

Genealogy Pointers (04-19-11)

In this issue:

72-Hour Price Reduction on CD Bundle for New England Genealogy

“Scottish Emigration to the Canadian Maritimes Provinces,” by Terrence M. Punch

“Understanding A Coat of Arms,” By Carolyn L Barkley

Our Top Ten CDs of 2010

Blog: Recap of the New England Regional Genealogical Conference (NERGC)

72-Hour Price Reduction on CD Bundle for New England Genealogy

(Sale price in effect until 11:59 p.m. EDT, Thursday, April 21, 2011.)

Our four-CD bundle dedicated to New England genealogical resources is nothing short of an electronic library for that region. The bundle consists of the four CDs described below.

Composed of images of the pages of classic works in New England genealogy, each CD is already a terrific value when compared to the cost of the books it houses. The CDs are all fully indexed and readily searchable--something that can't be said of all of the books themselves.

For a limited time you have the opportunity to purchase all four of these CDs--each one a bargain in its own right--and save even more! If you were to purchase the four CDs individually, they would cost about \$160.00. Most days, however, you can acquire all four CDs for the bundle price of \$89.99 plus postage and handling. At that price you are getting many of the best reference books in all of New England genealogy for, literally, pennies on the dollar. Should you decide, however, to purchase this outstanding tool for New England research by 11:59 p.m. EDT, Thursday, April 21, 2011, you can have them for \$69.99 plus shipping—less than half the price of the CDs if bought individually. If you are a CD user with New England roots, you won't want to let this opportunity pass you by.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7158

To learn more about the contents of this bundle, read the following brief descriptions of the component CDs, or click on the links below each description for more details.

Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 1600s-1700s

No matter what part of New England your ancestors hailed from, this CD is for you. Why?

Because this extraordinary reference tool incorporates the two greatest works ever published on New England genealogy: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* by James Savage and *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* by Walter G. Davis, Sybil Noyes, and Charles T. Libby. Given the tight, interlocking nature of New England genealogical research, you're destined to make repeated use of these reference works in this fully indexed electronic product.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7169

New England Families, 1600s-1800s

This Family Archive CD contains electronically searchable text of the First and Third series of William Cutter's popular compendium, *New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial*. The eight volumes that make up these two distinct series contain about 2,000 genealogies and refer to

approximately 20,000 related individuals.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7159

Early New England Settlers, 1600s-1800s

The lineages, family histories, immigration records, vital records, and historical sketches included in this Family Archive CD contain information on approximately 190,000 individuals. Originally published by GPC, the 21 titles reproduced here are the bedrock of New England genealogy, comprising many of the most celebrated books ever published on the subject--books like *One Hundred and Sixty Allied Families* by John Osborne Austin and *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* by John Farmer.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7504

English Origins of New England Families

This Family Archive CD contains hundreds of articles that were originally published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and subsequently collected and reprinted by GPC in six volumes under the title *English Origins of New England Families*. Treating more than 1,500 families and referencing 150,000 individuals, this work contains all the immigrant-origin data published in the first 137 volumes of the prestigious *Register*. It is interesting to note that almost all living Americans with colonial Yankee forebears descend from several of the 1,500 immigrants covered in this work.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7181

=====

"Scottish Emigration to the Canadian Maritimes Provinces," by Terrence M. Punch, CM, FIGRS

(We have excerpted this article from the informative historical Introduction to Mr. Punch's new book, [Some Early Scots in Maritime Canada. Volume I.](#))

The Maritime Provinces of Canada consist of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Prior to the 1770s the area was inhabited by French Acadians and native peoples, and only after 1770 did it begin to attract Scots settlers, mainly from the Scottish Highlands.

The belated arrivals of Scots to the Maritimes was not for want of trying on the part of England's Stuart line of Kings. It was, after all, James I (James VI of Scotland) who dubbed the region Nova Scotia, or "New Scotland." James and his successors also attempted to populate this part of the New World by creating an order of hereditary knighthoods known as Baronets of Nova Scotia, who pledged to settle the region. Although the Stuarts sold a number of these titles, the colonizing part of the scheme proved unproductive.

The Glenaladale settlers in Prince Edward Island and the valiant band of Highlanders in the Hector (1773) proved to be harbingers of the greatest mass immigration the region would ever see. More numerous than the New England planters and Loyalists who preceded them, and outnumbering the contemporary Irish immigration, the Scots put their stamp on Cape Breton Island, the eastern mainland of Nova Scotia, much of Prince Edward Island, and coastal regions of New Brunswick from Restigouche in the north to the shores of the Bay of Fundy to the south.

Several factors drove or pushed this large-scale migration, Highlander overpopulation being the most notable among them. Introduction of the potato in Scotland in 1743 contributed to improved nutrition and greater variation in the Scottish diet. Consequently, the rate of infant mortality declined and the numbers of Highlanders reaching marriageable age increased accordingly. During the late 18th century, vaccination for smallpox spread across the Highlands. One authority estimated that this measure reduced mortality rates by as much as 20% within twenty years. Finally Highland residents experienced a rise in income owing to the introduction of Kelp manufacture, cattle raising, and otherwise supplying the British armed forces during the Napoleonic Wars.

The Royal Navy also required oak and pine for masts. There was extensive construction of new wharves, piers, and warehouses throughout Great Britain. The long period of war between Britain and France (1793-1815) cut off Britain's customary sources of timber in the Baltic. After 1801, British North America became the major . . . source of spars, deals, and squared timber. In 1805, for instance, 50 vessels carried 300,000 cubic feet of timber from the port of Pictou to the British Isles. . . . By 1809, Britain was importing two-thirds of its wood from British North America, mainly Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Gaspe.

Notwithstanding this huge import trade, timber shipowners initially laced a westbound cargo to fill their holds. The traffic in manufactured British goods to the colonies was slight, and shippers faced the expense of buying ballast for the return voyage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. . . . Ultimately, on their return to America, the vessels could [and did] carry (or pull) human cargoes, mostly Scots pushed out of their homes by poverty and lack of resources, drawn to the Maritimes by the opportunity of certain employment in felling trees, hauling logs to the shore, milling the wood, and loading the vessels. In response to the British recession that followed Wellington's victory over Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, emigration also offered a way out of unemployment for tens of thousands of Scots well into the 19th century.

Most of these Scots immigrants came in families and in groups drawn from a single glen or island . . . Unlike emigrants such as the Germans, many Scots did not have to bid farewell to family and friends, because they were emigrating too. Still the wish to be amidst the familiar soon led the Scots to put names they knew from old Scotland on pieces of their new homeland. New Brunswick has its Argyle, Campbelltown, Dalhousie, Dumfries, Glen Livet, Kincardine, and Loch Lomond. In Nova Scotia, you can find Inverness, Moldart, Knoydart, Loch Broom, New Lairg, and New Glasgow. Prince Edward Island is home to Kilmuir, Gairloch, Appin Road, and New Annan.

While many Highland Scots sailed from Fort William in Inverness-shire and from Ullapool in northern Scotland, substantial emigration flowed from the timber ports of Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Greenock. The main ports where Scottish emigrants landed were Pictou, Halifax, and Sydney in Nova Scotia; Saint John, Saint Andrews, Miramichi, Shediac, and Bathurst in New Brunswick; and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Editor's Note:

Some Early Scots in Maritime Canada. Volume I is based on materials found in the Nova Scotia

Archives and the Public Archives of New Brunswick, among others. In records ranging from newspaper announcements of marriages and deaths to cemetery records and censuses, and from rare passenger lists to probate records, this initial volume is a unique collection of fugitive records on Scottish immigrants to the Maritime Provinces, naming in the context of major life events several thousand people who might otherwise go undetected in family annals. Thus there are chapters on Scots in local histories, Scots deserters from ships, Sydney County and Cape Breton census records, newspaper records of Scots marriages and deaths to 1843, and much, much more, including maps and indexes of ships and surnames.

For more information about the inaugural volume in this series, please consult the following web page:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4713

"Understanding A Coat of Arms," By Carolyn L Barkley

(This article originally appeared as the January 1, 2009 installment on our blog,

<http://www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com/?p=72>.)

As the genealogist of a Scottish clan organization, I have for many years been frustrated by the notion of a “family coat of arms” and even more frustrated by the sale of such contrivances at Scottish and Celtic games and festivals where the organizers should know better. I strongly believe that you should be knowledgeable about your heritage and observe its uses appropriately. So I will start out by saying very clearly – There is no such thing as a family coat of arms. A coat of arms belongs to an individual, and only to that individual. Having gotten that off my chest, let me step down from my soap box and provide some background on heraldry and some details about a coat of arms. Given my interests and experience, this information will focus on Scottish and English arms and will of necessity be selective in its discussion.

The origin of coats-of-arms can be traced to armed conflict on the part of knights clad in suits of armor. Although the individual design of the helmet or the embellishments of other pieces of the armor might vary from knight to knight, looking out at a scene of battle with lots of men wearing armor, one would find it difficult to distinguish one from another, and more importantly, to know quickly who were the “good guys.” Each man, therefore, began to wear an identifying coat or tunic over his armor, hence, “coat of arms.” The identifying design and colors would also be displayed on his banner, shield, and the trappings for his horse. As time went on, this unique, individual design, began to appear on an individual’s clothing in his non-military life as well, and, because no two men in the same area wore exactly the same coat of arms, these symbols came to identify his belongings as well. The most important element became the shield bearing the design of the “arms” as it became the basis for heraldic devices as they evolved.

In addition to the coat itself, the knight wore a helmet on top of which began to appear his personal crest made either of light wood or boiled leather. Below that hung a mantle, usually made out of silk that covered his neck and protected it from the sun. It was held in place by a wreath of twisted silk. If the individual were of high rank, he would have a chapeau, crest or coronet instead of a wreath holding the mantling on his helmet. In depicting his arms, the helmet,

crest and mantling appeared above the shield. A motto was then added (think of such things as “Aut agree aut mori,” “Either action or death”) and the depiction of all of these elements (shield, helmet, crest, mantling, and motto) came to form the basic heraldic device or “achievement” of a gentleman. Some more prominent individuals had their shields held up by “supporters” (think of the unicorn and lion of the British royal arms), standing on a mound, or “compartment.” Thus the full achievement of a peer is made up of his coat of arms, chapeau or coronet, helmet, crest, mantling, motto, supporters, and compartment. Such achievements are used today by individuals on banners over a house, on the side of cars, on stationary, furniture, china, etc. We also see coats of arms used by officials, colleges and universities, companies and corporate bodies, cities, etc.

An achievement belongs to an individual and is made up of elements unique to him or to historical or other events in his life. What about other members of his family? Heraldry is one area in which primogeniture still operates. An individual’s arms may be inherited by the eldest son in each generation. While that individual’s father is alive, however, the arms must be “labeled” with a special mark. Look at the coat of arms for the Prince of Wales and you will see that it includes a mark that looks like a thick, straight black line with three legs. This mark will be removed on the death of Queen Elizabeth and Charles’s assumption to the throne. At that time he will assume the “unlabeled” arms of the sovereign. Daughters are allowed to use their fathers’ coats of arms, but they are normally depicted on a diamond-shaped “lozenge.” When they marry, daughters can place their father’s coat beside their husbands’ shields in a depiction known as “impaling.” If they had no brothers, they then may place their own shield in the middle of their husband’s shield. Sons other than the first son still have the right to be armigers (those who have been granted coats of arms). Their arms are based on those of their father, but where the first son inherits the exact same arms as his father, younger sons have to make a permanent change to the basic design, known as “differencing” to distinguish themselves from their eldest brother. To do this, a new color may be introduced or different “marks” or design elements such as borders may be added. The process can continue, denoting additional generations, family lines, heirs, heiresses marrying into the family, etc. and achievements can become quite complex. As a rule, only about six “quarterings,” or subdivisions, are shown.

How do individuals get coats of arms? In England, the College of Arms, and in Scotland, the Court of the Lord Lyon, have legal control over rights to arms. Assisting them are officers known as “heralds.” For English arms, an individual must be English or of English descent and be able to prove male descent (father to son) from someone whose coat is officially recorded at the College of Arms. Alternatively, if your ancestor was a British citizen (colonists prior to the Revolution), you may matriculate arms in that individual’s name. Apply to the Earl Marshal through the College of Arms for Letters Patent, providing well-documented genealogical information. Once this information is approved (and a hefty fee paid), the various elements of the coat of arms are designed (another hefty fee) and the arms are “matriculated.” In Scotland, you must apply to the Lord Lyon King of Arms in the Lord Lyon’s Court and either be Scottish or of Scottish descent. Begin by documenting your descent from someone who has recorded arms in the Lyon Register in Edinburgh. Again, you will be required to submit substantive, genealogical proof.

A variety of colors and devices are available for a coat of arms. Only five colors are generally in

use: red (gules), blue (azure), black (sable), green (vert), and purple (purpure). In addition, two metals, gold (or) and silver (argent), as well as furs such as ermine may be used. "Ordinaries" such as a cross, a chevron, a bar, a border, etc. can be added. Animals such as lions, often referred to as rampant or passant (walking) leopards (a lion looking directly at you), dolphins, eagles, griffins, etc., or roses and fleur-de-lys may be used. Other devices including the sun, a scallop shell, trefoils, arrows, sheaves of wheat, etc. often appear. Still other additions will indicate the individual's place in society: the helm for royalty is gold with bars, for peers it is silver with gold bars, for knights it is steel with the visor open. Scots barons and chiefs display a tournament helm, and gentlemen, a steel helm with the visor closed.

The detail in such heraldic devices is amazing, and I have learned in writing this unillustrated article that it is sometimes difficult to express clearly in writing such very visual images. Even here, heraldry has an answer. The term "blazoning" refers to the ability to describe a coat of arms in technical terms or to describe a complex image in words. A specific sequence is used and an example might read "argent two barrulets (narrow bars) wavy azure, between in chief two maple leaves slipped and in base a thistle eradicated (uprooted) gules, a bordure sable charged with eight bezants." While that might take a while to work through, an individual well versed in heraldry would be able to interpret all the separate parts, draw a close facsimile, and be able to identify to whom the arms belong (in this case Lord Beaverbrook)

Heraldry and the development and description of coats of arms is not only detailed, but very interesting. Clearly, "family coats-of-arms" are no more than pretty art work, but that's all. Arms are held by individuals and are personal to that individual. As such, they are protected by law, both in their design and in their use. As individuals of British Isles heritage, we need to understand and respect these laws and traditions.

A variety of titles are available for your further study:

[*Fairbairn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*](#) by James Fairbairn (Clearfield, 1905, reprinted 2008)

[*The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*](#) by Frank Adams, 8th ed. (Clearfield, 1970, reprinted 2008)

[*British and American Coats of Arms*](#) (Genealogical Publishing Co.). This CD includes images of the pages of seven books: The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Fairbairn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain, An Ordinary of Arms Contained in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, Complete American Armory and Blue Book, Bolton's American Armory, Crozier's General Armory, and Virginia Heraldica.

[*An Ordinary of Arms: Contained in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland*](#) (Clearfield, 1903, reprinted 2007)

[*Scots Heraldry: A Practical Handbook on the Historical Principles and Modern Application of the Art and Science*](#) by Sir Thomas Innes 2nd rev, enl. ed. (Clearfield, 1956, reprinted 2007)

The Dictionary of Heraldry, Feudal Coats of Arms and Pedigrees by Joseph Foster (Studio Editions, 1994)

The Complete Book of Heraldry: an International History of Heraldry and its Contemporary Uses by Stephen Slater (Hermes House, 2003)

American & British Genealogy & Heraldry: A Selected List of Books by P. William Filby, 3rd ed. (Boston, NEHGS, 1985)

Our Top Ten CDs of 2010

In 2010 we enjoyed a banner year in sales from the following ten products in our Family Archive CD collection. If you do not possess your personal copy of one or more of these fine, searchable collections of top-rated, imaged genealogy reference books, you may want to consider them now. For instance, did your ancestors ever live in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, or 17th-century New England? Were they possibly of English, Scottish, Welsh, or Irish extraction, or Quakers of whatever nationality? Are you hoping that they will earn you a membership in a hereditary society, perhaps even one based on Revolutionary War service? Whatever your research agenda, you could do far worse than join the ranks of the thousands of satisfied customers who have relied on these CDs to pan their ways to genealogy gold!

[Lineages of Hereditary Society Members, 1600s-1900s](#)

For obvious reasons, membership in a lineage organization like the DAR, SAR, or Colonial Dames is often associated with prestige, love of country, and other emotional rewards. For sheer genealogical purposes, however, the records of lineage organizations offer researchers extraordinary opportunities to quickly extend their lineages back in time to the American Revolution, colonial period, and even the court of the Emperor Charlemagne. Researchers can do so by connecting their own findings with the records of lineage society members that (1) have met stringent eligibility requirements and (2) document the members' pedigrees to colonial, or earlier, forebears. This CD is an extraordinary collection of 440,000 individuals who possess a connection to one or more of 13 distinguished lineage organizations. You'd have to hunt a long time to find another research tool that promises to extend your genealogy so far back with so little effort.

[Scottish Immigrants to North America, 1600s-1800s](#)

David Dobson has been trolling for the names of Scottish immigrants to North America for more than 25 years. From original records and printed sources in Great Britain, Canada, and the U.S. he has amassed information on 75,000 Scottish immigrants to North America, the majority of whom arrived in America from the earliest colonial times up to the Revolutionary War. This Family Archive CD captures the page images of 10 of his publications at a fraction of their original cost in book form.

[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.

[Genealogies of Virginia Families from the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*](#)

This CD contains all five volumes of *Genealogies of Virginia Families from the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, originally published by Genealogical Publishing Company in 1981. The five volumes together contain all the family history articles that appeared in *VMHB*

from its inception in 1893 up to 1977.

[The Compendium of American Genealogy](#)

The *Compendium* contains the lineage records of the first families of America, some 300,000 individuals in all. This CD version of Frederick Virkus's massive work contains images from the pages of all seven volumes of the *Compendium* and embraces records extending in both male and female lines from the earliest known immigrant ancestor (giving place and date of origin) to the then-living (1925-1942) subject of the record. According to the first census, about 650,000 families were living in the U.S. in 1790, and practically every one of them was of colonial or Revolutionary ancestry and thus entitled to be numbered among America's "First Families." Are you descended from one of America's first families? Order the Virkus *Compendium* on CD, at only one-tenth the cost of the hardback original, and find out.

[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.

[Pilgrim Genealogies and Histories, 1600s-1900s](#)

This Family Archive CD contains many of the most important books ever compiled on the Pilgrims and their descendants. Linked by a single electronic name index, this outstanding CD makes available 18 of the most highly regarded reference books pertaining to the Pilgrims, works such as *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers* by Charles Banks and *Records of Plymouth Colony: Births, Marriages, Deaths 1633-1689* by Nathaniel Shurtleff.

[The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1776](#)

With approximately 140,000 names, this CD contains the most comprehensive list ever published of the men, women, and children who emigrated from England to America between 1607 and 1776. It contains virtually every reference to English emigrants that can be found in contemporary English records, such as port books, shipping registers, apprenticeship lists, plantation records, Treasury and Chancery records, and records of forced transportation and exile.

[Immigrants to Pennsylvania](#)

This Family Archive CD provides information on the earliest settlers of the Keystone State. Based on books published by GPC--deriving for the most part from ships' passenger lists, oaths of allegiance, records of indenture, and Quaker meeting records--this CD contains data on places of origin, dates of arrival, places of residence, ages, occupations, names of wives and children (with details of births, marriages, and deaths), and a host of other details derived from nine respected Pennsylvania reference works. This CD contains a single electronic name index of 200,000 entries that allows you to search all the volumes quickly and effortlessly.

[Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy](#)

This CD contains all six volumes of William Wade Hinshaw's renowned *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, originally published between 1936 and 1950. Containing approximately 500,000 entries from the various colonial Quaker monthly meeting records, Hinshaw's *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy* is the magnum opus of Quaker genealogy. In its production, thousands of records were located and abstracted into a uniform and intelligible system of notation. The data is arranged by meeting, then alphabetically by family name, and chronologically thereunder.

System Requirements: You must have a CD-ROM drive, and in order to read the CD you must use either the Family Archive Viewer (version 4.0 or higher), which is available as a free download at <http://www.genealogical.com/content/dlfav6.html>, or Family Tree Maker for Windows, version 4.0 or higher (Family Tree Maker software can be ordered from www.FamilyTreeMaker.com).

=====

Blog: Recap of the New England Regional Genealogical Conference (NERGC)

The New England Regional Genealogical Conference, one of the biggest regional conclaves in the country, was held in Springfield, Massachusetts this month. Carolyn Barkley, editor of our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com, has filed a summary report of NERGC highlights for all of us who were unable to attend this important educational opportunity. You can read all about it today.

=====

CONTACT US

www.genealogical.com is the online home of Genealogical Publishing Company and its affiliate, Clearfield Company. For general information about our companies and their products, please e-mail us at info@genealogical.com. To order online, please e-mail us at sales@genealogical.com.

To order other than online, you can:

1. Order by mail: 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260 - Baltimore, Maryland 21211-1953
2. Fax your order to 1-410-752-8492
3. Call toll-free to our sales department at 1-800-296-6687