

GENEALOGY POINTERS (04-03-07)

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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 Indians 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 to 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 to 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."

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.

Publication of VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS AND ADVENTURERS comes fast upon the heels of the completed three-volume genealogical masterpiece, ADVENTURERS OF PURSE & PERSON VIRGINIA, 1607-1624/5, edited by John Frederick Dorman. Whereas Mr. Dorman, who is widely recognized as the leading genealogist of colonial Virginia, has traced the lines of descent of approximately 150 of Virginia's earliest English inhabitants for up to six generations, Ms. McCartney's biographical dictionary provides annotated sketches of more than 5,500 persons linking the majority of them to a specific locality (a "hundred" or plantation) and a precise timeframe between 1607 and 1635.

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 Virginiana can possibly be complete without it.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3505

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FEATURED BOOKS & CDs for April

In addition to VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS AND ADVENTURERS and related 17th-century Virginia titles, we are featuring several classic reprints pertaining to the middle

colonies/states on our site this month. Among them are a respected account of the Scotch-Irish immigration to Pennsylvania, passenger lists of 18th-century Swiss emigrants to America, a comprehensive list of early Quaker arrivals at Philadelphia, and 175 years of records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York.

David Dobson returns in April with the third (Inverness) volume in his series, *Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1725-1775: THE PEOPLE OF INVERNESS-SHIRE*. We have also reprinted a long-out-of-print work of Mr. Dobson's, *AMERICAN VITAL RECORDS* from the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1731-1868.

Representing another region of colonial America is our reprint of *GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF BARNSTABLE FAMILIES*, one of the basic works of Massachusetts genealogy. It is now available in a paperback edition, as is *KENTUCKY SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812*.

As the 400th anniversary of the founding of Virginia in 1607 approaches, we are again featuring John W. Pritchett's CD-ROM publication, *SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES*, a collection of nearly 400 narratives of residents of the area of Virginia south of the James River, east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and north of the North Carolina border. Our other fully searchable CDs highlighted in April pertain to other Virginia families, Louisiana pioneers, and veterans of New York's participation in the colonial wars. Our final CD, entitled the *ROLL OF HONOR*, is a complete collection of Union army Civil War casualties originally published in 27 separate volumes.

Following is a complete list of our featured titles for April. 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

CDs:

Virginia Genealogies and Biographies
Southside Virginia Genealogies
Roll of Honor
New York in the Colonial Wars
Early Louisiana Settlers

BOOKS:

Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary
Jamestowne Ancestors
The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania
Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies
Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1725-1775: The People of Inverness-Shire
American Vital Records from the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1731-1868
Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families
Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750: Certificates of Removal
Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York: Marriages, 1639-1801

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NORTH CAROLINA PROVINCIAL WILLS Now Available

TRANSCRIPTION OF PROVINCIAL North Carolina Wills, 1663-1729/30
In Two Volumes, by John Anderson Brayton

These volumes contain meticulous transcriptions of 900 of the earliest wills in North Carolina. With the exception of a handful of wills that were previously published in J. Bryan Grimes' "North Carolina Wills and Inventories" (1912, reprinted by Clearfield Company in 2005), none of these transcriptions has ever appeared in print before--neither transcribed nor referenced in the North Carolina will titles associated with Grimes, Frederick Olds, Thornton Mitchell, or Stephen Bradley.

The wills in question are part of the North Carolina Secretary of State papers, and they encompass the entire period BEFORE North Carolina became a royal colony. (A number of the wills in this collection, we should note, come from Nansemond and Warwick counties, Virginia.)

The wills themselves are arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the testator. Since Mr. Brayton has transcribed each will--and not merely abstracted it--researchers are privy to every detail; in other words, not only the names and relationships of all persons identified but also disposition of property, locations, proximity to water courses and landmarks, and so on. Each volume contains a complete name index, an index to locations, and a separate slave index. Volume II contains a number of corrections to the first volume and includes a few wills subsequently discovered by the compiler whose testators fall within the alphabetical sequence of Volume I. In all, this excellent work refers to more than 8,000 residents of 17th- and early 18th-century North Carolina and Virginia.

Volume One, Testators A-K

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9467

Volume Two, Testators L-Z (Low in stock)

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9468

Also by John Anderson Brayton:

ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF NORTH CAROLINA. Registry of Ancestors.
Volume 1

Membership in the distinguished Order of the First Families of North Carolina requires having an ancestor who lived in North Carolina before it became a royal colony on July

12, 1729. The work at hand--the first in a series--proposes to describe the genealogies of the organization's qualifying ancestors. Undertaken with the blessing of the Order of the First Families, most of Mr. Brayton's genealogies follow each ancestor's family for a full first and second generation, down to the fourth, with drop-charts describing descent to members.

The ancestors in Volume 1 are: John Alston, Sr., of Chowan Co.; William Bennett of Northampton Co.; John and James Drake of Bertie Co., and John Collins; Gov. William Drummond; Nathaniel Everett of Tyrell Co.; William Bridgers, John Cotton Osborne, and Simon Jeffreys; Capt. John Speir; William Whitehead; Benjamin Laker of Perquimans Co.; John Mann II; Thomas Mann II; Dr. Godfrey Spruill; Ann Walker; Henry Norman I and II; and Thomas Vinson of Surry Co., VA, and Northampton Co., NC.

Spanning over 600 pages, Volume 1 demonstrates John Brayton's usual fastidious approach to family history. The author documents all of his sources, chapter by chapter, and includes abstracts and transcriptions of the original documents supporting his findings. The introduction is a learned essay that explains the particular problems posed by the sources for documenting each qualifying ancestry. With a full name index, place index, slave index, registry of ancestors, and a current bibliography, this inaugural volume refers to more than 17,000 ancestors and their descendants. Destined to stand alongside John Dorman's impeccable "Adventurers of Purse and Person," its Virginia counterpart, the ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF NORTH CAROLINA is must reading for anyone interested in the genealogical origins of the Tarheel State.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9921

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WHAT'S NEW at the Genealogy Warehouse for April

This month we are adding to the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE five more volumes of Connecticut town vital records transcribed from the famous Barbour Collection. If your Connecticut ancestor hailed from East Windsor, Ellington, Hartland, Harwinton, Hebron, Huntington, Kent, Killingly, Litchfield, Madison, Manchester, Marlborough, Meriden, Middlebury, Monroe, Montville, or Naugatuck, you can acquire one or more of these Barbour books at a substantial savings.

The GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE, as you may know, is our bargain basement for family history books. There are hundreds of titles in the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE, and each one has been discounted by 40%, 50%, or more below its original price. Be sure to visit the WAREHOUSE every month to learn if our latest bargains can help you trace your ancestry.

Listed immediately below the five new Connecticut additions, you'll find 13 other bargain books relating to enumerations or vital records (census, tax, birth, marriage, death, etc.) of early settlers. If you still don't see a book you need among this month's

new or featured titles, you can browse the complete collection of GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE titles at:

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_warehouse.html&zenid=6cea7c23dc46187e76982ff6ddff34d1

**** New! ****

THE BARBOUR COLLECTION of Connecticut Town Vital Records. Volumes 11, 18, 20, 23 & 25

Covering 137 Connecticut towns and taking up more than 14,000 typed pages in manuscript, the "Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records" was the life work of General Lucius Barnes Barbour, Connecticut Examiner of Public Records from 1911 to 1934. Our 55-volume published edition of the BARBOUR COLLECTION refers to a staggering 1.75 million settlers who took up residence in Connecticut between the mid-17th century and mid-19th century. For a complete list of the towns and dates of coverage in this colossal series, go to the following link for the first volume and scroll down that page:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6311

Please see below for descriptions of the five volumes of the BARBOUR COLLECTION newly added to the Warehouse:

Volume 11: East Windsor (1768-1860), Ellington Part I--Vital Records (1786-1850), and Ellington Part II-Marriage Records (1820-1853)

Contains the birth marriage, and death records of approximately 17,500 individuals, most from the town of East Windsor, which occupies the bulk of the text.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6351

Volume 18: Hartland (1761-1848), Harwinton (1737-1854), and Hebron (1708-1854)

Contains information on approximately 30,000 individuals.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6358

Volume 20: Huntington (1789-1850), Kent (1739-1852), and Killingly (1708-1850)

Contains records of some 35,000 people.

Was \$40.00 Now \$22.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6361

Volume 23: Litchfield (1719-1854)

Covers 27,000 individuals.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6364

Volume25: Madison (1826-1850), Manchester (1823-1853), Marlborough (1803-1852), Meriden (1806-1853), Middlebury (1807-1850), Monroe (1823-1854), Montville (1786-1850), and Naugatuck (1844-1853)

Contains the vital records of 25,000 inhabitants.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6566

** Census, Tax, & Vital Records in the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE **

INDEX TO THE 1850 CENSUS of Delaware

This work is divided into three sections, for the counties of Kent, New Castle, and Sussex, each alphabetically arranged. More than 92,500 persons are named.

Was \$32.50 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4320

CENSUS RETURNS for Latin America and the Hispanic United States

This is the largest and most complete survey of census records available for Latin America and the Hispanic U.S. The result of exhaustive research in Hispanic archives, it contains approximately 4,000 separate censuses, each listed by country and thereunder alphabetically by locality, province, year, and reference locator.

Was \$19.95 Now \$12.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4634

ILLINOIS CENSUS RETURNS, 1810 [and] 1818 (Low in stock)

The 1818 census makes up the bulk of this work, listing more than 4,000 heads of families. For each household is shown the number of free white males over 21 years of age, all other white inhabitants, free persons of color, and servants or slaves. What has survived from the 1810 census is given here in full--some 1,310 heads of families, with similar particulars on their households.

Was \$34.50 Now \$19.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4160

PETITIONS OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS of Kentucky, 1769-1792

This work is a collection of legislative petitions presented to the General Assembly of Virginia by residents of Kentucky County when it was a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The list of names attached to the petitions--here printed separately and in alphabetical order--embodies the names of approximately 5,000 of Kentucky's earliest settlers. Many of these are names that will be encountered in no other source, since they occur, for the most part, prior to the keeping of public records.

Was \$25.00 Now \$15.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4975

HEADS OF FAMILIES at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: CONNECTICUT

The census of 1790 is the first official enumeration of all heads of household residing in the infant republic. The original 1790 enumerations that have withstood the passage of time cover the present states of Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont. Heads of families, arranged alphabetically under each county and district, are listed with the following information after each name: number of free white males of 16 years and upward; number of free white males under 16 years; number of free white females; number of all other free persons; and number of slaves. The Connecticut volume enumerates a population of 43,000 persons.

Was \$32.50 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5885

VERMONT: HEADS OF FAMILIES at the Second Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1800

The federal census of Vermont for 1800 was never published by the government. It survived in the form of the original enumerators' sheets until 1938, when the Vermont Historical Society published it for the first time. Names of the heads of households are given in full, and for each household the number of free white males and females, by five age groups, and the number of other associated persons except untaxed Indians are also given. Altogether, more than 25,000 families are listed.

Was \$35.00 Now \$19.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5897

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS of the French Church of New York, from 1688 to 1804

Of the several Huguenot establishments founded in the U.S., that of New York is the first in date and, in most respects, the first in importance. The records in this work comprise the existing baptismal, marriage, and death records of the French Church of New York from 1688 to 1804, together with a few other records belonging to the New Rochelle

"Annex."

Was \$34.50 Now \$18.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6475

CENSUS RETURNS, 1841-1881, in Great Britain

Microform copies of selected portions of the original books of enumerators' returns for the censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 are in libraries and record offices throughout Britain. This guide shows what microfilm is available and where, and it provides a breakdown of local holdings and the registration districts that are covered.

Was \$8.50 Now \$5.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2181

ELECTORAL REGISTERS Since 1832; and BURGESS ROLLS

Published annually since 1832, electoral registers list the names and addresses of everyone entitled to vote, noting the qualifications that brought each voter onto the register, such as current residence or ownership of property. Genealogists can make wide use of these sources as a tool to locate individuals in the various decennial censuses. This present work provides a county-by-county inventory of published electoral registers held in libraries and record offices throughout Britain.

Was \$7.50 Now \$4.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2187

LISTS OF LONDONERS

This is a guide to manuscript lists and indexes of people who lived or worked in London during various time periods, including parish records, marriages, wills, gravestones, censuses, taxes, oaths, and voters' lists, among others. Entries typically include the title of the index, a rough estimate of the total number of names included in the index, and the abbreviated name of the compiler or holding institution.

Was \$7.50 Now \$4.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2193

MILITIA LISTS AND MUSTERS, 1757-1876

Where these survive (between 1757 and 1831) British militia lists (in theory) are almost a complete census of the male population. Militias were generally raised on a county basis, and most of these voluminous records are found today in the various county record offices. The fourth edition of this important work is a guide to the location of all such records in the county record offices throughout Britain.

Was \$8.50 Now \$4.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2189

POLL BOOKS c. 1696-1872

Genealogists are drawn to poll books because they identify individuals by parish, thus pointing the way to the location of other invaluable records. This guide concisely lists the location of all known printed and manuscript poll books in public repositories throughout England, Wales, and Scotland.

Was \$9.00 Now \$5.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2188

THE PROTESTATION RETURNS, 1641-1642

The Protestation--a form of loyalty oath--was initiated by the House of Commons to determine the number of Roman Catholics in England. Taken in 1641-1642, Protestation Returns exist for about one-third of all English parishes. This book provides an exhaustive list of all such Returns, also giving a list of published Protestation Returns.

Was \$10.00 Now \$4.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2194

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2. Fax your order to 1-410-752-8492
3. Call toll-free to our sales department at 1-800-296-6687