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## **Genealogy Pointers (10/27/2009)**

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### **CAPSULE HISTORY OF THE CHICKASAW**

The Chickasaw, one of the smallest but fiercest of the Five Civilized Tribes, are presumed to be native to northern Alabama and Mississippi. We have extracted the following brief history of the Chickasaw from John R. Swanton's magisterial publication, [The Indian Tribes of North America](#), originally published by the Smithsonian Institution and now available from [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com). Mr. Swanton's depiction of the Chickasaw is indicative of the detail to be found in this incomparable study of Native Americans.

“Like most of the other Muskogean peoples, the Chickasaw believed they had come from the west. They thought that they had settled for a time at a spot in northern Alabama on the north side of the Tennessee River long known as Chickasaw Old Fields. There is little doubt that Chickasaw had once lived at that place whether or not the whole tribe was so located. The first Europeans to become acquainted with the tribe were the Spaniards under De Soto, who spent the months of January, February, and March 1541, in the Chickasaw country, and in the latter month were attacked by the tribe with such fury that they were nearly destroyed.

“Little is heard of the Chickasaw from this time until French explorers and colonists arrived, at the end of the seventeenth century. They found the tribe in approximately the position in which De Soto had encountered them, and they found them as warlike as before. Although the French tried to make peace with them, English traders had effected establishments in their country even before the settlement of Louisiana, and they remained consistent allies of England while England and Franco were fighting for the possession of North America. In the south their alliance meant much the same to the English as Iroquois friendship meant to them in the north.

“As practically all of the surrounding peoples were devoted to the French, and the Chickasaw were not numerous, they were obliged to maintain a very unequal struggle until the final victory of England in 1763, and they suffered severely in consequence. They supported the Natchez when they revolted in 1729, and when French expeditions from the north and south were hurled upon them simultaneously in 1736, they beat both

off with heavy losses. In 1740 a gigantic attempt was made to conquer them, but the greater part of the force assembled dissolved without accomplishing anything. A small French expedition under Celoron succeeded in obtaining a treaty of peace advantageous to the French but this soon became a dead letter, and French communications up and down the Mississippi River were constantly threatened and French voyageurs constantly attacked in the period following. In 1752 and 1753 the French commanders Benoist and Reggio were defeated by the Chickasaw. At an earlier period, shortly before 1715, they and the Cherokee together drove the Shawnee from their settlements on the Cumberland, and in 1745 they expelled another Shawnee band from the same region. In 1769 they utterly routed the Cherokee on the site of the Chickasaw Old Fields. In 1793-95 war broke out with the Creeks, who invaded their territories with 1,000 men, but while they were attacking a small stockade, a band of about 200 Chickasaw fell upon them, whereupon an unaccountable terror took possession of the invaders, and they fled precipitately. There was at one time a detached body of Chickasaw on the lower Tennessee not far from its mouth. They also had a town among the Upper Creeks for a brief period (Ooe-asa), and a settlement near Augusta, Ga., from about 1723 to the opening of the American Revolution. The Chickasaw maintained friendship with the American Government after its establishment, but, being pressed upon by white settlers, parted with their lands by treaties made in 1805, 1816, 1818, and 1832. The actual migration to new homes in what is now Oklahoma began in 1837 and extended to 1847. The Chickasaw and Choctaw mingled rather indiscriminately at first but their lands were separated in 1855 and the Chickasaw set up an independent government modeled on that of the United States which lasted until merged in the new State of Oklahoma.

“Population--Mooney (1928) estimates that there were about 8,000 in 1600. In 1702, Iberville estimated that there were 2,000 families of Chickasaw, but in 1715 a rather careful enumeration made by the colony of South Carolina gave 6 villages, 700 men, and a population of 1,900. In 1761 a North Carolina estimate gives about 400 men; in 1766, about 350. Most of the subsequent estimates of the number of warriors made during the eighteenth century vary between 250 and 800. In 1817 Morse (1822) places the total population at 3625; in 1829 General Peter B. Porter estimates 3,600 (in Schoolcraft, 1851-57, vol. 3); and a more accurate report in Schoolcraft gives 4,715 in 1833. The figures of the United States Indian Office between 1836 and the present time [1950] vary from 4,500 for 1865 to 1870 to nearly 11,000 in 1923, but this latter figure includes more than 5,000 freedmen and persons intermarried in the tribe, and, when we allow for mixed bloods, we shall find that the Chickasaw population proper has usually stood at between 4,500 and 5,500 during the entire period. There has probably been a slow decline in the absolute amount of Chickasaw blood owing to constant intermixture with other peoples. The 1910 census returned 4,204 Chickasaw and that of 1,930, 4,745.”

For more information about Chickasaw history, see *The Indian Tribes of North America*, by John Swanton, which is described at the following link  
[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=5682](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5682)

If you are hoping to establish your Chickasaw ancestry in particular, you will want to

learn more about the following new book by Jeff Bowen:

[Chickasaw by Blood. Enrollment Cards, 1898-1914. Volume I](#)

*Chickasaw by Blood* is a new series of Native American source records compiled by genealogist Jeff Bowen. The purported four-volume undertaking is based on the Chickasaw enrollment cards, sometimes called “census cards,” prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (the Dawes Commission) between 1898 and 1914. The Commission’s purpose was to rule on citizenship applications submitted by members of the Five Civilized Tribes covering some 250,000 persons. The Commission ultimately enrolled 101,000 people according to the following categories: Citizens by Blood, Citizens by Marriage, New Born Citizens by Blood, Minor Citizens by Blood, Freedmen (former black slaves of Indians), New Born Freedmen, and Minor Freedmen, indicating its findings on the enrollment cards. Mr. Bowen has transcribed the genealogical contents of the cards from National Archives Microfilm Series M-1186: Roll 67, pp. 1-662; and Roll 68, pp. 663-1424.

This transcription of the Chickasaw Enrollment cards provides the following information on each individual whose name appeared in a given application: County of residence, Post Office (local address), Name, Relationship to first person named in application, Age, Sex, Blood Tribal Enrollment (Year, Town, Page), and similar identifying information for the Parents of the first person named.

In addition to the foregoing standard information, which Mr. Bowen has arranged in a tabular format, researchers will discover valuable data in the “Notes” section at the conclusion of each card’s contents. Besides the Dawes Roll No., the Notes contain other name listings, references to different cards, birth dates, death dates, listings on various payrolls with years, mention of a spouse in the “doubtful” category or from another tribe, and more. In all, Volume I of [Chickasaw by Blood](#) names 3,500 persons seeking citizenship status at this crucial time in Native American history.

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**Just 3 More Days to SAVE ON FEATURED CDs**

The following CD-ROM publications have been out of stock for some time, including two of them for several years. Each contains an important collection of reference books, now indexed and searchable, on its region or state of coverage. Two CDs encompass the complete runs of hard-to-find periodicals. Do you have West Virginia or Pennsylvania ancestors? Perhaps yours settled further north in Rhode Island or Massachusetts, or even specifically in Mayflower country. In any case, you simply can’t go wrong with any of these CDs, already bargains when compared to the prices of the books found on them. Right now, you can save \$10 off any of these electronic gems, BUT you had better hurry. Sale prices expire at 11:59 PM, Thursday, October 28, 2009.

[Early West Virginia Settlers](#)

Made up of images of the pages of 14 reference books, this Family Archive CD contains

the records of approximately 200,000 early West Virginia settlers. The reference books contain wills, land grants, marriage records, military records, family histories, and local histories, and they include many of the most important books ever published on West Virginia genealogy. Here, for example, you'll find authoritative name lists and service records of West Virginians in the Revolution; an enumeration of the 25,000 residents of the 13 West Virginia counties that were formed before 1800; several volumes containing genealogies of the pioneer families of various districts of West Virginia; and much, much more.

**Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99**

#### [Genealogies of Pennsylvania Families](#)

This CD reproduces the pages of all three volumes of *Genealogies of Pennsylvania Families from The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* as well as the single volume, *Genealogies of Pennsylvania Families from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. The four volumes together contain several hundred family history articles and Bible records, which reference approximately 74,000 individuals from Pennsylvania and the Delaware Valley.

**Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99**

#### [Genealogies of Rhode Island Families](#)

This CD contains *Genealogies of Rhode Island Families*, a two-volume work published by GPC containing articles culled from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. It features many of the best genealogical articles of the past 140 years and includes important contributions by leading 19th- and 20th-century genealogists, such as the formidable G. Andrews Moriarity. Contains references to 46,000 individuals!

**Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99**

#### [Mayflower Vital Records, Deeds, and Wills](#)

This Family Archive CD contains images of the pages of the following works by Susan Roser: "Mayflower Incomings," "Mayflower Marriages," "Mayflower Births and Deaths," and "Mayflower Deeds and Probates." Combined, the records refer to 85,000 persons descended from "Mayflower" passengers. With the added convenience of an index that covers all four works, this collection is essential for any serious "Mayflower" research.

**Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99**

#### [Massachusetts and Maine Families, 1650s-1930s](#)

This CD contains images of the pages of two important works, Leonard Smith's *Cape Cod Library of Local History and Genealogy* and Walter Goodwin Davis's *Massachusetts and Maine Families*, which between them refer to approximately 80,000 individuals. *Cape Cod Library of Local History and Genealogy* is based on a little-known series of 108 pamphlets published by Charles W. Swift in the early part of the 20th century and reassembled and indexed by Col. Leonard Smith. This 2,000-page collection compensates for the chronic shortage of printed Cape Cod source material. Davis's *Massachusetts and Maine Families* treats all 180 families deriving from each of the author's 16 great-great-grandparents. Almost anyone with considerable New England

ancestry--and as many as 100 million living Americans, about 40% of the population, have some colonial New England forebears--will descend from one or more, often a dozen or more, of the 180 families covered here.

**Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99**

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## **FEATURED BOOKS for October**

This month we are showcasing the new 2nd edition of Elizabeth Shown Mills's [Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace](#). The second edition includes updates to numerous websites, new models for electronic sources such as blogs and online forums, and new model citations to traditional and non-traditional genealogical sources, thus continuing its role as the single-most comprehensive style manual for genealogical writing and publishing.

Also in the limelight in September are three new titles from Clearfield Company. Alongside Jeff Bowen's new Chickasaw book (see above), David Dobson has added another volume to his series, *The People of the Scottish Burghs, 1600-1799*. The latest installment covers the inhabitants of Perth. We are also pleased to announce our first printing of the following church history: *The History of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and East Tennessee*.

This balance of this month's reference work reprints is substantial and variegated. You will find titles covering both Carolinas, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, as well as David Dobson's ever-popular Directory of Scots Banished to the American Plantations. Among the more noteworthy reissues is the multi-volume *Pennsylvania Vital Records from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography and The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*.

Here is a briefly annotated list of our October publications, complete with links to longer descriptions and ordering information.

### [Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace. New Second Edition](#)

Following its enthusiastic reception in 2007, we are pleased to announce a new edition of what is now the definitive guide to the citation and analysis of historical sources, a guide so thorough that it leaves nothing to chance, whether you want to cite a podcast or a census record. The new second edition of Evidence Explained includes updates to numerous websites, new models for electronic sources such as blogs and online forums, and new model citations to traditional and non-traditional genealogical sources, thus continuing its role as the single-most comprehensive style manual for genealogical writing and publishing.

### [The People of Scottish Burghs: Perth, 1600-1799. Two Parts in One](#)

This is the second volume in a series of source records pertaining to the inhabitants of

Scottish towns and cities in the 17th and 18th centuries, any number of whom or whose progeny ultimately made contact with the New World. Dr. David Dobson was able to piece together the identities of over 2,000 17th and 18th-century residents of Perth from primary sources, such as the High Court of the Admiralty of Scotland, Commissary Court of St. Andrews, Customs and Excise records, Burgh records, Port books, Monumental inscriptions, etc., located in the National Archives of Scotland and in the Perth and Kinross Archives.

Dr. Dobson has arranged these individuals alphabetically and for each 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 upon; date of will; and more.

### [The History of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and East Tennessee](#)

The largest single source for the book's contents are the Minutes of the Synods and of the Conference of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and East Tennessee. The volume is divided into five parts. The first one, occupying just under half of the book, traces the history of the region's Lutherans through its pioneering members, pastors, and institutions. Part II contains sketches of the individual congregations of the Synod, listing the names of the pastors, along with details concerning the location and construction of the churches themselves. Parts III-IV treat the Synod's educational activities, and its auxiliary institutions, such as the Women's Missionary Society and the Luther Brotherhood. The final part contains various tables that identify members and officers of the Synod, giving their names, date received/removed into/from the Synod, with descriptive remarks when available.

### [The Huguenot Settlement of Ireland](#)

In the process of describing, in successive chapters, the Huguenot presence in the city of Cork, Cork County, Waterford and Wexford, Carlow, Portarlinton, western Ireland, and Dublin, the author furnishes specific biographical and genealogical details concerning the more successful Huguenot families who settled in those localities in the wake of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The book is also sprinkled with lists of Huguenot ministers, churches (with their dates of founding), apprentices, students, and so on.

### [Directory of Scots Banished to the American Plantations, 1650-1775](#)

Between 1650 and 1775 many thousands of Scots were banished to the American colonies for political, religious, or criminal offenses. In the aftermath of the English Civil War, for example, Oliver Cromwell transported thousands of Scots soldiers to Virginia, New England, and the West Indies. These exiles, together with a stream of petty criminals, formed a sizable proportion of the Scottish population of colonial America. Mr. Dobson here furnishes a list of these banished Scots, the ancestors of thousands of Americans living today. For each person cited in this directory, some or all of the following information is provided: name, occupation, place of residence in Scotland, place of capture and captivity, parent's name, date and cause of banishment, name of the ship sailing to the colonies, and date and place of arrival in the colonies.

### [Dutch Colonists in the Americas, 1615-1815](#)

While much is known about the lineages of the thousands of Netherlanders who settled in the Americas during the 17th and 18th centuries, David Dobson's book is derived from European records that generally have eluded the grasp of North American researchers. During the course of his researches in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London, Barbados, and other archives, Mr. Dobson gathered a considerable amount of information concerning Dutch individuals who ventured to the New World between 1615 and 1815. Many of these references were found in obscure sources. Typically, each notice provides a date and place of residence in the New World, the individual's occupation, and a citation.

### [Families Directly Descended from All the Royal Families in Europe \(495 to 1932\) & Mayflower Descendants. Bound with Supplement](#)

This work extends many of the *Mayflower* and other lineage society connections of Mrs. Elizabeth Rixford and her husband to the royal and noble families of Europe. The notable ancestors traced by the author include Cedric, first of the West Saxon kings; Alfred the Great; Robert Bruce; Kings Henry I, II, and III; Kings Edward I, II, and III; and many lines through Charlemagne, Louis I, the Earls of Warren, the Dukes of Normandy, the Royal House of Portugal, the House of Capet, the Counts of Anjou, the Kings of Jerusalem, and more. In the same volume Mrs. Rixford also shows how several Mayflower lines are connected to all the members of the Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants.

### [Known Military Dead During the American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783](#)

Mr. Peterson has assembled the first complete list of the known military dead during the American Revolution, and it is a valuable source for genealogical researchers as well as for students of American history. *Known Military Dead* consists of an alphabetically arranged listing of upwards of 10,000 names, with rank, date of death, and state of birth or service or place where buried. It is further enhanced by the inclusion of a bibliography of published Revolutionary War records.

### [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!

**\$180.00/set until 10/29/09. \$200/the set after 10/29/09**

### [Persons Naturalized in the Province of Pennsylvania, 1740-1773 \(from the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 2, 1890\)](#)

The information on each individual in this work consists of the full name, place of residence, and date of naturalization, as well as the location of the county court and the name(s) of the judges who conferred citizenship upon the applicants. Most of the 3,000 persons listed were Quakers. Although persons of German ancestry, predictably, are

represented in this work, non-German immigrant ancestors who were naturalized in Pennsylvania during the middle of the 18th century are also in evidence here.

### [The Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777](#)

Based on the famous Draper Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society, this transcription of original sources was conceived as a sequel to the Society's volume on Lord Dunmore's War of 1774. The documents selected by Thwaites and Kellogg pick up the story in March 1775 and continue through May 1777, essentially the first two years of the American Revolution. The sources shed light on the principal incidents and personalities of importance along the broad frontier that extended from the Greenbrier region of Virginia to Kittanning on the Upper Allegheny. The volume closes with the transfer of the command of Fort Pitt to General Hand, signifying a milestone in American military history and in the history of westward expansion.

### [Early Kentucky Householders, 1787-1811](#)

This is a consolidated list of approximately 34,000 names that appeared in the annual tax lists for Lincoln County, Kentucky, between 1787 and 1811. (Forty-six of the 54 Kentucky counties that existed in the year 1811 are mentioned in the descriptions of landholdings claimed by Lincoln County householders at that time.) Author James Sutherland's "householders" are heads of household who do not necessarily own the land on which they and their families lived. Taxpayers (i.e., householders) recorded in the annual tax lists between 1787 and 1811 are listed here in alphabetical order along with the date of the tax list, the number of the tax book, the page number of the original entry, and an enumeration of all other persons living in the household. This is a superb research tool!

### [Abstract of Land Grant Surveys of Augusta and Rockingham Counties, Virginia, 1761-1791](#)

This is a little-known work on the land grant surveys made between 1761 and 1791 in Augusta and Rockingham counties. It is important because the original records of deeds for the counties were damaged in a fire in 1864. These abstracts record the name of the person for whom the survey was made, location of the land, name of the owner or owners of the adjoining land, number of acres in the survey, and date. More than 2,000 names are cited in the text, with approximately 4,000 cited in multiple references in the index.

### [Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina](#)

The federal census of 1790 is the first official enumeration of all heads of household residing in the infant republic. In each of the published census volumes the schedules are arranged by county and in some cases by minor subdivisions of counties, thus enabling the researcher to narrow his/her field of research to a particular judicial district. Heads of families, arranged in alphabetical order under each county and district, are listed with the following information after each name: number of free white males of 16 years and upward; number of free white males under 16 years; number of free white females; number of all other free persons; number of slaves. The 1790 federal census for North Carolina identifies about 45,000 heads of household.

[Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772](#)

This book began as Jean Stephenson's effort to validate the family tradition that her great-great-grandparents emigrated from Belfast to South Carolina under the leadership of Covenanter Presbyterian minister William Martin in 1772. The author was able not only to authenticate the crux of the story but also to place nearly 500 Scotch-Irish families in South Carolina on the eve of the Revolutionary War. The families are grouped under the vessel in which they traveled, and they are identified by the name of the household head, names of spouse and children, number of acres surveyed, county, location of the nearest body of water, names of abutting neighbor, and the source of the information.

[Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy. Third Edition](#)

By skillfully blending case studies, maps, charts, and his own mastery of the subject, Mitchell has managed to convey the basics of Irish genealogical research in scarcely eighty pages, making this--page for page--perhaps the best book on genealogical research in Ireland ever written.

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**Cash in on our OHIO 4-CD BUNDLE Today!**

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Our [Ohio Genealogy Bundle](#) packs the punch of a small library of stellar reference books for Ohio genealogists.

The [Ohio Genealogy Bundle](#) consists of all four of our Ohio CD-ROMs:

- *Early Ohio Land and Tax Records*
- *Ohio Vital Records #1*
- *Ohio Vital Records #2*
- *Early Ohio Settlers*

When purchased individually, these four fully-searchable CDs would cost a total of about \$160.00. These CDs are already terrific bargains in their own right in that they contain the imaged, indexed pages of 17 collections of Ohio genealogy source records and compiled genealogies--including the massive two-volume Gateway to the West, valued at hundreds of dollars. Ordinarily, you can buy the equivalent of several shelves of Ohio genealogy books for just \$99.99 plus postage and handling. At that price, you would be getting many of the best reference books in all of Ohio genealogy for, literally, pennies on the dollar. BUT, if you place your order online by 11:59 PM tonight, you can get this spectacular 4-CD Bundle for just \$84.99, a savings of another \$15.00

If you are a CD user with Ohio roots, don't hesitate before taking advantage of this great opportunity. To learn more about the contents of this bundle, read the following brief descriptions of the component CDs, or click on the link below each description for more details.

### [Early Ohio Land and Tax Records](#)

With information on Ohio's earliest settlers, this magnificent CD contains the following five publications, all linked by a single electronic name index and a unique search engine: *Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southwestern Ohio, 1800-1840*, by Ellen T. Berry and David A. Berry; *Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in East and East Central Ohio, 1800-1840*, by Ellen T. Berry and David A. Berry; *Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southeastern Ohio, 1800-1840*, by Ellen T. Berry and David A. Berry; *Early Ohio Tax Records*, by Esther Weygant Powell; and *First Ownership of Ohio Lands*, by Albion M. Dyer.

### [Ohio Vital Records #1](#)

This CD consists of a fully indexed and searchable version of the Ohio genealogy magazine, *Gateway to the West*, which was published by Anita Short and Ruth Bowers from 1967 to 1978. From common pleas court records, guardianships, naturalizations, and deed abstracts to the more conventional births, marriages, deaths, cemetery records, and wills, *Gateway* offered a range of genealogical source material spanning 76 of Ohio's 88 counties.

### [Ohio Vital Records #2](#)

This CD contains images from the pages of the following three books originally published by GPC: (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.

### [Early Ohio Settlers](#)

This CD collection of Ohio genealogical records refers to approximately 165,000 individuals and contains everything from vital records to the biographies that bring your Ohio research to life. Based on marriage records, cemetery inscriptions, genealogies, censuses, biographical sketches, tax lists, newspaper abstracts, and vital records, it is the gold standard for traditional genealogical source records. Not surprisingly, many of these records date from as early as 1787, when the Northwest Territory was opened to settlement, or from 1803, when Ohio became a state. Indexed.

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## **BLOG: Oktoberfest—A Good Time to Begin Your German Research**

As she taught us in a previous article on Italian genealogy, Carolyn Barkley knows that research in a foreign language can be daunting. In the case of German records, research can be even more challenging given a less familiar language, the use of Gothic script, and

the number of different geographical locations that might be involved. Carolyn felt that October, the month of Oktoberfest, would be the perfect time to learn more about the resources available to help us research the German lines in our family trees, and you can read about her findings and recommendations in the latest posting on our blog, [www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com](http://www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com), today—for free!

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*Note: This newsletter includes time-sensitive special offers previously announced only to e-mail subscribers of Genealogical.com's Genealogy Pointers. To sign up for this free weekly newsletter, [click here](#).*

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