year-old daughter, Brenda, is an accomplished researcher, capable of doing high-quality research, even when her father isn't around.

I have also given several genealogy presentations to third graders and have been amazed at their enthusiastic responses. I always hand out blank pedigree charts at these classroom sessions and explain the use of the charts. One teacher later told me that several students came back to school the next day with filled-in pedigree charts, even though that was not an assignment.

I was a "late bloomer." I conducted my first genealogy research project at the age of fifteen as an English class writing assignment. I was hooked then, although school, military service, and starting a family delayed my family tree research for several more years.

There are many more such examples. Perhaps you had an early interest, even if you delayed that interest until later in life.

Is an interest in one's ancestry really a personal interest that doesn't develop until mid-life? Or have we simply not provided the proper introduction to youngsters? One new book seeks to find out by providing that introduction.

[Roots for Kids: A Genealogy Guide for Young People](#), by Susan Provost Beller, seeks to provide the genealogy introduction and foundation for school children. The book is designed as a project in which a child and an adult work together. The adult does not need to be a genealogy expert; both child and adult can learn at the same time.

The book is designed as a twelve-week lesson plan with one "class" per week. It should work well either in a classroom environment with multiple students or at home in a one-on-one setting. The book seems to be aimed at fourth through sixth grades (ages nine through eleven) in a teacher/student environment. It could also work well with older students as a self-taught genealogy course with minimal teacher involvement, if any. If this book can become available in every junior high school library, I suspect the number of young genealogists will multiply every year!

As in most genealogy "how-to" books, [Roots for Kids](#) starts off with an introduction to genealogy. I especially like the idea that the introduction stresses the fact that a family tree is a collection of stories, not a simple collection of names, dates, and places. Quoting from Chapter One: An Introduction to Genealogy:

"Each person on your family tree is a story waiting to be told. No matter what a person did in his life, he has a story to tell. This book will help you to discover how to find those stories. Some of the stories will be dull, but most of them are really interesting. You may be surprised to find all the great things your ancestors did in their lifetimes. Some of the stories are also a lot of fun.

"One example is a story of a relative of my husband. This man has been dead for over ninety years but one of his stories is remembered to this day. As a kid, he was famous for his Halloween pranks. One Halloween he and some friends managed to coax the neighbor's cow up onto the roof of a barn. It took the townspeople most of the next day to get the poor cow back down!"

I suspect every mischievous nine-year-old can identify with that story. In fact, this "older child" also finds it amusing!

The remainder of [Roots for Kids](#) builds upon similar material; it frequently stresses why the reader will find the family tree to be so interesting.

[Roots for Kids](#) then leads the student (and teacher) through discussions of relationships (what is a second cousin?), how to ask questions, how to organize research materials, and how to use the Internet to conduct research in local, state, and national records. Susan Provost Beller weaves her own stories throughout this book in order to give examples of what the student may find in his/her own family tree.

The current [Roots for Kids](#) is the Second Edition. I never saw the First Edition, but the book's advertising states that a lot of new material has been added about using the many online resources of libraries and historical societies without leaving home.

Susan Beller is well qualified to write this book, and her experience shows. She has been involved in genealogical research for more than three decades. In addition to her teaching experience with young people, she has taught advanced genealogy courses to adult education classes.

[Roots for Kids](#) is an excellent resource for teaching children about their own history. Along the way, they gain meaningful experience in research methods, history, geography, language, communication, analysis, and culture, to name a few disciplines. Its step-by-step lesson plan format makes for a logical sequence through what can be a fascinating lifelong study for youngsters and old-timers alike. This book should work well in either a classroom setting or one-on-one. If you have an opportunity to teach youngsters, I strongly suggest that you obtain this book and study it closely.

[Roots for Kids](#), by Susan Provost Beller, is published by Genealogical Publishing Company and

should be available through any bookstore if you specify ISBN: 9780806317779. In addition, you can purchase it for \$19.95 plus taxes and shipping from the publisher's safe and secure online ordering system at

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=422.

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"Federal Records of the Five Civilized Tribes," by Rachal Mills Lennon

(Excerpted from the book [Tracing Ancestors Among the Five Civilized Tribes](#))

Historical Background

The history and culture of the American South are unique, owing chiefly to the intermingling of the races and the diverse ethnic backgrounds of countless families. Modern Southerners proudly boast traditions--real or not--of Native American ancestry. Odds are, these traditions lead directly back to the so-called Five Civilized Tribes. The Chickasaw, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Indians dominated a broad swath of territory from North Carolina to Mississippi before their forced removal westward. Long hailed for their adaptability to "white" ways (hence the designation "civilized"), these nations have gained near honorific status among Southeastern genealogists.

The five Indian groups that dominated the Southeast, known to history as the Five Civilized Tribes, were not all of the same ethnic family. The Cherokee were the southernmost branch of the Iroquois. Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles were dominant members of the Muskogean family. Beyond these, several other tribes were still viable in the Lower South as the U.S. government moved into and across that area--for example, the Catawba in South Carolina and the Koasati (Coushatta) in Alabama--although federal records of the late-18th and 19th centuries largely ignore these smaller groups.

In Arkansas and Louisiana, states normally considered part of the Southeastern U.S., other tribes were active. However, the major groups there (the Caddo and Osage) were culturally akin to the tribes of the Southwest and the Plains. Smaller groups--remnants of the Attapapas, Chitimachas, Taensa, and Tunica, for example--had exceedingly limited relations with the U.S. until the 20th century; thus, little is found on them in the earlier federal records. However, by the time the U.S. had acquired this area, via the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, small bands from the Five Civilized Tribes were already migrating into Arkansas and Louisiana, first to hunt and then to settle.

Federal relations with America's native peoples were both paternalistic and antagonistic. Consequently, the surviving historical records were kept for a variety of purposes: to subdue and subjugate tribes; to effect and maintain treaties; to minimize conflict between Indians and whites (and blacks); to acquire territory; to identify and compensate individual Indians and white countrymen displaced by land transfers; to remove tribes; to educate and assimilate individuals; and, of course, to financially support whole groups after they were reduced to welfare status by Euro-American encroachment.

Chronological Framework of Federal Records

Premodern records of federal interaction with American Indians are divided broadly into three bureaucratic periods. A basic familiarity with these political time divisions is essential to the location of federal records.

1774-1789: Pre-Federal Era:

September 1774 saw the first assembly of the Continental Congress, a body that would govern until the individual colonies adopted the Articles of Confederation in 1781. From then until the creation of the U.S. in 1789, the union was governed by Confederation congresses, which created three separate Indian superintendencies to serve the Southern, Middle, and Northern tribes. The records of this era are maintained separately from the federal records below.

1789-1824: War Department Era:

With the creation of the U.S. in 1789, Indian affairs were assigned to the Department of War, where authority would remain for the next 35 years. Most records in the War Department were destroyed by fire on 8 November 1800. Consequently, for genealogical purposes, most "Indian records" within this department date only from 1800 to 1824. In 1806, an Office of Indian Trade was established within the War Department--a bureaucratic move that caused another regrouping of records.

1824-1947: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Era:

In March 1824, the War Department established a separate Office (later Bureau) of Indian Affairs--generally known today as the BIA. This office functioned until 1849, when it was moved to the Department of the Interior.

Hence, those "Indian records" genealogists seek at the National Archives are scattered across several collections, according to time frame: i.e., the records of the Continental Congress, the War Department, and the BIA. Most extant records of the Continental Congress have been published in print or microform, with excellent indexes. For the War Department era, resources are more limited and far less easily explored. Under the BIA, vast resources have been created, and major ones now have finding aids and published transcripts or abstracts. Yet many researchers who use them to search for Southeastern Indian forebears are disappointed because the BIA materials on these tribes predominantly relate to families that removed to Oklahoma. [END]

From this point in her book, Ms. Lennon proceeds to describe the salient federal records along topical and tribal lines, creating a highly focused catalogue of the federal holdings that are most helpful for studying the Southeastern Indians who did not migrate westward. Readers can avail themselves of her fine detailed presentation of the records in *Tracing Ancestors Among the Five Civilized Tribes: Southeastern Indians Prior to Removal*. Go to the following URL for more information:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3350

Related Publications:

[History of the Cherokee Indians and Their Legends and Folklore](#)

Emmet Starr's work is the classic account of the early Cherokees, their constitution, treaties with the federal government, land transactions, school system, migration and resettlement, committees, councils and officials, religion, language and culture, and a host of other topics. More than half of the book is devoted to genealogies and biographies, of which there are several hundred. The biographies in particular--each averaging a paragraph or more--are noteworthy for their focus on the genealogical events of birth, marriage, and death over a period of several generations.

[Cherokee Connections](#)

Unlike Emmet Starr's history, above, Myra Gormley's delightful *Cherokee Connections* provides a brief overview of extant genealogical sources pertaining to the Cherokee nation. It is designed specifically for researchers who are trying to prove their heritage for tribal membership as well as for those who are simply interested in investigating family legends about Cherokee ancestry. All important sources of genealogical value are explained with respect to the reasons why the various records were generated and where they can be accessed today.

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Featured Publications for October

Two of our most prolific authors, David Dobson and Jeff Bowen, return this month with new books in continuing series. Dr. Dobson has given us two original works on the 17th- and 18th-century inhabitants of the Scottish towns of Kirkcaldy and Greenock. Mr. Bowen, meanwhile, has added the second book in his series *Cherokee Commission Dockets. Volume, 1880-1884 & 1887-1889*.

In addition to these new books, we are featuring a host of classic reprints. Perhaps foremost among them is Donald Lines Jacobus's multi-volume *Families of Ancient New Haven*. Other notable reprints include Howard & Crisp's standard, the *Visitation of Ireland*; the massive *Virginia Genealogies*, by Horace Hayden; and *Lee of Virginia*, by Edmund Jennings Lee. Still other October reprints treat genealogies or source records pertaining to New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, and the West Indies, as well as Moravian and Revolutionary War ancestors. Users of Elizabeth Shown Mills' series of laminated research guides will be pleased to learn that the original product in this series, *Quicksheet: Citing Online Historical Resources Evidence! Style*, is back in stock. Following is a complete annotated list of our featured titles for October.

[The People of Scottish Burghs: Kirkcaldy, 1600-1799](#)

[The People of Scottish Burghs: Greenock, 1600-1799](#)

Like the earlier books in *The People of Scottish Burghs* series, the Kirkcaldy and Greenock volumes do not claim to be exhaustive for the years under investigation; instead they capture some of the towns' inhabitants and illustrate the kinds of records that are available for the period. In both cases Dr. David Dobson has arranged the burghers alphabetically and has unfailingly given the individual's occupation, an identifying date, and his source. In numerous instances he has also extracted supplementary information, variously consisting of date of birth; name of

spouse, children, and/or parents; name of ship traveled on; date of will; etc., in the process amassing thousands of significant leads for genealogists.

[Cherokee Commission Dockets. Volume II: 1880-1884 & 1887-1889](#)

The book at hand, the second in a series, concerns the rulings of the Cherokee Nation Commission on Citizenship (a creation of the Tribal Council) on cases of citizenship. (It should be noted that the Dawes Commission of 1893 subsequently scrutinized the Cherokee Commission dockets in making its final determinations on citizenship for members of the Five Civilized Tribes.) Volume II of *Cherokee Commission Dockets 1880-1884 and 1887-1889* consists of abstracts of Dockets 287-718 of the Commission. Besides the names of the applicant and presiding commissioners and the date of the determination, in most instances the transcriptions identify the names of family members and their relationship to the person(s) filing the application. In all, researchers will find references to about 4,000 Cherokee claimants in this volume, bringing the total identified to date to about 8,000.

[Quicksheet: Citing Online Historical Resources *Evidence!* Style](#)

This is a four-page laminated folder covering the ten most-common types of online materials used for both academic history and family history. As its name implies, it is a handy, "quick" reference tool that takes up virtually no space beside the computer and slips easily into notebooks.

[Naturalization of Foreign Protestants in the American and West Indian Colonies](#)

This book contains copies of all the returns of naturalizations of foreign Protestants sent from the Colonies to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations during the period 1740 to 1772. The returns are from the colonies of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania, and from Jamaica in the West Indies, with those from Pennsylvania predominating. Also included are the returns of naturalizations of Jews and Quakers, who were required, instead of taking the usual oath, only to make affirmation of their loyalty. Entries generally include name, religion, town and county of residence, and date of naturalization, and there are occasional references to country of origin and occupation.

[Visitation of Ireland](#)

Visitation of Ireland is a collection of Irish pedigrees containing such information as was included in the *Herald's Visitations* of the 16th and 17th centuries. The pedigrees begin with the grandparents of the representative of the family and certain notices of all descendants, thus giving, in many cases, a complete record of five or more generations. Each pedigree is worked out with meticulous detail and each is authoritative. Several thousand connections and collateral descendants are cited in the 150 pedigrees contained in this work, which incorporates all six of the original volumes into one volume.

[Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications](#)

This checklist encompasses all of the publications of the several Historical Records Survey programs of the Works Projects Administration (WPA) and various related federal programs, most of which were issued between 1936 and 1943. Of special importance to genealogical researchers are the WPA Transcriptions of Public Archives, since the records transcribed were parish records, minutes of meetings and courts, and other early town and county records. Also of

importance are the inventories of federal, state, county, and town archives, as the listings here show what exists in the way of descriptions of the archives of thousands of little-known sources.

[Colonial Gravestone Inscriptions in the State of New Hampshire](#)

The author has assembled a list of about 12,500 names found on New Hampshire headstones prior to 1770. Arranged alphabetically by village or town, then under cemetery, then alphabetically by family name, the transcriptions constitute as complete a record of colonial New Hampshire gravestone inscriptions as we are ever likely to have.

[Families of Ancient New Haven \(3 vols.\)](#)

This revered work is the definitive statement on the ancestry and relationships of 35,000 residents of 18th-century New Haven, Connecticut, and it is the only known publication that succeeds in treating every family of an entire New England region. All eight volumes deal with the families of the ancient town of New Haven and the towns set off from it: Hamden, Bethany, Woodbridge, East Haven, North Haven, and West Haven. Lines are brought down to the heads of families cited in the 1790 U.S. census and include the generation born between 1790 and 1800, the aim being to provide every record of birth or baptism up to the year 1800, every record of marriage to 1810, and every record of death of persons born before 1800. Apart from the data gathered from church records and court records, this work also draws on the records of towns and districts outside the New Haven area. The early Wallingford and Cheshire families, for example, which for the most part were of New Haven origin, are given completely to 1780, and in many instances to 1800.

[Biographical and Genealogical Sketches from Central Pennsylvania Excerpted from Chronicles of Central Pennsylvania. Volume IV. Personal and Family History](#)

This work features over 1,200 sketches--some of them illustrated--of prominent business and professional men from this region. The sketches uniformly recount the subject's career, civic and fraternal interests, and political leanings, if any. In addition, we are invariably provided with his date and place of birth, date of marriage, name of spouse, names of children and their spouses, and the names of grandchildren, frequently with dates given. In a significant number of sketches, the subject's ancestry is traced back to the Civil War and, sometimes, to the 18th century.

[Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana](#)

This publication, produced under the auspices of the Indiana D.A.R., contains the records of Revolutionary service of 1,394 soldiers and patriots who were buried in Indiana. The roster is arranged alphabetically; after the soldier's full name appears his place of residence, date and place of birth, record of service (with reference made to the source), and if pensioned, the number of the claim, date and place of death, name of wife or wives, date of marriage, names of children, their dates of birth, and so on.

[Virginia Genealogies. A Genealogy of the Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia, Also of the Families of Ball, Brown, Bryan, Conway, Daniel, Ewell, Holladay, Lewis, Littlepage, Moncure, Peyton, Robinson, Scott, Taylor, Wallace, and Others of Virginia and Maryland](#)

Here is one of the most comprehensive single-volume compilations of Virginia family histories ever assembled. Besides the families mentioned in the title, lineages and extensive genealogical notes are devoted to an additional 150 early Virginia families.

[Hopewell Friends History, 1734-1934, Frederick County, Virginia. Records of Hopewell Monthly Meetings and Meetings Reporting to Hopewell](#)

This extraordinary compilation, first published to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Hopewell [Friends] Monthly Meeting in 1934, 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. 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. Many thousands of individuals are identified in these records, the index to which runs 225 pages and contains thousands of entries.

[Lee of Virginia, 1642-1892. Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of the Descendants of Colonel Richard Lee. With Brief Notices of the Related Families of Allerton, Armistead, Ashton, Aylett, Bedinger, Beverley, Bland, Bolling, Carroll, Carter, Chambers, Corbin, Custis, Digges, Fairfax, Fitzhugh, Gardner, Grymes, Hanson, Jenings, Jones, Ludwell, Marshall, Mason, Page, Randolph, Shepherd, Shippen, Tabb, Taylor, Turberville, Washington, and Others](#)

The arrangement of this exhaustive work is as follows: the life of patriarch Colonel Richard Lee is traced, as well as existing records would allow, with each of his children and grandchildren and succeeding descendants being treated in like manner. (Only three of the immigrant's sons have been proven to have left surviving male issue in Virginia.) Under the notice of each head of a family, the names of his children are given, numbered in the order of their birth. Whatever is known as to unmarried sons and all daughters is given with their parents. So that equal prominence might be given to maternal ancestry, brief sketches of the parentage of wives of the Lees of the older generations are added.

[The Moravians in North Carolina](#)

The Moravian settlement in North Carolina stemmed from an original grant in 1752 from Lord Granville for 100,000 acres of land near the present site of Winston-Salem. A valuable account of the 18th-century Moravian settlements at Bethabara, Friedland, Hope, Macedonia, Bethania, and Salem, this work includes a list of the first settlers and heads of families, containing such information as date and place of birth, date of arrival in North Carolina, and date and place of death. It also contains lists of resident teachers of the Salem Female Academy; ministers of the county congregations; and a list of houses built in Salem, 1766-1851, with the names of the occupants.

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Pennsylvania Vital Records Collection Priced for Quick Sale

[Pennsylvania Vital Records. In Three Volumes](#)

This work consists of virtually every article on births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths to appear in the *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* and *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*. Includes about 150 articles derived from a mixture of church registers, court records, records of local officials and justices, ministers' records, newspapers, and gravestone inscriptions. With references to over 100,000 persons! The special sale price of this extraordinary set will remain in effect until 11:59 p.m. EDT, Wednesday, October 27, 2010.

Was \$200.00 Now \$99.95

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Blog: Homesteading and Land Lotteries

Who among us has not read, been read to, or seen the TV adaptation of Laura Ingles Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*? We are familiar with the stories and legends of life on the Great Plains in the second half of the 19th century, but we have a much weaker grasp on the process by which these brave families came by their land—Homestead legislation, land lotteries, and land rushes—and the records that have preserved those experiences. If you want to improve your knowledge of these kinds of land records, be sure to read webmaster Carolyn Barkley's newest article on our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com.

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3. Call toll-free to our sales department at 1-800-296-6687