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GENEALOGY POINTERS (02-26-08)

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("Hank") Z Jones, Jr.

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2008 EDITION of "The Royal Descents of 600 Immigrants" by Gary Boyd Roberts
Expands on Its Predecessors

This year, Gary Boyd Roberts again has assembled all recent royal descent research, some yet unpublished, and produced an authoritative, newly up-to-date compendium. In the 2006 edition of THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF 600 IMMIGRANTS to the American Colonies or the United States (RD 600), he added 18 new immigrants to his previous 650. In this 2008 edition, he has added 27 more, so that with a few disproofs (Curwens/Corwins of Massachusetts and New York, Byes of Pennsylvania, and Edwardses, one Evans and Hugh Jones of Pennsylvania), the total is now 687.

New immigrants treated in the 2008 edition of RD 600 include Mrs. Jane Greene Poole (wife of the earlier treated William) and Mrs. Margaret Estouteville Shepard (ancestor of the two presidents Adams), both of Massachusetts; Mrs. Henrietta Constantia Worsam Meade and Charles Willing of Pennsylvania; and various Virginia immigrants, many developed by GPC author John Anderson Brayton. These new Virginians include Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Barcroft, an ancestor of Jimmy Carter; John Baskerville; Benjamin Harrison, immigrant ancestor of the presidents Harrison; Mrs. Dorothy Walker Jones; Philip Ludwell, ancestor of the Stratford Lees and the first husband of Martha Washington; and Stephens Thompson, ancestor of the Masons of Gunston Hall.

Mr. Roberts is especially pleased to include two new North Carolinians--John Alston (a third cousin of John Alston of South Carolina) and Mrs. Ann Coddington Fenner, an ancestor of Senator John McCain.

Also included, in Appendix VIII to the Introduction of the 2008 edition, are new descriptions of recently revised, likely but unproved royal descents for the five Winslow brothers, John Whitney, and John Whitcomb, all of Massachusetts.

With this enlarged compendium and the works of Douglas Richardson on Plantagenet and Magna Carta ancestry, which add much biographical detail on many medieval figures found in Mr. Roberts' book (and cover more than 200 of the latter's 687 immigrants), royal descent literature has reached a new level of comprehensiveness and reliability. GPC is proud to offer the public these benchmark works that lead to an almost 800-year expansion (ca. 900-1700) of the ancestry of countless Americans.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4963&NLC-GenPointers1

CD SALE Includes Masterpiece on "Old Albemarle" Region of North Carolina
(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 PM EST, Friday, February 29, 2008)

Between 1900 and 1903, James Hathaway issued 11 installments of a short-lived magazine, "The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register." Before his untimely death, Hathaway transcribed 1,760 pages of source records--land grants, vital records, wills, military records, and much more--pertaining to the "Old Albemarle" region of North Carolina, an area comprised today of the following North Carolina counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Halifax, Hyde, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington, and the Virginia counties of Surry and Isle of Wight. In 1979, GPC reprinted the 11 issues of Hathaway's "Register," and it is now available from Clearfield Company in a consolidated three-volume paperback edition.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2600&NLC-GenPointers1

"The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register" is just one of six titles (and 10 volumes) on the CD, EARLY NORTH CAROLINA SETTLERS, one of seven CDs featured on www.genealogical.com in February. Compared to the roughly \$400.00 retail book value of the contents of EARLY NORTH CAROLINA SETTLERS, it would be a bargain at its usual retail price of \$29.99. For the remainder of February, however, you can purchase this fabulous collection for just \$19.99. You can save \$10.00 on each of the other six CDs featured in February--but only if you place your order before 11:59 PM EST, Friday, February 29. Read on for details.

Did your ancestors settle in New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, or Tennessee? Are you on the trail of a Revolutionary War ancestor? If so, you have come to the right place. We have reproduced six fully-indexed CD-ROM publications pertaining to these topics this month, in addition to the Hathaway CD described above. Each CD contains imaged pages of many of the most valuable books ever published on these subjects and, thanks to the miracle of electronic search engines, you can navigate each one of them with the click of a mouse. Perhaps best of all, if you decide to purchase one or more of these CDs before 11:59 PM EST, Friday, February 29, you can save between 25% and 33% off the usual price.

EARLY NORTH CAROLINA SETTLERS

Comprising a basic library of North Carolina genealogy, this Family Archive CD names some 200,000 individuals who lived in North Carolina during the 1700s and 1800s. It consists of numerous volumes of marriage records, death records, land records, historical sketches, and biographies. Combining personal recollections and biographies with source records and local histories, this CD contains a perfect blend of genealogical records and family history easily accessed by a single electronic index. Among the unique resources assembled here is the famous periodical edited by James Hathaway, the "North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register," which contains 2,000 pages crammed with data on North Carolina's "Old Albemarle" region.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7524&NLC-GenPointers1

EARLY KENTUCKY SETTLERS, 1700s-1800s

This CD contains the records of approximately 225,000 individuals who settled in or passed through Kentucky during this period. This unique collection of court, marriage, military, probate, and obituary records originally appeared in 12 Kentucky reference books published by GPC.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7519&NLC-GenPointers1

EARLY TENNESSEE SETTLERS, 1700s-1900s

The 14 books included on this CD cover a time period both shortly before and shortly after Tennessee was erected as a state from North Carolina in 1796, and they identify a large proportion of Tennessee's original settlers. Compiled from traditional record sources, these books generally contain a selection of county, state, church, and family records, specifically: cemetery records; Bible records; records of deeds, wills, and marriages; Revolutionary and War of 1812 payroll and pension records; militia records; and census records. The CD names 165,000 early inhabitants of Tennessee.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7511&NLC-GenPointers1

REVOLUTIONARY WAR Pension Records

Starting with the Revolutionary War, various acts of Congress authorized the granting of pensions for invalid claims or for military service. Pension rolls--or lists of veterans entitled to receive pensions--were frequently published as Congressional reports. All such

reports published between 1792 and 1841, totaling 12 volumes and containing the names of approximately 120,000 pensioners, were reprinted over many years by GPC. Now, these invaluable pension rolls are available on a single Family Archive CD, complete with an electronic name index that enables you to locate the pensioner quickly and efficiently.

Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7145&NLC-GenPointers1

COLONIAL NEW JERSEY Source Records, 1600s to 1800s

This Family Archive CD includes the records of approximately 330,000 persons in a unique collection of church, court, marriage, land, military, and probate records. Made up of nine New Jersey reference works, this CD is the entry point for genealogical research in colonial New Jersey. Additionally, in light of the missing New Jersey census schedules for 1790 to 1820, this CD is probably the most important finding-aid available in this or any other format.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7518&NLC-GenPointers1

VIRGINIA VITAL RECORDS, 1600s-1800s

This Family Archive CD contains images of the pages of the following six books, originally published by GPC: (1) "Virginia Vital Records," (2) "Virginia Marriage Records," (3) "Virginia Will Records," (4) "Virginia Land Records," (5) "Virginia Military Records," and (6) "Virginia Tax Records." Altogether, the articles refer to 130,000 individuals.

Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7174&NLC-GenPointers1

GENEALOGIES OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES from "The William and Mary College Quarterly"

This CD contains all five volumes of "Genealogies of Virginia Families from 'The William and Mary College Quarterly'" and the single volume, "Virginia Gleanings," which was originally published serially in "The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography."

Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7186&NLC-GenPointers1

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UNPRECEDENTED BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of Early Virginians

"On May 13, 1607, Virginia's first colonists came ashore on what became known as Jamestown Island. The next day, they commenced establishing an outpost they called James Cittie or Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the United States. The 104 colonists were unaware that they had arrived at the close of the most severe period of drought to strike tidewater Virginia in 500 years. Moreover, they paid little heed to the fact that they had intruded upon the homeland of Natives whose culture was well developed. The men the Virginia Company had named to the colony's Council elected a president. Soon, sickness, bickering, and food shortages began taking a deadly toll. After successive changes in leadership, Captain John Smith became president. A vigorous but controversial leader, he imposed military discipline and forced the colonists to plant crops, build houses and fortifications, and work toward their own support. His ability to negotiate with the Native inhabitants proved invaluable.

"In early January 1608, 120 weak and famished immigrants (the 1st Supply) came ashore. Approximately nine months later, 70 more colonists landed in the 2nd Supply. Among them were two women, the first to arrive. Finally, in May 1609, a 3rd Supply of colonists set sail for Virginia. The fleet of nine ships got caught in a hurricane and in August seven of them limped into Jamestown, with 200 to 300 passengers. One small vessel went down at sea. Also missing was the flagship 'Seaventure,' which had run aground in Bermuda, stranding the men chosen to serve as the colony's principal leaders. Samuel Argall arrived in Virginia in July 1609, spreading word of the Virginia Company's plan to change the way the colony was governed. This sparked dissention, and Captain John Smith, ousted as president and injured by a gunpowder explosion, left the colony. George Percy took his place.

"At Jamestown, the struggle to survive proved so arduous that the winter of 1609-1610, termed the 'Starving Time,' nearly led to the colony's extinction. In May 1610, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and other members of the 3rd Supply reached Virginia in two vessels fashioned from Bermuda's native cedar wood. Gates, who was ill-prepared for the dire conditions he found, resolved to evacuate the surviving colonists to Newfoundland, where they could secure passage to England. Only the timely arrival of Lord De La Warr's three ships in June, with provisions and 250 new immigrants, averted the Virginia colony's abandonment. De La Warr immediately put the colonists to work, cleansing and strengthening their settlement, and he dispatched Gates and Somers to Bermuda to bring back food. As it turned out, Somers died and Gates returned to England.

"In May 1611 Sir Thomas Dale arrived with 300 new settlers. He was joined in August by Sir Thomas Gates, Virginia's lieutenant governor, who brought an

additional 300 people and new instructions from the Virginia Company. Together, Gates and Dale, former comrades-in-arms, fabricated a strict code of justice known as 'The Lawes Divine and Martiall,' which required the colonists to work toward their own support and imposed severe penalties upon the disobedient. In response to the Company's orders to build the colony's principal town in a healthier, more defensible location than Jamestown Island, Dale, as marshal, established several new settlements near the head of the James River in territory that became known as Charles City and Henrico. In 1614 he sent some colonists to the Eastern Shore to extract salt from seawater, so that fish could be preserved. Sir Thomas Dale, as deputy-governor, introduced several innovative policies that fostered the colony's development. During his administration, John Rolfe developed a strain of sweet-scented tobacco that quickly became a highly marketable money crop and fueled the spread of settlement. Deputy Governor Samuel Argall, who took over in 1617-1618, pursued many of the strict policies that Dale had established.

"In April 1619 incoming Governor George Yeardley suspended martial law and, in accord with his instructions, subdivided the colony into four corporations: James City, Elizabeth City, Charles City, and Henrico. Each was vast in size and vaguely defined, but encompassed both sides of the James River. In July 1619 delegates from all but one of the colony's plantations went to Jamestown, where they convened in America's first legislative assembly. The following month another momentous event occurred. A Dutch frigate and a ship called the 'Treasurer' sailed into the mouth of the James River with Virginia's first Africans aboard.

"The Virginia Company's Great Charter, which Governor Yeardley implemented, introduced a land policy known as the headright system. In synch with the fledgling tobacco economy, it was an enormous stimulus to settlement, for it provided prospective immigrants with an incentive to seek their fortunes in Virginia. It also encouraged groups of wealthy investors to underwrite the cost of outfitting and transporting prospective colonists to establish large 'particular' (private) plantations, sometimes known as 'hundreds.' Because an individual could acquire 50 acres of land by underwriting the cost of another's transportation, successful planters could bring indentured servants to Virginia to work their land, simultaneously accumulating acreage and fulfilling their need for labor. In essence, the headright system enabled Virginia colonists to acquire real estate and work toward their own personal gain.

"During Sir George Yeardley's first term as governor (1619-1621), 18 or 19 new private plantations were established. Most were thinly scattered along both sides of the James River, west of the Chickahominy River's mouth. After Sir Francis Wyatt became governor (1621-1626), at least a dozen new plantations were established along the James River, within largely vacant territory that was close to Jamestown Island. Unfortunately, many of the plantations seated while Governors Yeardley and Wyatt held office lay within what scientists call the oligohaline zone, an area within the James River basin where salt concentrations

are especially high in summer and tidal action fails to flush away contaminants. The result was a high mortality rate. Even so, the Virginia colony grew and flourished and by March 1620 there were 928 people living within the colonized areas: 892 Europeans, 32 Africans (17 women and 15 men), and four Indians. All of the Indians and Africans were described as being 'in ye service of severall planters.'

"On March 22, 1622, the Native population, threatened by the inroads of expanding settlement, launched a carefully orchestrated attack upon the sparsely inhabited plantations along the James River. It was a vigorous attempt to drive the colonists from their soil. At the end of the day, an estimated 347 men, women, and children reportedly were dead, just over a third of the colony's population. Although the survivors withdrew to eight settlements that were strengthened and held, by autumn 1623 many colonists had begun reoccupying the outlying plantations they had abandoned. Again, settlement began to spread and by the mid-1620s the Virginia colony had become well established. In February 1624, when a community-by-community census was made of the colony's inhabitants, at least 906 people were living within the settled area and another 371 colonists had died since April 1623. By January and February 1625 the number of living colonists had soared to 1,232.

"In May 1624 the Virginia Company's charter was revoked and Virginia became a Crown colony. Although the settlers weathered a period of uncertainty, their concern about their land titles' validity was quickly put to rest. However, the legal dilemma posed by the defunct Virginia Company's ownership of land proved to be more troublesome. Surviving land patents reveal that for the first decade after the Company's dissolution, the tracts of land its leaders had set aside to generate income for investors were let to leaseholders. Despite some half-hearted attempts to revive the Virginia Company, by the early-to-mid 1630s patents were issued for those parcels.

"In 1634 the colony was subdivided into eight shires or counties, each of which was to have a local court with justices, a sheriff, a clerk, and other functionaries. It was then that James City, Charles City, Elizabeth City (Kecoughtan), Henrico, Warwick, York (Charles River), Isle of Wight (Warresqueak), and Accomack counties were formed, replacing the four corporations that previously existed. The establishment of county courts, whose authority increased over time, relieved the Quarter Court of many routine matters, freeing it to handle important cases and function as an appellate body. In 1634 the colony had a population of 4,914, and new immigrants were arriving constantly."
[END]

It is with this summary of recent historical scholarship that Martha McCartney sets the stage in her new book, *VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS AND ADVENTURERS, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary*. From this point, however, Ms. McCartney breaks new ground in the story of the first generation of English settlement in Virginia by gathering "between the covers of one book the largest congregation of Virginia founders since the colony's 'ancient planters' took leave of James Fort."

Soon after the fateful landing of 1607, thousands of immigrants flocked to Jamestown and surrounding areas on both sides of the James and York rivers, where they struggled to maintain a foothold. This book brings together a remarkable variety of primary sources concerning every significant detail known about colony's earliest European inhabitants. Moreover, maps provided here identify the sites at which Virginia's earliest plantations were located and enable genealogists and students of colonial history to link most of the more than 5,500 people included in this volume to the cultural landscape.

From the earliest records relating to Virginia, we learn the basics about many of these original colonists: their origins, the names of the ships they sailed on, the names of the "hundreds" and "plantations" they inhabited, the names of their spouses and children, their occupations and their position in the colony, their relationships with fellow colonists and Indian neighbors, their living conditions as far as can be ascertained from documentary sources, their ownership of land, the dates and circumstances of their death, and a host of fascinating details about their personal lives--all gathered together in the handy format of a biographical dictionary.

In the words of Professor Kathleen Bragdon of The College of William and Mary, "Martha McCartney is the unrivaled authority on the primary sources relating to Virginia's first European explorers and settlers." VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS AND ADVENTURERS, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary is the crowning achievement of her investigations into the lives and whereabouts of her subjects. No collection of Virginia can possibly be complete without it.
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3505&NLC-GenPointers1

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THE GEORGIA FRONTIER--Back in Print!
(Special Introductory Price Extended Through 11:59 PM EDT, Monday, March 10, 2008)

The fifth printing of THE GEORGIA FRONTIER is now available. If you were unable to buy THE GEORGIA FRONTIER for the reduced introductory price of \$145.00 before, you have until 11:59 PM EDT, Monday, March 10, 2008, to do so now. For more information on Mrs. Austin's remarkable addition to the literature of Georgia genealogy, please read the description that follows.

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 more than 40 years, is the author of 60 collections of genealogies, county histories, and abstracts of genealogical source records. (From 1988 to 2000, the author also served as Staff Training Director for the Jonesboro, Georgia, Family History Center.)

THE GEORGIA FRONTIER sets forth the genealogies of 591 families, referencing tens of thousands of Georgia settlers. The families are divided into three convenient groupings: (1) families that settled prior to 1775 (2), families that first entered Georgia between the Revolution and 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 EDT, Monday, March 10, 2008, 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.

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

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, Stallsworth, Standley, Starr, Stewart, Stocks, Strickland, Stripling, Struthers, Stubbs, Sumner, Surrency, Tankersley, Taylor, Tekell/Teakell, Tennille, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Tomlin, Treadway, Trotman, Upton, Ussery, Valentine, Vanderplank, Vanzant, Veazey, Vernon, Wade, Waldhauer, Warnell, Warren, Watkins, Watson, Way, Welch, Wells, Wreat, Wheelis/Wheeless/Wheelus, Whitefield, Wilcher, Wilder, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Wimberly, Winn, Wright, Young, Zant, Zellner, Zettler, Ziegler, Zipperer, Zitterauer, Zorn, and Zouberbuhler.

VOLUME II: Aaron, Adams, Albritton, Aldredge, Alexander, Alston, Anglin, Ansley, Ash/Ashe, Atkinson, Avera, Avery/Avary, Baldree, Baldwin, Bankston, Barfield, Barksdale, Barnett, Barnwell, Bartlett, Battle, Bell, Berry, Bidy, Bingham, Blackstock, Blackwell, Blair, Blandford, Bond, Bonnell, Bonner, Borders, Bostick, Bowen, Braselton, Brooks, Brunson, Bullock, Burgess, Burney, Butler, Butner, Buttrill, Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Carithers, Carlton, Carmichael, Carnes, Caruth, Castlin, Causey, Cauthern, Chalker, Chamlee, Childs, Cline, Cloud, Clower, Cochran, Coggins,

Colbert, Collins, Comer, Conner, Cooper, Cordle, Crawford, Creel, Creighton, Crisson, Crosson, Crowley, Cunningham, Curls, Day, Deason, Denson, Dobbs, Dooly, Dover, Dowdy, Drawhorn/Draughton, Dyer, Easley, Eberhart, Evans, Eve, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Flewellen, Fountain, Franklin, Freeman, Garrard, Gilmer, Gober, Golden, Goodson, Goss, Greer, Guess, Gunnells, Guthrie, Guyton, Hammock, Hargis, Hargrove, Harris, Harrison, Haygood, Haynes, Heard, Heath/Heeth, Henderson, Hicks, Hill, Hilley, Hodge, Holt, Hooper, Hopkins, House, Howard, Howell, Hubert, Huff, Human, Hume, Humphrey/Humphries, Hurt, Inman, Irby, Irwin, Jeffers, Jolley, Jones, Keaton, Kemp, Kendrick, Key, Kirk, Kiser, Kitchens, Knox, Kontz, Lamkin, Ledbetter, Lee, Lemon, Lester, Lewis, Liddell, Lindley, Little, Lockett, Lockhart, Long, Lord, Lovelace, Lowry, Lyon, Mangum, Matthews, Mayes, McCall, McCardle, McClure, McCurdy, McGuire, McRee, Meeks, Merritt, Miller, Millican, Moone, Moore, Morris, Moseley, Mullins, Mundy, Neal, Nephew, Newsom, Nicholson, Nunnalee, Ogletree, Oliver, Orr, Parker, Parris, Peace, Pentecost, Perdue, Perkins, Peters, Phinzy, Powell, Power, Preston, Pullen, Quillian, Ragsdale, Raiford, Redding, Redman, Renfroe, Rollestone, Rouse, Rucker, Rumph, Russell, Rutherford, Ryals, Satterfield, Sanford, Scroggins, Selman, Sewell, Shackelford, Shankle, Shannon, Sheffield, Sheftall, Sheppard, Simmons, Sims, Siniard, Smith, Stansel, Stapler, Steed, Steele, Stephens, Stephenson, Stevens, Stokes, Stovall, Strickland, Strong, Stroud, Stubbs, Summerhill, Swift, Swinney, Talley, Tatom, Taylor, Tibbitts, Tidwell, Todd, Tomlin, Townsend, Trammell, Trotman, Trout, Tucker, Tuggle, Turk, Turner, Upton, Varnedoe, Veal, Vickers, Wadsworth, Wakefield, Waldrep/Waldrop/Waldroup, Waldrop, Walker, Wall, Waller, Walraven, Walton, Watkins, Watts, Wellbourne, Whatley, Wheelless, 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, Chambliss/Chambliss, Cheatham, Clements, Cliatt, Cobbs, Coles, Collins, Conger, Cook, Craton/Crayton, Danielly, Davis, Dean, Delk, Dent, Dixon, Drew, Durham, Edmondson, Edwards, Elsberry, Ethridge, Evans, Fambrough, Finch, Foote, Forsyth, Franklin, Gamel/Gammell, Gann, Gideon, Greene, Gruber, Hagan/Hagin, Hamilton, Hargett/Hugett, Harris, Hill, Hitchcock, Hogan, Holland, Howard, Howell, Huckaby, Johns, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Kalcher, Keaten, Kilpatrick (Patrick), Lane, Lee, Leverett, Littleton, Matthews, McGarity, McGee, McKenney/McKinney, Mercer, Miles, Monfort/Montford/Munford, Moody, Moon, Noland, O'Neal, Parker, Parris, Perkins, Ponder, Power, Pye, Ragsdale, Roberts, Roguemore, Sailors, Salter, Sanders, Singleton, Skedsvold, Smith, Sorrells, Sparks, Spiers/Spears, Spinks, Starling, Stegall, Sullivan, Tapley, Tolbert, Wade, Waldron, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Woodall, York, Young, and Youngblood.

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"MY EXPERIENCE WITH INTUITION & SERENDIPITY in Genealogical Research,"
by Henry ("Hank") Z Jones, Jr., Fellow, American Society of Genealogists

[NOTE: Since writing this article for "Genealogy Pointers," Hank Jones has told us that a new syndication of the TV show, "Unsolved Mysteries," will carry an episode on Hank and his exploration of serendipity in genealogy. So check your cable listings in the coming months to catch Hank as he talks about his many mysterious experiences!]

A few years ago, I was deep in thought as I sat at the long table in front of the New York section of books at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. After nearly 40 years of investigating the 847 German-Palatine families who came to the middle colonies in the 18th century and writing seven books about them, I finally was researching some of my own ancestors who were not a part of that huge migration. The library that day was unusually quiet as I scanned volume after volume hoping to find a new tidbit or two to flesh out the stories of my forebears.

The silence was interrupted by the voice of a library worker as she led a party of about 20 individuals snaking around the stacks, giving a tour of the facility and sharing information about the wealth of knowledge contained in its famous collections. The very moment that the guide led her group by my table and swept by me, I heard her say, "Why, yes, there is even a book on our shelves about spooky serendipitous events that sometimes occur as we climb the family tree!" Startled, but without missing a beat, I sprang up from my chair and enthusiastically exclaimed to her and her party, "Yes, I know! I wrote it!"

That sort of weird experience has been happening to me (and others) ever since **PSYCHIC ROOTS: Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy** and its companion volume, **MORE PSYCHIC ROOTS: Further Adventures in Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy**, were published by GPC in the mid-1990s. The books themselves even seem to have taken on a strange life of their own. Readers have told me how they had reached brick walls in their own research and then found that one of the contributors to my books had the same surname as one of their ancestors; they contacted the person, found they indeed were related, and filled in some missing links on their pedigree charts, which they had been searching for years. Some told of how the **PSYCHIC ROOTS** volumes were misplaced or lost in a large library, but then almost miraculously appeared behind a misfiled stack of books where they shouldn't have been, but where their intuition "told them" to look. Others related how they had read one of the books and then immediately seemed to start finding long-buried information on their family that had eluded them in the past. On and on.

These events really aren't that surprising. Similar things were happening to me ever since the age of eight, when I started tracing my family tree. I guess I was a weird kid--I would rather look at a revolutionary pension application than play ball with my pals. The serendipitous experience and intuitive nudge of "knowing" where to look were no strangers to me at all; they were part of the territory, something to be celebrated and enjoyed. However, I kept these things pretty much to myself, worried that some might

think I was "getting a bit too close to the butterfly net." The more they occurred, however, the more I wondered if I was alone in all this.

So, in 1993 I wrote to 300 of my fellow family historians and inquired if anything along these somewhat spooky lines had ever happened to them. I always made it crystal clear that in no way was I negating or minimizing the proven "scientific approach" to genealogy championed by my fellow Fellows in the American Society of Genealogists; I just wanted to know if once in a while something occurred while climbing the family tree that they couldn't explain and that knocked their socks off. Within a week, the responses started to pour in. They usually opened in two ways: either "I know just what you mean" or, "I've never told this to anyone before, but let me share this with you." I guess I offered my colleagues a safe place to talk, and, since those initial requests went out, I've received more than 1,300 responses from family historians around the world telling their stories. These near "Twilight Zone" experiences so generously shared form the core and heart of both of my books on psychic roots.

Oh, those wonderful tales: of books falling off the top shelf of a stack in a library and opening up right on the page documenting a long-sought-for ancestor; of visiting an ancient cemetery in an ancestral town for the first time, not knowing where to look for a forebear's tombstone, and then literally tripping over it so it couldn't be missed; of working all day at the microfilm reader concentrating on one's own elusive ancestors until noticing that the stranger on the next machine is jotting down data on the exact same person; of visiting a used bookstore, picking the first volume you see off the shelf, opening it immediately to a page documenting your great-great grandfather, and then noting that on the flyleaf of the book is an inscription from the author to that same great-great grandfather--and realizing that you indeed have purchased your ancestors own copy of that book! Quite amazing stuff--and fun, too!

But besides the stories and experiences, just as fascinating are the thoughts and feelings about genealogy--our mutual addiction--that I wanted to include in the volumes. So many contributors stressed how "feeling about one's ancestors, as well as thinking about them, usually resulted in a far more successful search." Others felt almost "called" to chase their ancestors--it was what they were "supposed" to do, so they did it--and enjoyed it! Some contributors expressed the feeling they were like a conduit--that their ancestors somehow wanted to be found, and that they were simply the vehicle for their discovery. Some said, with the new finds on DNA and all the scientific breakthroughs of late, in a strange way they felt they were their ancestors, that they really were looking for information that they already knew--wonderful, thought-provoking views from our kindred colleagues.

But I suppose the one common thread that came through the experiences shared in PSYCHIC ROOTS from my hundreds of correspondents was that genealogists from around the world felt they sometimes almost were being "led" in their searches. Some force, some something, some "whatever" was pushing, prodding, nudging, guiding them along to find information on their family in sources where it really had no reason to be. This happened to the young, the old, every ethnic group, very religious people, atheists--nobody had a monopoly on this. That's the feeling I was trying to express to my friends

about my Palatine emigrant research when I kept telling them, "I don't chase dead Germans--they chase me!"

I had no agenda when I wrote PSYCHIC ROOTS and its sequel. I just wanted to relate my own serendipitous experiences and intuitive nudges that brought good genealogical results and to see if I was alone in all these unnerving events. Well, I wasn't. They seem to happen every so often to all of us climbing the family tree--and that makes me very happy!

For more information about Hank Jones' books on the role of serendipity and intuition in genealogy, please access the following two links:

PSYCHIC ROOTS: Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3090&NLC-GenPointers1

MORE PSYCHIC ROOTS: Further Adventures in Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3091&NLC-GenPointers1

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