

GENEALOGY POINTERS (06-19-07)

In This Issue:

"The Census Day," by William Dollarhide
Ricker CD: A Milestone in Connecticut Genealogy
What's New at the Genealogy Warehouse for June

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"THE CENSUS DAY," by William Dollarhide

If you are a genealogist, you are an avid user of the federal censuses, 1790-1930. But even experienced census users may not know about some of the obscure aspects of the censuses. Here's one of them. It's called the "census day."

Beginning with the 1790 federal census--and continuing with every census thereafter--each enabling law authorized by Congress specified a "census day" for gathering the census information from every household in America. From 1790 to 1820 the census day was the first Monday in August.

The census day was NOT the day the enumerator arrived at a household; it was the day for which all the statistics of the census were collected. The actual instructions given to all the U.S. Marshals right before the 1820 census explains:

"All the questions refer to the day when the enumeration is to commence, the first Monday in August next. Your assistants will thereby understand that they are to insert in their returns all the persons belonging to the family on the first Monday in August, even those who may be deceased at the time when they take the account; and, on the other hand, that they will not include in it infants born after that day."

Similar instructions have been given for every census since 1790, but with different census days. The table below shows the census day for each census, 1790-1930, and the time allowed to take the census:

Census Year / Census Day / Time Allowed

1790 / 2 August / 9 months
1800 / 4 August / 9 months
1810 / 6 August / 10 months
1820 / 7 August / 13 months
1830 / 1 June / 12 months
1840 / 1 June / 18 months
1850 / 1 June / 5 months
1860 / 1 June / 5 months

1870 / 1 June / 5 months
1880 / 1 June / 1 month
1890 / 1 June / 1 month
1900 / 1 June / 1 month
1910 / 15 April / 1 month
1920 / 1 January / 1 month
1930 / 1 April / 1 month

1820 & 1830 Census Day Differences:

On the above table, note that the census day changed from the first Monday in August in 1820 to the first day of June in 1830. If one is researching families appearing in the 1820 and 1830 censuses, looking at these families again may be important. Since the census days for 1820 and 1830 are not exactly 10 years apart, the two-month difference may reveal some surprising results.

For example, if a person were born between 1 June 1820 and 7 August 1820, that child would appear in the 1820 census in the "under 10" age category. But in 1830, that same person would appear in the "of 5 and under 10" rather than the "of 10 and under 15" age category, since the person had not yet turned 10.

The age category for anyone born between 1 June and 7 August in any year would be affected by this reporting change between 1820 and 1830. Comparing the 1820 age categories for a person appearing 10 years later and not in the "correct" age category may actually give a clue to a person's date of birth within a two-month period.

Time Allowed to Take a Census:

On the table above, note the time allowed to take each census. All of the states complied with this provision, except South Carolina in 1790. South Carolina could not complete its 1790 enumeration in nine months. The U.S. Marshal complained that he was having great difficulty finding people to take the job because of resistance to the census being taken. A Charleston jury met to decide the fate of six persons who had "refused to render an account of persons in their households as required by the census act." A South Carolina census taker was brought on trial for neglect of duty. He did not complete the census in his district. These and other problems led to South Carolina being granted an extension and the census returns were dated 5 February 1792, a full 18 months after the census day.

Differing Census Days:

In a couple of cases, there have been census days assigned to certain states that were different from the rest of the U.S. for that year. When Vermont entered the Union as the 14th state in 1791, the 1790 census was already underway. Vermont's 1790 census was taken with a census day of the first Monday in April 1791, with five months allowed to take the census there. Utah, which became a territory in September 1851, had its 1850 census taken with a census day of 1 April 1851. But the dates on the Utah census pages

are mostly in October 1851. Thus, the 1851 census enumerators probably asked Utahans questions like, "Six months ago, back on April 1st, who was the head of this household?"

Census Day Versus Enumeration Date:

Genealogists should record two dates when copying information from the censuses: the census day and the enumeration date. No matter how many months it took for an enumerator to reach a house, he was supposed to gather the information as if time had stopped on the census day. Every person whose regular abode was in a particular household on the census day was to be enumerated, even if a person was away at the time of the enumeration.

Understanding the impact of the census day versus the enumeration date may explain why certain people appear in a census listing, even though you have other evidence to show the person died before the household was enumerated. If a person was alive on the census day, that person was to be included--even if it took some time for the enumerator to get around to that house to take the census. The person could have been dead for several months.

Or, you may wonder why that youngest child in a family was not listed in a census. If a child were born after the census day, that child was not to be included--even if the census taker had visited the house and was aware of a playful little toddler crawling around in front of him.

Now, some of you will want to go back to all of those census lists you have copied down and confirm the date of enumeration AND the census day. Any missing people? Any extra people?

Good census hunting!

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RICKER CD: A Milestone in Connecticut Genealogy

THE RICKER COMPILATION of Vital Records of Early Connecticut, compiled and edited by Jacquelyn Ladd Ricker, debuted in the September 5, 2006, issue of "Genealogy Pointers." THE RICKER COMPILATION consists of an alphabetized and edited list of vital statistics and other information bearing on the inhabitants of the towns of early Connecticut. It is based extensively on the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records, the chief resource in Connecticut genealogy, and it covers the period from approximately 1633, when these statistics were first recorded, to around 1850.

In addition to the celebrated Barbour Collection, Mrs. Ricker's database also includes vital statistics from the following Connecticut towns not covered by Barbour: Bolton, Coventry, Enfield, Mansfield, New Haven, Vernon, and much of Norwich and

Woodstock as well as information gleaned from lists of source records, Bibles, and church records held in the Connecticut State Library at Hartford. THE RICKER COMPILATION, moreover, includes tombstone transcriptions from more than 400 cemeteries, which were originally published in "The Connecticut Nutmegger," a publication of the Connecticut Society of Genealogists formerly edited by Mrs. Ricker herself.

Overall, the amount of data in this CD is staggering--one-and-a-half million names!--but it isn't just an alphabetized list of names. The purpose of the work, in fact, is to aid researchers in tracing an ancestral chain, provided they know the surname and given name of at least one member of the chain. From this beginning, researchers may be able to link to other members of the line and eventually extract all pertinent information available in these records. The search engine, based on the popular Adobe Acrobat platform, allows you to search by name or keyword, accessing mountains of data from a multitude of sources in just seconds!

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7535&NLC-GenPointers1

To give you a fuller idea of the scope of THE RICKER COMPILATION, we have excerpted below a small section from the Introduction. What follows is a list of 169 Connecticut towns included in this prodigious work:

THE TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT

The 169 modern-day towns of Connecticut did not always bear the same names or geographic boundaries we know today. For example, Naugatuck, incorporated in 1844, was made up of part of Bethany, Oxford, and Waterbury. It was previously called Salem Parish or Salem Bridge and was originally called South Farms of Waterbury. An individual could be born, baptized, married, and die in the same house, yet his/her vital statistics may indicate that these events had occurred in different towns and, in some instances, different states. (The towns of Enfield, Somers, Suffield, and Woodstock were annexed from Massachusetts, and Greenwich was transferred from New York.)

The following list is an attempt to sort out the name changes and boundary modifications that occurred within the state of Connecticut. The towns are listed in the order of their establishment:

Windsor - settled 1633. Called Dorchester for a while. Named Windsor in 1637.

Wethersfield - settled 1634. First called Watertown. Renamed Wethersfield in 1637.

Hartford - a Dutch trading post in 1633. Settled 1635 and called Newtown. Named Hartford in 1637.

Deep River - formerly a part of Saybrook, settled in 1635. Name changed to Deep River by Connecticut General Assembly in 1947.

New Haven - settled 1638, named 1640.

Milford - settled 1639, named 1640.

Guilford - settled 1639, named 1643.

Stratford - settled 1639, named 1643.

Fairfield - settled 1639.
Greenwich - settled and named in 1640. Transferred from New York to Connecticut in 1656.
Stamford - settled 1641, named 1642.
Farmington - settled 1640, named 1645.
New London - settled 1646. Incorporated and named 1658. Originally called Pequot.
Norwalk - settled 1649, incorporated 1651.
Stonington - settled 1649. Called Southern Towne by Massachusetts in 1658 but changed to Stonington by Connecticut in 1666.
Middletown - incorporated 1651, named 1653.
Norwich - settled in 1659, accepted as a legal town in 1662. Called Mohegan by the Indians.
Lyme - set off from Saybrook in 1665. Named Lyme in 1667. Formerly known as East Saybrook.
Killingworth - named 1667.
Haddam - settled 1662, incorporated and named 1668.
Simsbury - settled and named 1670.
Wallingford - set off from New Haven in 1670. Formerly called East River or New Haven Village.
Woodbury - named 1673.
Suffield - a corruption of Southfield, established in Massachusetts 1674. Annexed to Connecticut in 1749.
Derby - settled 1651, named 1675.
Enfield - called Enfield by Massachusetts 1683. Annexed to Connecticut in 1749. Formerly called Freshwater.
Branford - settled 1639, named 1653. Set off from New Haven in 1685.
Waterbury - settled 1674. Incorporated and named 1686.
Danbury - settled 1685, named 1687. Incorporated 1702. First called Swampfield.
Preston - incorporated 1686, named 1687.
Woodstock - settled as New Roxbury, Massachusetts 1686. Renamed Woodstock in 1690. Annexed to Connecticut in 1749.
Windham - settled 1686, incorporated 1692.
Glastonbury - set off from Wethersfield 1692. Incorporated 1693.
Colchester - settled and named 1699. Formerly called Jeremiah's Farms.
Plainfield - settled 1689. Authorized 1700.
Lebanon - named 1697, incorporated 1700.
Mansfield - settled 1686. Set off from Windham. Incorporated 1702. Originally called Ponde-town.
Canterbury - settled 1690. Set off from Plainfield and incorporated 1703.
Durham - settled 1699, named 1704.
Groton - incorporated from New London 1705, named 1705.
Hebron - settled 1704. Named 1707. Incorporated 1708.
Killingly - settled 1700. Incorporated 1708.
Ridgefield - settled 1708. Incorporated 1709.
Ashford - settled and named 1710, formerly called New Scituate.
Newtown - named 1708. Incorporated 1711.

Coventry - settled 1709, named 1711, incorporated 1712.
New Milford - named 1703, settled from Milford 1707. Incorporated 1712.
Pomfret - settled 1686. Named and incorporated 1713.
Tolland - named 1715. Incorporated 1722.
Litchfield - named and incorporated 1719.
Stafford - settled 1719.
Voluntown - named 1708, settled 1719, incorporated 1721. A land grant to volunteers in the Narragansett War.
Bolton - settled 1716, named and incorporated 1720.
Willington - first named Wellington in 1725, incorporated 1727 as Willington.
East Haddam - named and incorporated 1734. Also known as Haddam East Society.
Somers - set off from Enfield by Massachusetts and named 1734. Annexed to Connecticut 1749. Formerly known as East Enfield.
Union - settled 1727, named 1732, incorporated 1734. (So named as it was a union of East Stafford and State Lands.)
Harwinton - settled 1731, named 1732, incorporated 1737. Set off from Hartford and Windsor.
New Hartford - named 1733, incorporated 1738.
Canaan - named 1738, incorporated 1739.
Goshen - named 1738, incorporated 1739.
Kent - named 1738, incorporated 1739.
Sharon - named and incorporated 1739.
Cornwall - named 1738, incorporated 1740.
New Fairfield - settled and named 1728, incorporated 1740.
Torrington - named 1732, incorporated 1740.
Salisbury - named 1738, incorporated 1741.
Norfolk - named 1738, incorporated 1758.
Hartland - named 1733, incorporated 1761.
Redding - named 1729, incorporated as Redding from Fairfield, 1767.
East Hampton - originally named Chatham in 1767, incorporated from Middletown 1767. Named changed to East Hampton by Connecticut General Assembly in 1915.
East Windsor - settled 1680, incorporated 1768. Set off from Windsor.
Winchester - named 1733, incorporated 1771. Also known as the "Green Woods."
Washington - incorporated and taken from Kent, Litchfield, New Milford and Woodbury 1779. Formerly parishes of Judea and New Preston.
Barkhamsted - named 1732, incorporated 1779.
Colebrook - named 1732, settled 1765, incorporated 1779.
Southington - named 1726, incorporated 1779 from Farmington. Formerly South Society of Farmington.
Cheshire - originally named New Cheshire 1724. Incorporated from Wallingford 1780. Earlier called "West Farms on Mill River."
Watertown - incorporated 1780 from Waterbury. Formerly called Westbury.
East Hartford - incorporated 1783 from Hartford.
Woodbridge - incorporated 1784 from New Haven and Milford. Formerly parish of Amity.

Berlin - incorporated 1785 from Farmington, Middletown and Wethersfield. Formerly called Kensington.

Bristol - incorporated 1785 from Farmington. Formerly called New Cambridge.

East Haven - named 1707. Incorporated from New Haven 1785. Originally called Iron Works Village.

Thompson (Parish) - named 1728, incorporated 1785 from Killingly.

Bozrah - incorporated 1786 from Norwich. Formerly called New Concord.

Brooklyn - named 1752 as "Brook Line," incorporated 1786 from Canterbury and Pomfret. Formerly called Mortlake.

Franklin - incorporated 1786 from Norwich.

Ellington - named 1735, incorporated from E. Windsor 1786. Originally called "Great Swamp."

Hamden - incorporated 1786 from New Haven.

Lisbon - incorporated 1786 from Norwich. Formerly called Newent Parish.

Warren - incorporated 1786 from Kent.

Granby - incorporated 1786 from Simsbury.

Hampton - incorporated 1786 from Brooklyn, Canterbury, Mansfield, Pomfret and Windham. Formerly called Kennedy or Windham Village.

Montville - incorporated 1786 from New London.

North Haven - named 1739, incorporated 1786 from New Haven.

Bethlehem - named 1739, incorporated 1786 from Woodbury.

Southbury - named 1731, incorporated 1787 from Woodbury.

Weston - named and incorporated 1787 from Fairfield. Formerly called Northfield.

Brookfield - incorporated 1788 from Danbury, New Milford and Newtown. Formerly called Newbury.

Shelton - incorporated 1789 from Stratford. Originally called Huntington. Name changed to Shelton by Connecticut General Assembly 1919. Formerly known as Ripton Parish.

Sterling - incorporated 1794 from Voluntown.

Plymouth - incorporated 1795 from Watertown. Formerly called Northbury.

Wolcott - incorporated 1796 from Southington and Waterbury.

Roxbury - named 1743, incorporated 1796. (A rockier part of Woodbury.)

Trumbull (North Stratford) - incorporated 1797 from Stratford. Formerly called Unity Parish.

Oxford - named 1741, incorporated 1798 from Derby and Southbury.

New Canaan - named 1731, incorporated 1801 from Norwalk and Stratford. Formerly called Canaan Parish.

Waterford - incorporated 1801 from New London.

Wilton - named 1726, incorporated 1802 from Norwalk.

Sherman - incorporated 1802 from New Fairfield.

Marlborough - named 1747, incorporated 1803 from Colchester, Glastonbury and Hebron. Previously called Eastbury and New Marlborough.

Columbia - incorporated 1804 from Lebanon.

Burlington - incorporated 1806 from Bristol. Formerly called West Woods or West Britain.

Canton - incorporated 1806 from Simsbury. Originally called Suffrage.

Meriden - named in a deed 1664, incorporated 1806 from Wallingford.

Middlebury - named 1790, incorporated 1807 from Southbury, Waterbury and Woodbury.

North Stonington - named 1724, incorporated 1807 from Stonington.

Vernon - incorporated 1808 from Bolton. Formerly called North Bolton.

Griswold - incorporated 1815 from Preston.

Salem - incorporated 1819 from Colchester, Lyme and Montville. Originally named New Salem.

Darien - incorporated 1820 from Stamford. Formerly called Middlesex Parish.

Bridgeport - named 1800, incorporated 1821 from Fairfield and Stratford. Formerly called Stratfield or Newfield.

Chaplin - named 1809, incorporated 1822 from Windham, Mansfield and Hampton.

Orange - incorporated 1822 from Milford and New Haven. Formerly called North Milford.

Manchester - incorporated 1823 from East Hartford. Originally Oxford Parish.

Monroe - incorporated 1823 from Huntington. Formerly called New Stratford Parish.

Madison - incorporated 1826 from Guilford. Formerly called East Guilford.

Prospect - incorporated 1827 from Cheshire and Waterbury. Formerly called Columbia Parish.

Avon - incorporated 1830 from Farmington. Formerly called Northington.

North Branford - named 1768, incorporated 1831 from Branford.

Bethany - named as a parish 1762, incorporated 1832 from Woodbridge.

Bloomfield - incorporated 1835 from Windsor. Formerly called Wintonbury.

Westport - incorporated 1835 from Fairfield, Norwalk and Weston.

Chester - named as a parish 1640, incorporated 1836 from Saybrook.

Ledyard - named 1781, incorporated 1836 from Groton. Formerly called North Groton.

Clinton - incorporated 1838 from Killingworth.

East Lyme - named 1816, incorporated 1839 from Lyme and Waterford.

Westbrook - named 1810, incorporated 1840 from Saybrook.

Portland - incorporated 1841 from Chatham. Originally called Conway.

Rocky Hill - named 1826 for a hill in Stepney Parish, incorporated 1843 from Wethersfield.

Naugatuck - incorporated 1844 from Bethany, Oxford and Waterbury. Formerly called Salem Parish or Salem Bridge. Originally called South Farms of Waterbury.

Easton - incorporated 1845 from Weston.

South Windsor - incorporated 1845 from East Windsor. Formerly called Windsor Farms.

Eastford - incorporated 1847 from Ashford. Originally named 1777 as east parish of Ashford.

Andover - named 1747, incorporated 1848 from Coventry and Hebron.

New Britain - named 1754, incorporated 1850 from Berlin.

Seymour - incorporated 1850 from Derby. Called Rinimon in 1670, Chusetown in 1735, and Humphreysville 1805.

Cromwell - incorporated 1851 from Middletown. Formerly called Upper Middletown.

Essex - parish named 1820, incorporated 1852 as Old Saybrook. Name changed 1854 to Essex.

Old Saybrook - named and incorporated 1854 from Essex (then Old Saybrook).

West Hartford - named 1806, incorporated 1854 from Hartford. Formerly called West Division.
Windsor Locks - named 1833, incorporated 1854 from Windsor. Formerly called Enfield Falls.
Bethel - named 1759, incorporated 1855 from Danbury.
Old Lyme - incorporated 1855 from Lyme and named South Lyme. Name changed to Old Lyme in 1857.
Putnam - incorporated 1855 from Pomfret, Thompson and Killingly.
Bridgewater - named 1803, incorporated 1856 from New Milford.
Scotland - named 1706, set off 1732, incorporated 1857 from Windham.
East Granby - named 1822, incorporated 1858 from Granby and Windsor Locks.
North Canaan - named 1813, incorporated 1858 from Canaan.
Morris - incorporated 1859 from Litchfield.
Sprague - incorporated 1861 from Lisbon and Franklin.
Middlefield - named 1744, incorporated 1866 from Middletown.
Plainville - named 1831, incorporated 1869 from Farmington. Earlier named Great Plain.
Beacon Falls - named 1856, incorporated 1871 from Bethany, Oxford, Naugatuck and Seymour.
Newington - named 1721, incorporated 1871 from Wethersfield.
Thomaston - named 1866, incorporated 1875 from Plymouth.
Ansonia - named 1843, incorporated 1889 from Derby.
West Haven - named as west parish of New Haven 1720, incorporated 1921 from Orange.

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WHAT'S NEW at the Genealogy Warehouse for June

Getting one's hands on 16th- and 17th-century Irish records can be a difficult task. This month, we have added one of the few published sources on the subject to our Genealogy Warehouse. Besides Crisp and Howard's VISITATION OF IRELAND, bargain hunters this month can also purchase one of the classic works on American place names for a fraction of the retail cost. Where? At the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE, of course.

The GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE is our bargain basement for genealogy books. Each of the roughly 175 titles in the WAREHOUSE has been discounted by 40%, 50%, or more below its original cost. You will discover books on all aspects of genealogy, so make it a habit to visit the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE every month to learn if our newest bargains have a bearing on your research.

If you scroll down, you will find brief write-ups of our Irish visitation and American place names titles, as well as a list of 11 New England titles already in the WAREHOUSE. If you still don't see something you want among the aforementioned works, you can browse the complete collection of GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE titles at:

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_warehouse.html&NLC-GenPointers1

****New Titles****

VISITATION OF IRELAND

This work is a collection of Irish pedigrees containing such information as was included in the "Herald's Visitations" of the 16th and 17th centuries. The pedigrees begin, as was customary in the older Visitations, with the grandparents of the representative of the family and certain notices of all descendants, giving, in many cases, a complete record of five or more generations. Each pedigree is worked out with meticulous detail and each is authoritative.

Was \$75.00 Now \$42.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1200&NLC-GenPointers1

THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN PLACE NAMES in the United States

This work, by Henry Gannett, is the standard reference work on place names in the U.S. It is an alphabetical list of about 10,000 names, with precise geographical references. The location in a county and state as well as the derivation and meaning of the name are given for each place name.

Was \$34.95 Now \$19.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2135&NLC-GenPointers1

****New England Titles****

MASSACHUSETTS AND MAINE FAMILIES in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis (1885-1966). In Three Volumes

This work is largely a compendium on "north of Boston" families. Almost anyone with considerable New England ancestry--and as many as 100 million living Americans, about 40 percent of the population, have some colonial New England forebears--will descend from one or more, often a dozen or more, of the 180 families herein.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1400&NLC-GenPointers1

HISTORY OF EASTHAMPTON [Massachusetts] (Low in stock)

Although Easthampton was not incorporated as a town until 1785, the author of this history traces its beginnings to 1664, when the earliest British inhabitants are known to have occupied the site. The progress of churches, public schools, industry and agriculture, and libraries and public houses (taverns) takes up a substantial part of the volume. The

genealogist may wish to home in on various lists of office holders--elective and appointed--as well as a lengthy chapter on Easthampton's service in the Civil War. The history concludes with detailed genealogical sketches of various founding families.
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9766&NLC-GenPointers1

THE RECORDS OF OXFORD [Massachusetts]

The author traces the town's 17th-century beginnings, an admixture of Nipmuck Indians, Puritans, and Huguenots. She recounts the fate of Oxford and that of its citizens in every conflict on American soil from Queen Anne's War to the Civil War. The work also includes genealogical and biographical sketches of a number of Oxford families.
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9787&NLC-GenPointers1

BLACK ROOTS in Southeastern Connecticut, 1650-1900

The authors of this work spent eight years gathering every shred of information they could find on approximately 2,000 African-American families who inhabited one or more of 26 counties in southeastern Connecticut. Their sources consisted primarily of U.S. census records from 1790 through 1870 and secondarily of manumission records, deeds, probate records, diaries, church records, and military records. A brief introduction summarizes some of the challenges of investigating black roots, while the bibliography, name index, and subject index make using the book quite easy.
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9791&NLC-GenPointers1

TAPESTRY. A Living History of the Black Family in Southeastern Connecticut

The first half of TAPESTRY consists of a historical overview of African Americans in southeastern Connecticut from 1680 to 1865. Much of the action takes place in the towns of Groton, East Haddam, New London, Chatham, and Hebron. In the second part of the book, Dr. Rose and Mrs. Brown produce, as illustrations, genealogical sketches of 16 African-American families, some of which represent expanded accounts of families covered in the authors' other book, "Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut, 1650-1900" (see above).
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9792&NLC-GenPointers1

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEWTON, County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, from 1639 to 1800. With a Genealogical Register of Its Inhabitants, Prior to 1800

This account covers the early history of the town and biographical information about its pioneers. An extensive Genealogical Register contains the names of all the inhabitants of Newton prior to 1800, with such facts concerning them as the author could glean from the town and county records and elsewhere. Information given varies greatly but can include marriage and death dates, names and birth dates of children, place of origin, occupation, religious denomination, land transactions, estate details, and more.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9759&NLC-GenPointers1

MAYFLOWER MARRIAGES

Susan Roser's canvassing of the George Ernest Bowman papers at the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants has yielded three collections of indexed source records devoted exclusively to the progeny of the Mayflower passengers. The first of these is MAYFLOWER MARRIAGES, a compilation of 10,000 Mayflower marriages spanning five centuries, with names, dates, and sources, extracted from the files of one of the most respected names in the field of Mayflower research. Marriages are listed under the names of the respective Mayflower passengers.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4996&NLC-GenPointers1

MAINE WILLS, 1640-1760

This volume is a faithful transcription of 471 wills, and it contains data on several thousand related individuals for the years 1640 to 1760. Information contained in the wills includes the full name of the testator, names of heirs and their relation to the testator, bequests of real and personal property, names of executors, witnesses and appraisers, and dates of recording and probate.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5150&NLC-GenPointers1

RHODE ISLAND PASSENGER LISTS. Port of Providence, 1798-1808, 1820-1872; Ports of Bristol and Warren, 1820-1871

Altogether, about 4,000 persons are listed in the various sections of this work. The Providence lists from 1798 to 1808 are actually extremely rare Alien Registration Lists, kept in compliance with the Alien Act of 1798. They contain the name of the alien, age, place of birth, country he/she came from, nation he/she belonged to and owed allegiance to, occupation, and a physical description. The 1820-1872 passenger lists for Providence and Bristol/Warren are Customs Passenger Lists, and they give the name of the passenger, age, sex, occupation, name of the country to which he/she belonged, and the country which he/she intended to inhabit.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5720&NLC-GenPointers1

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.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5885&NLC-GenPointers1

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.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5897&NLC-GenPointers1

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