

Genealogy Pointers (06/09/09)

In this issue:

Clearfield Bargain Books for June

Illegitimacy in Colonial Genealogy: The Case of Capt. John Gill

Donald Lines Jacobus & American Genealogy

Three CDs (Including One of Sale) That Might Pleasantly Surprise You!

Strutting Our Colonial Stuff: Census Records Before 1790

Blog: Migration Routes & Genealogy

CLEARFIELD BARGAIN BOOKS FOR JUNE

Did your ancestors live in Massachusetts, Virginia, or the Mississippi Territory? Did they hail from Scotland, Bermuda, or elsewhere in the British Commonwealth? Are you trying to authenticate a family crest? Answer yes to one or more of these questions and the following books are definitely worth a look. Each title is a standard reference on its genealogical subject. What's more, we have dropped the price on all of them, in most cases by 25% or more. These sale prices will remain in effect until the end of June; however, keep in mind that some of these titles are in short supply. Happy bargain hunting!

[Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the FAMILIES OF BOSTON AND EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS. In Four Volumes](#)

This outstanding four-volume set is one of the most sought after of all the family history collections assembled by William Richard Cutter for the Lewis Publishing Company during the early 1900s. Many researchers with ancestors in the northern U.S. will find immigrants or 17th-century forebears here. Following the Introduction, which pinpoints the families' geographical distribution within Boston and eastern Massachusetts, there is a genealogical and biographical essay for each of the nearly 900 main families treated. Each essay begins with the derivation or origin of the surname and is then brought forward in great detail from the oldest known ancestor to the family member (living or memorialized) featured in the account. A lengthy biography of the latter, usually accompanied by a photograph, and an enumeration of collateral lines make up the balance of each essay. The surname index at the back of Volume IV identifies between 5,000 and 6,000 members of the main families covered. These families constitute a wholly unique group from those treated in the other Cutter multi-volume sets. To see a complete list of those families, please access the following link:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9171&NLC-GenPointers1

Was \$200/set Now \$185/set

[JACOBITES OF 1715 AND 1745. NORTH EAST SCOTLAND. Two Volumes in One](#)

In 1715 and again in 1745, a significant number of rebellious Scottish Jacobites could be

found in the North East, an area dominated by Episcopalian landowners allied to the House of Stuart. This work identifies 2,000 North East Jacobites of 1715 and 1745, any number of whom either fled to France or were forcibly transported to the New World (to Maryland and Virginia, in particular). While the details vary, the biographical notices, in the aggregate, mention the individual's dates of birth and death, the names or number of his family members, his town of origin, where he participated in the rebellion, and what became of him after the insurrection was put down (capture, imprisonment, execution, transportation, or flight).

Was \$16.50 Now \$11.95

[FAIRBAIRN'S BOOK OF CRESTS of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland. In Two Volumes](#)

This register of all crests (the ornaments and devices attached to a helmet or coronet and pictured above the shield in a coat of arms) known to have been in use in Great Britain and Ireland is the definitive book in its field. The main part of this encyclopedic work is an alphabetical list of about 50,000 names associated with various crests, with a full description of each crest and a reference to the plate in which it is illustrated. A key to the plates cross-indexes the names of the families assigned to each crest, and a dictionary of terms serves as a glossary. The illustrated portion--its chief feature--consists of 314 full-page plates with beautiful engravings of about 5,000 crests.

Was \$99.95 Now \$79.95

[NANTUCKET GENEALOGIES \[Massachusetts\]. Excerpted from "The History of Nantucket County, Island, and Town"](#)

The island of Nantucket was settled in the 1640s by English Puritans who had grown discontented with the rule of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. This work consists of detailed genealogies of the majority of the First Purchasers of Nantucket (as the original owners of the island were called). It is excerpted from Alexander Starbuck's much longer work, "History of Nantucket County, Island, and Town." The volume begins with biographical sketches of the First Purchasers, including accounts of their immediate family. Many of these founders were well acquainted with one another and, in a number of instances, were connected through intermarriage. These relationships are clearly established by the genealogies of the following founders, from their origins in England through four or five generations to the eve of the American Revolution and beyond: Barnard, Bunker, Coffin, Coleman, Folger, Hussey, Macy, Starbuck, Swain, and Worth.

Was \$22.50 Now \$16.50

[FIRST OWNERSHIP OF OHIO LANDS](#)

This important publication identifies the 1,000 associates of the Ohio Company who purchased lands on the Muskingum River from 1788 to 1792, giving--in tabular form--such information as residence, selling agency, and number of shares owned. Additionally, there is a two-page list of the "French Inhabitants and Actual Settlers of the Town of Gallipolis" in 1795, which is arranged by lot number. Prefixed to the work is an extensive

essay tracing the history of the "Crown Lands" and the settlement of Ohio. This essay also lists the purchasers of lots in the counties of Belmont, Columbiana, Jefferson, and Munroe, giving the number of the lot, acreage, price, and political division.

Was \$13.50 Now \$9.95

[BERMUDA SETTLERS of the 17th Century](#)

These "Genealogical Notes from Bermuda" were originally published serially in "Tyler's Quarterly." The collected "Notes" consist of abstracts of the earliest known records of Bermuda settlers, many of whom, or their descendants, removed to the mainland and were among the pioneer settlers of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia. The records given here are arranged by family and appear thereunder in chronological sequence.

Was \$27.50 Now \$19.95

[Wills and Administrations of ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1688-1800. With Other Genealogical and Historical Items](#)

Owing to an unfortunate error in Clayton Torrence's "Virginia Wills and Administrations," it is widely believed that the early probate records of Elizabeth City County do not exist. This present volume is in large part a correction of that error, and indeed the bulk of it is devoted to abstracts of the county's wills and administrations for the period 1688 to 1800. As an aid to research in the county (now the independent city of Hampton), this work further includes such items as an index to land patents, the quit rent rolls for 1704, tithables of 1782, soldiers of 1776, marriage records, and lists of burgesses, justices, sheriffs, clerks, surveyors, and much else besides.

Was \$22.50 Now \$16.95

[WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1749-1800](#)

The abstracts of wills and administrations are arranged throughout in more or less chronological order by the name of the deceased. The will records give the name of the testator, names of legatees (often showing relationships), summaries of bequests made in the will, date of the will, date of recording, and the page number of the will book wherein the full will is recorded. The administration records generally provide the dates of inventory and appraisal, names of auditors and appraisers, and references concerning the settlement of the estate. There are some 2,500 wills and administrations in this work, bearing reference to approximately 8,000 persons. Many of the wills furnish evidence of North Carolina connections as well.

Was \$22.50 Now \$16.95

[WARWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA: Colonial Court Records in Transcription](#)

The original records of Warwick County have never been transcribed--until now. Thanks to the prodigious efforts of Mr. Richard Dunn and The Jones House Association of Williamsburg, Virginia, however, we are in possession of a meticulously transcribed

volume that purports to gather up the crumbling documents of colonial Warwick--some of them from the 1640s--and make them accessible to researchers for the first time. Arranged by repository and thereunder chronologically, the entries derive mostly from court order books, record books, minutes, cattle accounts, and a variety of miscellaneous materials. In the aggregate, the transcriptions do researchers the service of placing upwards of 10,000 Virginia ancestors in Warwick County at a particular moment during the colonial period.

Was \$49.95 Now \$37.50

[PLACES NEAR THE MOUNTAINS \[Botetourt and Roanoke Counties, Virginia\]. From the community of Amsterdam, Virginia, up the Road to Catawba, on the waters of the Catawba and Tinker Creeks, along the Carolina Road as it approached Big Lick and other areas, primarily North Roanoke](#)

This work focuses on the family and local history associated with such places within present-day Botetourt and Roanoke (created in 1838) counties as Amsterdam, Catawba Creek, Greenfield Plantation, Haymakertown, North Roanoke, Salem, and Trinity. Of greatest interest to the genealogist, however, are the histories of the following Valley families (thousands of references to which may be found in the book's index): Adams, Anderson, Baker, Bigler, Boitnott, Bolton, Bowman, Boxley, Breckinridge, Brogan, Brown, Brubaker, Bryan, Burton, Cloyd, Coffman, Coon, Dillard, Engel (Engle), Firebaugh, Frantz, Gish, Goodman, Gusler, Harshbarger, Hinman, Houston, Huff, Huffman, Ikenberry, Jamison, Kern, Kessler, Kinsey, Lambert, Layman, Linkenauger, Mangus, McAfee, McDonald, Murray, Nininger, Oliver, Painter, Patterson, Peffley, Preston, Ramsey, Richardson, Riley, Ronk, Sessler, Thomas, Tinnell, Walrond, and Watkins.

Was \$49.95 Now \$37.50

[MISSISSIPPI COUNTY COURT RECORDS](#)

Virtually all the information in this volume dates from the first half of the nineteenth century and is derived from the court records of the following Mississippi counties: Claiborne, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Jefferson, Warren, and Wilkinson. The contents include genealogical abstracts of deeds, wills and bonds, probate minutes, and marriage bonds. Overall, the genealogical content is very rich and extends to nearly 2,000 individuals.

Was \$14.50 Now \$10.50

=====
=====

ILLEGITIMACY IN COLONIAL GENEALOGY: The Case of Capt. John Gill

(Extracted from [Genealogy as Pastime and Profession](#), by Donald Lines Jacobus)

"The problem was to determine the parentage of Capt. John Gill, who lived and died in a region close to the boundary line between the towns of North Haven and Hamden, Conn. Since both of these towns were originally parts of New Haven, we should have looked for his ancestry here, were it not for the fact that at the time of his birth no family of the name lived in New Haven; on the other hand, research in other Connecticut towns where Gill families lived failed to provide a parentage for this John Gill.

"The gravestone of John Gill stated that he died 10 May 1807, aged 83, and this would place the year of his birth as approximately 1724.

"Although he had eleven children, their names did not seem particularly significant, except that the eldest son was named Ebenezer Mansfield Gill. This escaped attention at first, because the mother of John's wife was born a Mansfield, so it was assumed that the name came from her side. But as a last desperate measure, the will of one Ebenezer Mansfield was consulted, and it was found that he gave a legacy to 'John Potter alias Gill' whom he had brought up. The alias suggested the probable solution, for the experienced genealogist knows that its use at that period very often implies illegitimacy.

"Since Potters were a New Haven family, and Gills were not, it seemed most likely that John's father was a Gill and his mother a Potter. The same conclusion was hinted by the fact that John himself employed the name Gill throughout his life, for it was then the usual custom for a child born out of wedlock to assume the name of the reputed father rather than the mother's surname. The next step, then, was to search the County Court records and files for a Potter bastardy case in or near 1724. It was found that one Sarah Potter was before the Court in 1724 on such a charge, and accused one Thomas Gill, transient of New Haven, of the paternity of her child. A study of the Potter and Mansfield family trees revealed the fact that Sarah Potter was a younger first cousin of the Ebenezer Mansfield whose will proves that he brought up 'John Potter alias Gill.'

"The case could now be considered genealogically proved; but as a final step the records of the New Haven First Church were consulted. In 1728 the baptism of John, son of Sarah Potter, was entered. At that period in these church records the names of the infants baptized, but not the names of their parents, were stated. But as the minister may have felt some doubt as to the surname which should be given to John, he compromised by adding the mother's name.

"John Gill became a respected citizen and the progenitor of a respectable family. He rose through the usual grades of ensign and lieutenant to a captaincy in the local militia.

"This example is given because occasionally the solution of a peculiarly knotty problem proves to have been illegitimacy. Rarely can such a problem be solved except by a most thorough examination and study of original sources; and rarely is the line of proof so complete as in the [foregoing] example."

(The second excerpt from [*Genealogy as Pastime and Profession*](#) describes the author's conclusions concerning the inevitability of illegitimate births.)

"Although illegitimate births were fairly common in New England in colonial days, and considerable laxity prevailed among the unmarried youths and maidens, marital infidelity was rare. Nevertheless, divorce was not infrequent, the husband being the usual offender. The most common cause of divorce was desertion by the husband, sometimes accompanied by infidelity on his part; and several instances have been found of the husband leaving his wife and going to a distant town, where he married a second time without the formality of a divorce. Seemingly insoluble genealogical problems sometimes owe their origin to such extra-legal alliances.

"Marriage was not a sacrament, but a civil contract, in the eyes of the Puritans, and in the earlier days all of their ceremonies were performed by the civil magistrates. Those unacquainted with Puritan custom may easily draw erroneous deductions from the fact that an ancestor was married by the Governor; people had to be married by the Governor or by one of the lesser magistrates; and erring young couples who were compelled to marry by court order sometimes had the knot tied by the Governor himself, so no special distinction attached to his officiating.

"In Revolutionary times, a young husband who was in service failed to return to his family. The statutory period for desertion having passed, the wife secured a divorce, married again, and had a child by the second husband before her first Romeo appeared on the scene again. This Enoch Arden in real life did not care to fade out of the picture. He petitioned the legislature to set aside the divorce, on the ground that he had been prevented from returning sooner to his family by circumstances beyond his control; the divorce was nullified and the remarried wife restored to his arms. One wonders how the second husband felt about it.

"Those who have made unwelcome discoveries far up the ancestral tree should study conditions in colonial times. The country was almost entirely rural, and a state of 'village morality' prevailed. Diversions were almost non-existent. The daylight hours were devoted by most of the population to strenuous outdoor labor, and there was little to do in the short evenings except read the Bible and such other books as the good man's slender purse permitted him to buy. Youth demands a little recreation, and even such harmless country games as the young folk brought from England were frowned upon in the earlier days in New England by the Puritan elders as frivolous and likely to lead to immorality.

"Courtship was almost the only pastime left to the young people, and that they indulged in it heartily is evidenced by the court records of the period. Illegitimacy was frequent, and occurred more often in a good class of families than it would today. There was little or no knowledge of birth control. In the eighteenth century, a custom known as 'bundling' was prevalent in some parts of the country. To sit up courting of a winter evening meant burning out candles and the box fitted with candles came to be known as a 'sparking box'; or, if the young couple did not mind the dark, at least it entailed the burning of firewood which had been laboriously cut, hauled and stored. Fully clothed except for shoes, the young people found it more economical, and quite as comfortable, to court in the maiden's bed.

"This 'bundling' perhaps led to no more premarital intercourse than courting in a hammock or in an automobile, and in judging such a custom, due consideration must be given to differences in external conditions. Alas, our colonial ancestors lacked most of the refinements which we have come to associate with civilized existence; they had their all too human weaknesses, but they had also their rugged virtues. They faced the conditions of life as they found them, and the fact that we ourselves exist is all the evidence we need that these ancestors of ours possessed more strength than weakness. But to harp alone on their virtues is to miss the minor strains which we must hear as well if we are to recreate a truly symphonic picture of their lives.

"Much that is splendid and inspiring is discovered in ancestral studies. If here I have touched on the less lovely aspects of the science, my purpose has been to console those who have found undesirable ancestors with the reflection that this is the common lot of mankind.

"Possibly one of the incidental functions of genealogical study is to chasten family pride, and to make us more conscious of the essential unity of the great human family."

DONALD LINES JACOBUS & AMERICAN GENEALOGY

The previous article was cobbled together from portions of [Genealogy as Pastime and Profession](#) by the Connecticut genealogist Donald Lines Jacobus (see below). Mr. Jacobus (pronounced ja cob' us) was the founder of the modern school of scientific genealogy and the greatest American genealogist of the 20th century. Jacobus and his protégés taught us how to research and write family histories, how to solve genealogical problems, what sources should be used, how to interpret them, and why we must abandon unsupported findings which, in many instances, were built upon flights of imagination as much as on facts.

We could rattle on and on about Jacobus's achievements (e.g., in 1922 he founded the esteemed periodical *The American Genealogist* [TAG]), but we are more concerned to explain why this sage's teachings and writings are of importance to 21st-century sleuths. Jacobus's book publications date from 1922, and each one still stands as a model of genealogical scholarship. For example, [History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield \[Connecticut\]](#) is the definitive statement on the ancestry and relationships of 50,000 residents of practically an entire New England city. Then, too, Jacobus left us scores of genealogy articles that appeared in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and his beloved TAG. In 1968 GPC assembled a number of those highly respected essays and published them as [Genealogy as Pastime and Profession](#).

[Genealogy as Pastime and Profession](#) encapsulates Jacobus's thinking. It describes the principles of genealogical research, the evaluation of evidence, and the relationship of

genealogy to eugenics and the law; it discusses early nomenclature, royal ancestry, the use of source material, and the methods of compiling a family history. As anyone can see from the story of John Gill, Jacobus was a wonderful writer, and he brought all of his wit and erudition to bear in this timeless volume, which contains other case studies that readers will take to heart. Whether you do your genealogy over the Internet, by cranking the microfilm reader, or by poring over old documents, you'll find that [Genealogy as Pastime and Profession](#) is as useful today as when it was first published 37 years ago and that Jacobus's advice, by and large, is as reliable as a wise old grandfather's. For more information, go to http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2975&NLC-GenPointers1

[HISTORY AND GENEALOGY of the Families of Old Fairfield \[Connecticut\]. In Three Volumes](#)

Donald Lines Jacobus's FAMILIES OF OLD FAIRFIELD is the ultimate authority on the ancestry and relationships of approximately 50,000 residents of Fairfield County, Connecticut. Each family history commences with the original 17th-century settler and is brought down, in most cases, to the early decades of the 19th century. The accumulated data is further enhanced by abstracts of land and probate records, the effect of which is to add still more weight to the already overwhelming evidence. Families are arranged alphabetically, and children are carried forward as heads of families in leap-frog fashion. Everyone mentioned whose name does not occur in normal sequence under the appropriate family history is identified in the index.

Retail price: \$175.00 Sale price: \$129.95

[HALE, HOUSE AND RELATED FAMILIES Mainly of the Connecticut River Valley](#) (Temporarily out of print)

This is a collection of genealogies of 47 Connecticut River families (Hale and House and 45 others). Jacobus built on research of the Henry Waterman files in making the family accounts definitive. The index bears reference to some 16,500 persons.

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS of Fairfield, Connecticut](#)

Covering hundreds of Revolutionary War veterans of Fairfield, Connecticut, this book contains abstracts of pension records that were originally on file at the old Pension Bureau in Washington, D.C., including soldiers' and widows' applications, bounty land warrants, and rejected pension applications. The abstracts include some or all of the following data: name of pension applicant, place and date of birth, age, dates of enlistment and discharge, service record (sometimes very detailed but always interesting), place of residence before and after service, distinguishing characteristics, name of spouse, date of marriage, names of children, and names of parents and other family members. In addition to the pension abstracts, this work also contains an exhaustive collection of muster rolls of Fairfield soldiers in the militia and Continental Army.

=====

=====

THREE CDs THAT MIGHT PLEASANTLY SURPRISE YOU!

(1) [AMERICAN SOURCE RECORDS IN ENGLAND](#)

We'll assume that you're hoping to bridge the Atlantic with your colonial immigrant ancestor. You've looked at countless collections of ships' passenger lists (and if you haven't, you should check our extraordinary collection at http://www.genealogical.com/search_gen.asp?Cat_ID=IM), only to come up empty-handed. Now you're wondering if there is any hope of tracing your British ancestry without the passenger record.

Fortunately, CD collections like AMERICAN SOURCE RECORDS IN ENGLAND hold out some hope. Most of the dozen or so books included on this Family Archive CD deal with wills and administrations of people who either died in America leaving property in England, or who are mentioned in a will that was proved in an English court. During the colonial period in particular, thousands of Englishmen who had immigrated to America died while still in possession of assets in England. While several books included on this CD deal with church records or ships' passenger lists, the ones that treat wills and administrations demonstrate that American connections abroad could help you establish proof of relationships between England and America, thereby closing the gap between continents and generations.

(2) [ENGLISH SETTLERS IN BARBADOS, 1637-1800](#)

If your 17th- or early-18th-century Carolina, Georgia, or Virginia ancestor seems to have arrived in the colonies out of nowhere, he/she might have come from Barbados. The British initially settled Barbados as early as 1627. Many of these early settlers eventually moved to mainland America, settling in Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, and other colonies. In fact, owing to the triangular trade and development of a slave-based plantation economy in the Southern colonies, there was a continuous flow of settlers from Barbados to virtually every point along the Atlantic seaboard, and especially the Carolinas.

This Family Archive CD contains images of the pages of six volumes of Barbados baptisms, marriages, and probate records. Naming some 200,000 individuals of English origin, it is very likely that the majority of persons residing in Barbados between 1637 and 1800 are identified here. One of them might be your missing ancestor.

(3) [LOYALISTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION](#)

Suppose family legend has it that your missing ancestor was living in America around the time of the Revolution. After searching among Revolutionary War service records, you

come up blank. Your next step might be to look for him in Loyalist records, including those deposited in Canadian and British archives. By some estimates Loyalists (persons who took the side of George III) made up as much as one-third of the colonial population, and their cause was strongest in Georgia, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, and New York.

The 13 volumes of records produced on this Family Archive CD cover a broad spectrum of information pertaining to the identification of individual Loyalists. These volumes variously provide the following information: name, country or place of origin, occupation, names of family members and friends, civilian service rendered during the war, military service, date of migration, place of settlement, claims for compensation, and a host of other details that could lead the researcher to a Loyalist ancestor.

=====
=====

STRUTTING OUR COLONIAL STUFF: CENSUS RECORDS BEFORE 1790 (CDs and Books)

It's a simple fact that the vast majority of genealogical data on the Internet pertains to 19th- and 20th-century ancestors. Why? Most of this data is easier to come by than the genealogy of the colonial period because (1) much of it is within the recall or possession of living relatives; (2) the records (particularly federal census records from 1850 onward) have survived and are detailed; and (3) the records are relatively simple to read and transcribe.

Precisely the opposite is true of records that precede the Civil War, especially those from the 18th century or earlier. The events from that period are not within living memory. The records may have been destroyed, as happened in the Civil War, or were not kept in the first place. Moreover, what colonial records we do have are much tougher to decipher because of the antiquity of the documents and the idiosyncrasies of colonial handwriting.

Genealogists with 17th- or 18th-century ancestors will be glad to learn that throughout its 50-year history the Genealogical Publishing Company (and affiliate Clearfield Company) has built its publishing program around colonial (and pre-colonial British, Irish, German, and Huguenot) records and compiled genealogies. Out of an estimated 1,800 titles currently available on our website, probably 90% of the contents predate the election of President George Washington in 1788, a fact that brings us back to the topic of 17th- and 18th-century censuses.

In discussing colonial enumeration records it is important to emphasize that they were not administered on an imperial basis; rather they occurred randomly, more or less to meet the local needs of the Crown or a colony--to raise a militia, administer an oath, collect taxes, and so on. If these records did survive, their survival was fortuitous at best. None of which makes them any less important to 17th- or 18th-century researchers.

Following is a sampling of our census or "surrogate" census publications (tax lists, militia lists, etc.), every one of which was enumerated before the first federal census of 1790. If you'd like to see our entire list of 71 enumeration record books and CDs, just click on the following link:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=index&cPath=34&sort=20a&page=all

[NEW YORK COLONIAL MUSTER ROLLS, 1664-1775](#)

Originally published as appendixes, or supplements, to the "Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York" for the years 1897 and 1898, these two volumes contain transcriptions of all colonial muster rolls on deposit in the state capital at Albany for the years 1664 to 1775.

[VIRGINIA COLONIAL RECORDS \(CD\)](#)

This is the largest and most complete collection of Virginia colonial records ever assembled on CD, representing the combined efforts of several generations of talented and dedicated genealogists. Anyone with suspected colonial Virginia ancestry will almost certainly find something of interest here. (*Currently on sale for \$29.99.*)

[VIRGINIA TAX PAYERS, 1782-1787](#)

This is an alphabetically arranged list of 34,000 residents who were not included in the 1790 federal census. The authors developed this list from the personal property tax lists of 35 separate Virginia counties. Along with the names of taxpayers, information furnished in this list includes the number of the poll, the number of slaves owned, and the name of the county in which the taxpayer resided.

[EARLY LOUISIANA SETTLERS \(CD\)](#)

This Family Archive CD covers some of the most difficult-to-find records in all of American genealogy, including family histories, early census, military, marriage, and immigration records, and more. This CD identifies approximately 60,000 Louisiana settlers of the 1700s and early 1800s, including many people of French and German extraction, as well as a mixture of Spanish, English, and Scotch-Irish ancestry.

[STATE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1784-1787](#)

Compiled from original records in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, this work identifies 14,000 heads of household and enumerates the number of individuals in each household by age, sex, and race.

[NORTH CAROLINA TAXPAYERS, 1679-1790 \[Volume 2\]](#)

Covering 39 counties, this work includes all the North Carolina tax lists not included in its companion volume ([item # 4760 on our website](#)). Taxpayers' names are listed alphabetically by county of residence and dates.

[1770-1790 CENSUS OF THE CUMBERLAND SETTLEMENTS: DAVIDSON, SUMNER, AND TENNESSEE COUNTIES](#)

The purpose of this work is to identify the early inhabitants of the Tennessee Country, something the federal census records fail to do, for the first forty years of settlement in the area are a blank, at least in the official enumerations. This work is a reconstruction of the census of the three Cumberland River counties now in Tennessee.

=====
=====

BLOG: MIGRATION ROUTES & GENEALOGY

Let's say you know that your ancestors were living in Illinois in 1840, but you cannot figure out where they came from. If you know what port of entry they used to come to America, you might be able to figure out their intervening residences. Why? Migration route patterns.

In the 18th and 19th century, our pioneers followed fairly predictable migration routes when going westward. At the very least, migration routes might help you rule out the places they are NOT likely to have lived. If you need a primer on migration roots for genealogists, check our Carolyn Barkley's latest article on our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com.

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, you may e-mail us at sales@genealogical.com.

To order other than online, you may:

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

