

Genealogy Pointers (03-01-11)

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New Releases and Featured Reprints for March

March has come roaring in like a lion with new publications from genealogical.com. Read on and see if you don’t agree with us.

Following many years of detective work, Lloyd Bockstruck has produced *Revolutionary War Pensions Awarded by State Governments 1775-1874, the General and Federal Governments Prior to 1814, and by Private Acts of Congress to 1905*, which attempts to identify and recreate the Revolutionary War pension files generated prior to the disastrous fire in the War Department on 8 November 1800, and a second and even more disastrous fire on 24 August 1814 with the British invasion of Washington. Mr. Bockstruck has not only identified many of those pensioners whose files are commonly believed to have been lost but also reconstructed in varying degrees their contents. More than 16,500 pensioners are featured in this work.

Over the last few years, Terrence M. Punch has also devoted a great deal of time and energy uncovering the source records of Irish emigrants who arrived in Nova Scotia and elsewhere in the Canadian Maritimes during the 18th and 19th centuries. Punch, who ultimately produced four volumes of said records entitled *Erin’s Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada* has now embarked on a similar series for Scottish arrivals. The first volume in that series, *Some Early Scots in Maritime Canada*, is available this month.

Are you stuck in your research because one of your ancestors was adopted? Are you a birth parent looking for your child, or an adoptee looking for your birth parent? We have a new book that may be of help to you. Lori Carangelo has spent much of her adult life perfecting the search methods related to adoption and missing persons generally. The 2011 edition of her book *The Ultimate Search Book. Worldwide Adoption, Genealogy & Other Search Secrets* is now available at genealogical.com.

Also in March, Jeff Bowen has come up with Volumes III and IV in his series *Cherokee Commission Dockets: 1880-1884 & 1887-1889*, which concerns the authentication of citizenship for Native Americans following the removal of the bulk of the Eastern Cherokee to the Indian [Oklahoma] Territory in 1839.

This month's collection of classic genealogy reprints covers a wide range of topics in American genealogy. For researchers with New England lines, we have Donald Lines Jacobus's impeccable work on the families of Old Fairfield, Connecticut. Revolutionary War buffs will appreciate a collection of records of New Hampshire soldiers at the Revolutionary War Battle of Bennington, and a separate work on Revolutionary War Loyalists. If your Dutch ancestors settled in 17th-century New York, you will want to get your hands on *The Register of New Netherland*, by Edmund B. O'Callaghan. Among a handful of Virginia titles, you will discover reprints on Hampshire County, Mathews County, and Augusta County. Still other titles cover indentured servitude in Pennsylvania; the history of Anson County, North Carolina; and Louisiana Soldiers in the War of 1812.

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

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_new_genealogy.html

- [Revolutionary War Pensions Awarded by State Governments 1775-1874, the General and Federal Governments Prior to 1814, and by Private Acts of Congress to 1905](#), by Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck
- [Some Early Scots in Maritime Canada](#), by Terrence Punch
- [Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada to 1863. Volume IV](#), by Terrence Punch
- [The Ultimate Search Book. Worldwide Adoption, Genealogy & Other Search Secrets. 2011 Edition](#), by Lori Carangelo
- [Cherokee Commission Dockets. Volume III: 1880-1884 & 1887-1889](#), by Jeff Bowen
- [Cherokee Commission Dockets. Volume IV: 1880-1884 & 1887-1889](#), by Jeff Bowen
- [Social Networking for Genealogy](#), by Drew Smith
- [Tidewater Virginia Families](#), by Virginia Davis
- [Tidewater Virginia Families: Generations Beyond](#), by Virginia Davis
- [History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield \[Connecticut\]](#), by Donald Lines Jacobus
- [Roll of New Hampshire Soldiers at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777 published with New Hampshire Men at Louisburg-1745](#), by Geo. C. Gilmore (*available soon*)
- [Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution](#), by Lorenzo Sabine
- [The Register of New Netherland, 1626-1674](#), by Edmund B. O'Callaghan
- [White Servitude in Pennsylvania. Indentured and Redemption Labor in Colony and Commonwealth](#), by Cheesman A. Herrick
- [Hampshire County, Virginia \(Now West Virginia\) Minute Book Abstracts. Volume I: 1788-1802](#), by Vicki Bidinger Horton
- [Hampshire County Minute Book Abstracts. Volume II: 1817-1823](#), by Vicki Bidinger Horton
- [Hampshire County Marriages of the 1800s](#), by Vicki Bidinger Horton
- [The Virginia Company of London, 1606-1624](#), by Wesley Frank Craven
- [How Justice Grew. Virginia Counties: An Abstract of Their Formation](#), by Martha W. Hiden
- [Early Western Augusta Pioneers](#), by George Washington Cleek
- [The Vestry Book of Kingston Parish, Mathews County, Virginia, 1679-1796](#), by Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne

- [Caswell County, North Carolina Will Books, 1777-1814; 1784 Tax List; and Guardians' Accounts, 1794-1819. Published With Caswell County, North Carolina Will Books, 1814-1843; Guardians' Accounts, 1819-1847; 1850 & 1860 Census Mortality Schedules; Powers of Attorney from Deed Books, 1777-1880](#), by Katharine Kerr Kendall & Mary Frances Kerr Donaldson
- [A History of Anson County, North Carolina, 1750-1976](#), by Mary L. Medley
- [Louisiana Soldiers in the War of 1812](#), by Marion John Bennett Pierson

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"Thinking of Saints as Ancestors," by Alan J. Koman

(The following article is excerpted from the Introduction to Mr. Koman's 2010 book, [A Who's Who of Your Ancestral Saints](#))

Standing before the throne of God are a large number of very unusual men and women. While they were on earth, some of them were patriarchs, prophets, and other figures from the Old Testament. Others lived during or after the time of Christ and were put to death for refusing to renounce their faith in Him. The rest led lives of such extraordinary fidelity to the Risen Christ that they became examples of "heroic virtue" and were rewarded with eternal life. They all stand so close to God that petitions for help which they receive from the faithful on earth are presented by them to God Himself.

These men and women have been called many things by many people. The Catholic Church and some of the other Christian religions call them saints. A very large number of people who are alive today can also call many of them father, mother, aunt, and uncle. Only the several generations between their time and ours separate them from the latest generation of their descendants. . . .

In order to start thinking about the saints as relatives, there are a couple of subjects that the living descendants of long-ago saints must become more familiar with. The story of how men and women who really lived have been recognized as saints from the earliest days of Christianity is one of them. Besides the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and the Apostles, the first men and women whom the Church honored with the title of "Sanctus" (the Latin word for "Holy") were the martyrs who died during the Roman persecutions. Early Christians would gather at their graves and pray for their protection and help. Written versions of these prayers can still be found on the walls of Roman catacombs today. From the earliest days, a relic of a martyr was placed somewhere inside each new Christian altar while it was being built. In the Catholic Church, the custom of embedding a saint's relics under the spot on an altar where the priest consecrates the bread and wine survives down to the present day.

After the persecutions finally ended, the persons recognized as holy by the Christians began to include people whose lives had not ended in martyrdom. Collectively, these new saints were called "confessors." A confessor in this sense was anyone whose life on earth rose to the level of the heroic in the opinion of the faithful who had known him (or her). The more perfectly someone's response to the hardships confronting him exemplified the Christian virtues, the more convinced his survivors would be that their departed friend had entered eternal life and could be

found there right next to God. What all the confessors had in common was that they possessed such “heroic virtue” that the faithful prayed to them spontaneously, not because anyone in the Church told them to but because they wanted to. Then and now, prayers for help were the most common kind of prayer.

After the Roman Empire faded away in the West and Europe entered the Dark Ages, most of the Church’s new saints were created by this form of popular recognition. Outside of the areas where they had actually lived, these new saints might be and often were completely unknown. Lists of the names of the members of the kingdom of Heaven were therefore very different in the different parts of Europe.

The first form of oversight over this spontaneous process grew out of the frequent desire of the faithful, once they had recognized the holiness of one of their departed, to move their saint’s earthly remains to a more splendid grave. This reburial of a saint in a more fitting place – often inside a church and perhaps next to or even under the altar, followed by a solemn mass – was called “translation and elevation.” Gradually, bishops began to require that written, convincing accounts of a decedent’s life and holiness be presented to them before anyone’s remains could be translated within their diocese. Later, such petitions were required before any of the other honors customarily bestowed upon saints could be given to any departed member of their diocese.

This method of recognizing saints – where proponents of a cause would rise up among the faithful and ask their bishop to acknowledge the holiness of someone on behalf of the Church – was followed everywhere in Europe for the rest of the first millennium and beyond. On questions of recognition, no bishop was superior to any other. No complex systems of general or local rules for recognition have come down to us, because there were none. In faraway Rome, neither the pope nor his cardinals or other servants ever became involved in any way.

In reading the lives of the holy men and women who were recognized during this era, it would be a great mistake to conclude, because some of these persons are called “Saint” today and others are called “Blessed,” that Christianity of the first millennium had a multilevel idea of sanctity and that some of the heroes of its faith had been found to be holier than others. In fact, the terms “Saint” and “Blessed” were used interchangeably. The idea that there was or could be any form of limited vs. universal or first- vs. second-class sanctity was definitely not part of the Christianity of this era. All the “Saints” and the “Blesseds” were equal. They were all “Sanctus.”

The involvement of the papacy in the recognition of saints began around the end of the first millennium and was at first just an additional way that a saint could be recognized. When it began, no one saw it as replacing the process of local recognition by bishops that had been followed throughout Europe for centuries. Ultimately of course the recognition of new saints became a decision for the pope alone. Bishops no longer officially recognized the holiness of any new member of the kingdom of Heaven unless Rome had done so first. This papal monopoly was itself not universally recognized in the Western Church until the Middle Ages were almost over. Even then, no one thought that the earlier saints who had been recognized only by the bishops or the people had lost any of their status or required “re-canonization” by the pope. . . .

In the modern world, all candidates for beatification and canonization are examined – often for a

very long time – by the office in the Vatican known as the “Congregation for the Causes of Saints.” To mark its 400th anniversary in 1988, it published the first edition of what has become an occasional volume called the *Index ac Status Causarum*. This book is entirely in Latin and is considered the definitive index of all the causes of saints presented to the Congregation since its creation. In the 1988 edition, one reads that in the Congregation’s first 400 years and prior to the papacy of John Paul II, 285 saints were proclaimed, 565 persons were beatified, 1,385 persons were recognized as “Venerable,” and 3,464 causes were still pending. John Paul II himself proclaimed 482 new saints, beatified 1,338 new blessed, and radically reformed the standard operating procedures of the Congregation.

All the totals of papal activity since 1588 should be compared with the numbers in reference works which attempt to catalog all the saints and beati from the earliest days of Christianity. One such work is the multivolume *Bibliotheca Sanctorum* published in the middle of the 20th century. It contains more than 10,000 names and does not claim to be complete.

Of all the historic figures of the European Middle Ages, the following men and women have people in their family trees whom Christianity has recognized as holy.

- * Aethelred II “the Redeless,” King of England
- * St. Alfred the Great, King of Wessex and England
- * St. Edgar “the Peaceful,” King of England
- * Edmund “Ironside,” King of England
- * Edmund I “the Magnificent,” King of England
- * Edward “the Elder,” King of England
- * Edward I, King of England
- * Eleanor of Aquitaine, who married (1) Louis VII, King of France and married (2) Henry II, King of England
- * Eleanor of Castile, who was the first wife of Edward I, King of England
- * Bl. Eleanor of Provence, who married Henry III, King of England
- * Henry II, King of England
- * Isabel of Mar, who was the first wife of Robert I the Bruce, King of Scotland
- * Isabella of France, who married Edward II, King of England
- * John Stewart of Balveny, First Earl of Atholl
- * Mathilda (also known as Eadgyth) of Scotland, who married Henry I, King of England
- * Mathilde of Flanders, who married William I the Conqueror, King of England
- * Matilda of Huntingdon, who married (1) Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, and married (2) David I, King of Scotland
- * Philippa of Hainault, who married Edward III, King of England
- * Robert I the Bruce, King of Scotland
- * Robert III Stewart, King of Scotland
- * Saher de Quincy, First Earl of Winchester, Magna Charta Surety, and Crusader
- * Stephen of Blois, King of England
- * William de Plumpton, Knight and High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and
- * William I the Conqueror, King of England

Genealogically, most of these men and women have both direct ancestors and aunts and uncles

that have been recognized as holy. Close examination of modern scholarship yields 275 saints who are definitely in their ancestry.

There is something else which is notable about these twenty-four men and women from the Middle Ages. They have an unimaginably vast number of direct descendants among men and women who are alive today. These descendants live in Europe and in all other parts of the world that were once European colonies. Many of their living descendants are Americans. To be sure, the chains of descent from ancient saints are longer today than they were for people in the Middle Ages. Yet the fact that living Americans are related to these holy men and women in the same way as Eleanor of Provence, Philippa of Hainault, or any of the others were is indisputable.

What is the purpose of [my new book]? It is not an all-in-one genealogical bridge from the present day back to our ancestral saints. Such a journey must begin in other books. The first scholarly volume that attempted to genealogically connect large numbers of Americans to their ancestry in England at the time of Elizabeth I was *The Prescott Memorial* written by William Prescott and published in Boston in 1870. A large number of similar books about other early settlers of North America have been published since then, and any individual research must begin there.

My book contains brief biographies of these 275 saints in the ancestry of the twenty-four people named above and outlines the lineage that connects them to their two dozen progeny. The genealogical charts for each saint have been written in a way that makes them easy to read. In each generation, the person whose name is in boldface is the child of the man and woman in the preceding generation. The parents of the saint whose life has just been presented are always in the very first generation, and both of their names are in boldface.

My book basically doubles the reward that awaits the millions of people today who could link themselves to medieval Europe and to any of these 24 men and women specifically. To their ancestors among the princes of the earth, genealogical researchers can now add some ancestors among the princes of heaven.

Editor's Note: To learn more about the book, including a complete list of the saints covered in the volume, please visit the following URL:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3260

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Elizabeth Mills' New *QuickSheet* Lays out Strategy for Success

[Quicksheet. Genealogical Problem Analysis: A Strategic Plan](#) is the newest in a series of inexpensive, portable research aids from renowned genealogist Elizabeth Shown Mills. Unlike its predecessors, the new problem analysis *Quicksheet* addresses the nature and evaluation of evidence, not citation, thereby addressing the process of research head-on. Persons familiar with Elizabeth Mills' work should regard her newest publication as a supplement to her books *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* (rev. ed., 2009) and *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian* (18th printing, 2008).

Recognizing that solutions to tough research problems require thoughtful analysis, Mrs. Mills has designed a ten-step solution to genealogical problems to help researchers construct a case for their proposed solution. The outgrowth of a lifetime of professional experience, these ten steps provide a systematic basis for problem solving unique to genealogy. For example, the author shows researchers how to separate documented facts from undocumented assertions, and how to analyze prior assumptions for weaknesses. When faced with an elusive person or missing or contradictory information, these ten steps will be your lifeline, helping you to grow your findings from “information,” to “evidence,” and ultimately to “proof,” and avert hours of wasted time in the balance.

In addition to the ten steps, this new *QuickSheet* contains a “Life Stages Worksheet”—a form to be filled in covering most life events from birth to death through six specific stages of life. This single-page form allows for a systematic listing of records that you can review at a glance. Because the “Worksheet” lists thirty-eight different record categories, it can suggest key sources you may have overlooked or never even considered.

The new problem analysis *QuickSheet* is a laminated two-sided sheet designed, like its companions, for heavy use.

For more information about or to order copies of *Quicksheet. Genealogical Problem Analysis: A Strategic Plan*, please visit the following link:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3862

Of related interest . . .

Ancestry.com Quicksheet. 2nd Edition: Citing Ancestry.com Databases & Images
Quicksheet: Citing Ancestry.com Databases & Images provides rules and models for citing the myriad databases and images you use on Ancestry.com. First published in 2009, it has been completely revised to reflect changes and new wrinkles at Ancestry.com. This lightweight, laminated, four-page folder is based on the citation style found in Elizabeth Mills' extremely popular book *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*. Designed for speed of use and portability, this *Quicksheet* tells you instantly how to cite databases that include census records, vital records, passenger lists, city directories, and family trees. You'll also learn how to attribute images that include manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and online books and articles. In *Quicksheet: Citing Ancestry.com Databases & Images* you'll find the standards you need for the correct citation of Ancestry.com sources as well as help in judging the reliability of those sources. For more information about *Quicksheet: Citing Ancestry.com Databases & Images. Revised Edition*, by Elizabeth Shown Mills, please visit the following URL:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3859&NLC-GenPointers1

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Putting Flesh on the Bare Bones of Southside Virginia Colonial Families

John W. Pritchett of Dallas, Texas, is the creator of the website www.Virginians.com, Containing more than 4,000 pages, this site contains Mr. Pritchett's findings on his own family AND as many as half of the families that lived in Southside Virginia during the colonial period of American history. To date, over a million people have visited the site, which comprises over 4,000 pages.

One of John Pritchett's ingenious stratagems was his usage of first person narratives to describe the lives of his ancestors/subjects. We are sure you will agree that this method of recounting a forebear's life experiences has the power of bringing that person back to life—however briefly. Here are two sample first person narratives from 17th-century Southside.

Mary (—) Blunt Ford Washington Briggs (-c.1677)

I spent my entire life in Surry County, south of the James. And what a life — four husbands, and children by three of them! My first was Richard Blunt and before he died in 1656, we had Thomas Blunt who was the ancestor of the Blunts and many of the Edmunds of Southside Virginia. Charles Ford and I apparently had no children, but then he lived only about one year after I married him. John Washington and I were the parents of only Richard Washington, the ancestor of the Washingtons and most of the Laniers of Southside Virginia. So after three husbands, I could count myself the ancestress of quite a few prominent Virginians. But I was yet to marry Henry Briggs. He and I were the parents four sons who were the ancestors of all the Briggs of Surry, Sussex, and Brunswick counties. And yes, we did have a daughter, Mary, named for me. I died before 1680, the mother of 7 and grandmother of 45.

Audrey (Hoare) Harris (1604-c.1630)

Because of the "solitary uncouthness" of the settlers, mostly men in 1619, Sir Edwin Sandys of the Virginia Company proposed to pay the passage of 100 "maids young and uncorrupt" to Virginia to become wives. Standards were high and the Company could find only 90 who sailed in February-March 1620/1. Most were married before the ships could be packed with tobacco for their return. The Company renewed their program the next year. Seeking 100, they found only 57 who qualified. My sister Joan sponsored me for this second delivery of "maydes," as we were called. The daughter of an Aylesbury shoemaker, I could do plain work, black work, and make all types of buttons. Plain work was a form of needlework and black work was a popular form of embroidery done in black silk on linen. Warwick carried about 30 and the tiny 40-ton Tyger, 15 or so. "One widow and eleven maids for wives," including me, were on Marmaduke. Although I said I was 19, I was truly only 17 in November 1621 when I walked down Marmaduke's plank. What a commotion! Suitors swarmed about trying to impress us with their possessions and oratory. I was soon the wife of Capt. Thomas Harris.

Mr. Pritchett has incorporated a number of important features of his website onto our CD entitled *Southside Virginia Genealogies*. Researchers, who can access the CD's contents by means of the Adobe Reader, will encounter 400 first-person narratives, containing, among other things, a recap of notable individuals in each family. In all, the narratives refer to more than 1,000 members of the Virginia legislature and 230 members of Congress. The CD contains 65,000 citations to Virginia genealogical resources and a full-name index of nearly 90,000 entries. (Since devoting his energies to the creation of this product, Mr. Pritchett has re-configured *Virginians.com* to include only the first generation of families named on the CD, now the only means of gaining access to the full range of information on all Southside generations.)

To see a complete list of the hundreds of principal surnames covered in *Southside Virginia Genealogies*, please visit the following URL:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7540

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Virginia and Georgia Standards Added to Genealogy Warehouse in March

Were your ancestors among the early landowners in Virginia? On the other hand, could you be looking for a gravesite further south, in Georgia? Either way, this may be your lucky day. We have just added two classic collections of Virginia land patents and Georgia burial records to the [Genealogy Warehouse](#), our bargain basement for Genealogy Books and CDs.

With St. Patrick's Day on the horizon, we are also highlighting the Irish titles available in the Genealogy Warehouse. For example, you can choose from our core collection of Irish passenger records from the Irish Famine era.

Not into Irish genealogy? Try browsing the complete collection of books in the Genealogy Warehouse, where nearly 150 titles are reduced by 40%, 50%, or more off the retail price. Just go to www.genealogical.com/content/products_warehouse.html and browse for some hot bargains!

****New****

[Cavaliers and Pioneers. Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1666. Volume One](#)

The best-known work in Virginia genealogy, this book by Nell Marion Nugent contains abstracts of land records dating from 1623 to 1666. In paragraph form, under the full name of the patentee or grantee, it records the earliest Virginia land grants and patents, giving the number of acres in the grant or patent, locations and dates of settlement, and names of family members. It further includes references to marriages, wills, and other legal instruments. Moreover, it provides the names of some thousands of persons who were transported or brought over by the early settlers as "headrights." A comprehensive 200-page index contains the names of the 20,000 persons referred to in the text.

Was \$50.00 Now \$29.95

****New****

[30,638 Burials in Georgia](#)

Jeannette Holland Austin copied headstones and markers in 600 cemeteries located in nearly 100 Georgia counties to create this list of burials. Arranged alphabetically by surname, entries include some or all of the following information: birth and death dates, names of parents and/or spouse, county, name of cemetery, and miscellaneous remarks such as armed forces affiliation. The author also provides the locations of the cemeteries at the time she made the transcriptions. While the work does not cover all Georgia cemeteries--major city cemeteries were largely ignored because of their easy accessibility--this work is an essential contribution to Georgia genealogy.

Was \$50.00 Now \$29.95

****Irish Titles in the Genealogy Warehouse****

The Famine Immigrants. Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851

The blight that struck the Irish potato crop in the winter of 1845-46 brought ruin to countless

tenant farmers and laborers, reducing almost all of Ireland to poverty. As a result, between 1846 and 1851 more than a million men, women, and children immigrated to the U.S. and Canada, mostly through the port of New York. The seven-volume *Famine Immigrants* series was conceived for the purpose of enumerating all Irish passengers who entered the port of New York between 1846 and 1851. The passenger lists found in *The Famine Immigrants* are arranged by ship and date of arrival in New York. Each person is identified with respect to age, sex, occupation, and family relationships, where such was indicated in the original manifests. Additionally, every volume boasts a complete-name index.

Here is the availability status of the seven volumes in this series: Volume VII is available at full price in a paperback edition. Volumes I, II, IV & VI are temporarily out of print. The remaining in-print volumes, which are available in the original cloth edition, are described below:

[Volume III: July 1848-March 1849](#)

Shows that 70,000 Irish men, women, and children immigrated to New York in just these nine months.

Was \$45.00 Now \$22.50

[Volume V: October 1849-May 1850](#)

In this period, about 60,000 Irish men, women, and children immigrated to New York.

Was \$45.00 Now \$22.50

[Return of Owners of Land in Ireland 1876](#)

In 1873, clerks of Ireland's various Poor Law Unions drew up lists of the owners of land of one acre or more from the property valuation and rate books in their custody. These lists, forming the basis of this book, include the names of small landowners as well as large--owners of modest acres as well as great estates--and they stand as a census of a significant proportion of the population of Ireland in 1876.

Was \$40.00 Now \$28.00

[Irish Passenger Lists, 1803-1806](#)

Except for the brief period from March 1803 to March 1806, no official registers of passengers leaving Irish ports were ever kept. The exception refers to lists contained in the so-called Hardwicke Papers, now located in the British Library, London. Some 4,500 passengers are identified in the 109 sailings recorded in the Hardwicke Papers--most cited with their all-important place of residence.

Was \$25.00 Now \$15.00

[Irish Names and Surnames](#)

This work begins with an illuminating history of Irish names, followed by the great dictionary--700 pages of Irish names in two arrangements: English-Irish and Irish-English. The English-Irish section contains 3,500 given names and surnames, each dealt with as a separate group. The Irish-English section, containing more than 7,000 entries, gives the original form of the surname and its precise meaning, then its English equivalent and the former and present location in Ireland.

Was \$55.00 Now \$32.95

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And the Oscar Goes to . . .

The winner of last week's Oscar-themed e-mail is *The Social Network*/[Social Networking for Genealogists](#).

Thanks to everyone who participated!

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Blog: Critique of Genealogy, the Internet and Your Genealogy Computer Program

Karen Clifford recently produced an updated edition of her highly regarded textbook, *Genealogy, the Internet and Your Genealogy Computer Program*. Our blogger-in-chief, Carolyn Barkley, clues you in on the improvements and changes she discovered there in her latest article for www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com. It's free, so why not read it today?

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