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GENEALOGY POINTERS (08-12-08)

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CLEARFIELD COMPANY Bargain Books for August

(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, Sunday, August 31, 2008)

SCOTTISH-GERMAN LINKS, 1550-1850

In the tradition of his earlier books on Dutch, Huguenot, and Polish connections to Scotland, David Dobson has now collected several thousand references that establish specific immigration connections between Scotland and the future country of Germany for the period 1550 to 1850. While the contents of these transcriptions vary considerably, each one of the roughly 1,200 entries nonetheless identifies a Scottish-German by name, date, city of residence, and the source of information. In many cases, we learn something about an individual's parentage, spouse, occupation, or more.

Was \$15.00 Now \$10.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9815&NLC-GenPointers1

IRISH EMIGRATION LISTS, 1833-1839. Lists of Emigrants Extracted from the Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim

Based on notebooks compiled during the famous Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1835-1846), these lists have been extracted, arranged under parish, and alphabetized. They identify the emigrant's destination and his/her place of origin in Ireland--key pieces of information for anyone tracing Irish ancestry. In addition, the age, town and address, year of emigration, and religious denomination are given for the more than 3,000 emigrants listed.

Was \$18.50 Now \$13.50

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3854
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3854&NLC-GenPointers1)

**SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR BURIED IN VERMONT and
Anecdotes and Incidents Relating to Some of Them**

This work contains lists of nearly 6,000 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Vermont, many of the soldiers having emigrated from other states into Vermont during the years immediately following the Revolution. The names were gathered from a variety of sources, but the largest number by far was extracted from a rare list of Vermont Revolutionary pensioners, a list embracing invalid pensioners, pensioners under the Act of March 18, 1818, and pensioners under the Act of June 7, 1832. The soldiers are listed alphabetically by county or town of interment.

Was \$12.95 Now \$8.50

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1220
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1220&NLC-GenPointers1)

**PERSONS NATURALIZED in the Province of Pennsylvania, 1740-1773 (from the
Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 2, 1890)**

The information on each individual in this work consists of the full name, place of residence, and date of naturalization, as well as the location of the county court and the name(s) of the judges who conferred citizenship upon the applicants. Most of the 3,000 persons listed were Quakers. Although persons of German ancestry, predictably, are represented in this work, non-German immigrant ancestors who were naturalized in Pennsylvania during the middle of the 18th century are also in evidence here.

Was \$18.50 Now \$13.50

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3395
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3395&NLC-GenPointers1)

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY of York County, Pennsylvania

Originally published as Part II of John Gibson's "History of York County, Pennsylvania," this work contains about 1,200 sketches of 19th-century York countians. Most sketches include a variety of genealogical and biographical data. As a crucible for German, English, and Scotch-Irish immigrants, York County is of inestimable importance for genealogists with Pennsylvania origins.

Was \$25.00 Now \$18.50

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2190
&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2190&NLC-GenPointers1)

INDEX TO MARRIAGES in the (Baltimore) Sun, 1851-1860

About 15,000 marriages are recorded here. With the frequent mention of other names--mainly fathers of brides--approximately 35,000 persons are cited in the text. The entries are arranged alphabetically by bridegrooms' surnames.

Was \$28.50 Now \$20.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2820&NLC-GenPointers1

GENEALOGIES OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES from "Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine." In Four Volumes

This four-volume set contains all of the family history articles, about 350, that appeared in "Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine" from its inception in 1919 until its demise in 1952. The articles are arranged throughout the four volumes in a single alphabetical sequence, and each volume contains its own index.

Was \$249.95/set Now \$199.95/set

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6075&NLC-GenPointers1

PIONEER SETTLERS of Grayson County, Virginia

Grayson County is famous in southwestern Virginia as the cradle of the New River settlements--perhaps the first settlements beyond the Alleghenies. Benjamin Nuckolls' book is equally famous for its genealogies of the pioneer settlers of the county. Ranging from the 18th through the 19th centuries and into the 20th, the genealogies typically provide the names of the progenitors of the Grayson County line, with dates and places of migration and settlement, and then the names of all offspring in the direct and sometimes collateral lines of descent.

Was \$28.50 Now \$21.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4215&NLC-GenPointers1

MARRIAGES OF GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1733-1815

Kathleen Booth Williams' transcription of the Goochland County Marriage Register refers to some 3,000 brides and grooms and to another 2,000 associated persons (parents, sureties, and witnesses). The marriages are arranged alphabetically by the surname of the groom, with the date of the bond, name of the bride, names of parents, witnesses, and sureties, date of the marriage, name of the officiating minister, and page number of the original marriage register.

Was \$19.50 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6385&NLC-GenPointers1

SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA WILLS, 1771-1827. Annotated Genealogical Abstracts

Based on recorded wills and original wills at the North Carolina State Archives as well as "Loose Estate Papers" of intestates, these abstracts cover not only wills but also powers of attorney, bonds, inventories, bills of sale, etc. Significantly, Surry County lay within the Granville Proprietary at its formation. After Lord Granville's death in 1763 until 1778, the Proprietary land office did not reopen, making it very difficult--but for these will abstracts--for the present-day researcher to establish the residence of many individuals during that time period. What is more, as there are no extant marriage bonds for Surry County for the period 1771 to 1780, these will abstracts assume an importance out of all proportion to their customary value.

Was \$25.00 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3380&NLC-GenPointers1

INDEXES TO THE COUNTY WILLS of South Carolina

This is a standard reference work in South Carolina genealogy, and for the period 1766 to 1853 it is absolutely indispensable. Testators are listed with references to the volume and page numbers of the books in which copies of their wills are recorded. Only pre-1853 counties are covered, these being Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Laurens, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Pendleton, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York and Ninety Six District. The wills of the counties of Beaufort, Chesterfield, Colleton, Georgetown, Lancaster, Lexington, and Orangeburg, having been destroyed by fire, were not included in the original WPA transcripts from which our work derives.

Was \$27.50 Now \$19.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2900&NLC-GenPointers1

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"MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN HEAVEN--But Where Are They Recorded? Part One: Direct Records of Marriage," by Robert Barnes

PARISH REGISTERS

I have discovered that there are many sources of information for the marriage record, a basic building block of family history. They include civil and religious sources as well as some perhaps unsuspected sources. Of course, an ecclesiastical parish register contains the entry that a marriage between two parties took place on a particular day. Usually no information was given beyond the names of the parties and the date of marriage.

Occasionally one finds more data, as in the following example:

William Jacob of the City of Annapolis & Province of Maryland, son of Zachariah Jacob of Anne Arundel county, m. Mary Monk, dau. of Rinaldo Monk of the City of London, in that part of Great Britain called England, by Rachel his wife (who was the widow and relict of Edward Riston of Baltimore county, deceased). William and Mary were married 19 July 1772 in Rangers Forest in the county aforesaid, on Sunday 19 July 1772 by Rev. William Edminston at about 3:00 p.m. (St. Paul's Parish Registers).

In Maryland, Catholic Church records often gave a great deal of information on the birth places and parents of French immigrants. Anglican records usually did not give such information unless the parties were very prominent, or, in the latter 18th century, the man or woman was a freeborn immigrant. Records of the Society of Friends usually gave the parents of the parties and also the birth place, especially if one or both parties were from a different Quaker meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS OF A CHURCH

In addition to the usual parish register of marriages, Presbyterians and other denominations recorded baptisms, marriages, and funerals in the Session Minutes or other records of the church. Vestry minutes of the Anglican parishes are also helpful. Consider the following:

Thomas Phelps, on 26 Aug 1738, with Mark Ford, was summoned to the vestry of St. George's Parish to declare that they both had been married to her who is now called Rose Phelps. She was first married to [-?-] Swift, and she eloped from him and Phelps declared he married the said Rose on 18 May 1710 (HAGE:104).

On 11 April 1737: George Farmer, Church Warden, was ordered by the vestry of St. George's Parish to inquire whether Godfrey Vine and Sarah Beddo cohabit together still. On 6 June 1737 Vine and Beddo were summoned to appear at the next vestry and answer their contempt. On 5 July 1737 Vine and Beddo appeared, but could not prove their marriage. "The vestry was pleased to give them until the last Saturday of the month to produce a certificate. On 4 Oct 1737 Godfrey Vine and Sarah Beddo produced a certificate to show they had been married on 14 Feb 1733 by Rev. James Cox, minister of St. Paul's Parish in QA Co (HAGE:104).

PASTORAL REGISTERS

These are registers kept by the ministers themselves for their own records. From time to time, new pastoral registers come to light. Peter Wilson Coldham discovered the marriage register, covering the years 1764 to 1777, of Rev. David Love, at one time rector of All Hallows Parish in Anne Arundel County, MD, who returned to England when the Revolutionary War started. Love filed the register with other papers at the Public Register Office in London to support his claim for compensation of lost income due to the revolt of the colonists.

OTHER TYPES OF OFFICIAL MARRIAGE DOCUMENTS

The following categories of marriage records are more commonplace in some colonies/states than others and at one point in time than another. If your research takes you around America and/or back to Europe, you are likely to encounter most, if not all, of them. In Maryland, we are familiar with marriage licenses, but there are also marriage banns, bonds, marriage license applications, civil marriage records and nuptial contracts. In England, there are documents called Marriage Allegations, and in some places there are Marriage Intentions. Following is an overview of the major categories.

BANNS: First ordered by the Lateran Council of 1215, banns were notices of intended marriages, repeated three times at weekly intervals at the parish churches of both the bride and groom. If the parties didn't want to wait three weeks, they had to obtain a marriage license. Banns might be recorded in the records of the church, but in Maryland they were sometimes recorded by the county courts. In England, separate banns books were maintained regularly from 1754 on. In Maryland, couples married in churches that published the banns did not have to obtain a license. This practice lasted until the 1940s.

Here is an example of a bann with an added note: On 14 March 1670/1, banns of matrimony were published for George Hamblin and Margaret Pepper. A certificate was issued on 5 April 1671 (SOJU DT#7:122). On 10 April 1671 John Pepper wrote: "Mr. Beauchamp this is to let you understand that I do give my free Consent that George Hammell Shold take my Daughter to wife & therefore I pray doe that favour as to Send y Certificatt by the Bearer hereof In wittnes hereof I doe hereunto Sett my hand the tenth day of Aprill this note may be your discharge to keepe you harmless" /s/ John Pepper (SOJU DT#7:160).

LICENSES: Couples who did not want to wait for three weeks, or well-to-do people who did not want to invite every Tom, Dick, or Harry in the parish to have a chance to protest their marriage, would obtain a license. In England, licenses were obtained from an official of the diocese; in America, they were granted by the clerks of the county courts.

ALLEGATIONS: These were formal statements made, under oath, by one of the parties, usually the groom, that there was no legal impediment to the marriage. Consider this example: On 6 Dec 1617 a marriage license was granted to William Crowmer, Gent., of Ockham, Surtrey, bachelor. Age 23, son of George Crowmer of the same place, Esq., AND Margaret Neale of St. Clement Danes, spinster, age 22, dau. of John Neale, Esq., of Northants, dec., 7 or 8 years ago, with the consent of her mother, Mrs. Grace Prythero, widow, and the consent of George Crowmer. The consent of Mrs. Prythero was attested by Raphael Neale, Gent. (Allegations for Marriage Licenses Issued by the Bishop of London, 1611-1828. Vol. II. London: The Harleian Society, 1887. 26:56).

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS: These were statements that a couple planned to be married. They are found in the records of Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends and in some New England colonies.

MARRIAGE BONDS: These were sums of money posted by one of the parties, or a relative of one of the parties, to guarantee that there was no legal impediment to the marriage or that an under-age child had the permission of his or her parents to marry.

PRE-NUPTIAL CONTRACT: This is a contract executed between a man and his bride-to-be that describes the property rights of one or the other. Such agreements are usually made prior to a second marriage and are often for the purpose of securing certain properties for the children of a former union. In Maryland, many of these contracts were recorded in the county land records. See the following illustration:

Sep 19 1737: Charles Carroll of Annapolis, son of Charles "the Settler," and his cousin Elizabeth Brooke, had a son, named Charles. Charles and Elizabeth were not formally married, and would not marry until 1757, when their son was almost 20 years old. At the time of their marriage, Charles and Elizabeth signed a pre-nuptial contract by which she waived all claims to Carroll's property, and accepted an annual stipend of 100 pounds sterling, about one-tenth of Carroll's wealth.

CIVIL MARRIAGE RECORDS: Unlike Maryland, where, until recent times, marriages had to be performed by a clergyman, some colonies/states allowed marriages to be performed by a Justice of the Peace. In Pennsylvania, notarial records (records kept by notaries public) might contain records of marriages.

Editor's Note: Robert Barnes is one of Maryland's leading genealogists and an expert on marriage records. He is the author of a three-volume series on Maryland marriage records spanning the period 1634 to 1820.

His most recent publications include:

MARYLAND MARRIAGE EVIDENCES, 1634-1718

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=358&NLC-GenPointers1

COLONIAL FAMILIES OF MARYLAND: Bound and Determined to Succeed

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9095&NLC-GenPointers1

MISSING RELATIVES AND LOST FRIENDS

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9622&NLC-GenPointers1

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ONE-WEEK PRICE BREAK on the "Bible" of New England Genealogy
(Sale price in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, August 18, 2008)

James Savage's GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY of the First Settlers of New England (originally published in four volumes between 1860 and 1862) is still regarded as the greatest piece of scholarship in New England genealogy--nearly 150 years after its original publication. Savage's achievement was to identify virtually every individual who arrived in New England before 1692, giving the date of each male settler's marriage and death; the dates of birth, marriage, and death of his children; and the names and birthdates of his grandchildren--thus recording the beginning of the third generation in New England.

Savage's DICTIONARY is a staggering achievement, and it belongs on the bookshelf of every genealogist with significant New England ancestry. For the next seven days you can get your copy of this "Bible" of New England genealogy at a substantial savings. This four-volume set ordinarily sells for \$185.00. Buy it before 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, August 18, 2008, and you can own it for only \$124.95!

That's right, you can save more than \$60.00 off the list price of this authoritative source on New England genealogy. If you've been considering adding this remarkable reference work to your genealogy library, now is the perfect time.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5170&NLC-GenPointers1

Of Related Interest:

If you are looking for the perfect companion work to go with your set of Savage, it has to be our recently published FEMALE INDEX to James Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" compiled by Patty Barthell Myers.

Because Savage's "Dictionary" was originally published one volume at a time, in alphabetical order, the author never produced an index to the work as a whole. This limitation has always made it difficult to find female ancestors. (Dexter's index to Savage, added in 1884, is just a surname index and of no help in finding females.)

Now, however, thanks to the heroic efforts of Patty Barthell Myers, the difficulty of finding females in Savage's "Dictionary" is a thing of the past. In her new book, aptly titled FEMALE INDEX to "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" by James Savage, Mrs. Myers identifies every woman/girl to be found in the "Dictionary." Each female appears in the Myers INDEX under a maiden name and, separately, under the name of her husband. As a matter of fact, in the Myers INDEX, maiden names jump right out at the reader when they are shown under their husbands' names because the maiden names are listed in parentheses right after their given names. This dual arrangement makes it possible for researchers to discover their female ancestors, especially widows who remarried one or more times--otherwise nearly

impossible in Savage's original work. These qualities make Patty Myers' FEMALE INDEX the perfect companion to the Savage opus.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3986&NLC-GenPointers1

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"THE POTATO FAMINE Was Not the Exclusive Cause of Irish Emigration to North America," by Terrence Punch

In the popular imagination, the Irish Potato Famine of the late 1840s is considered the main explanation for Irish emigration to North America. However, for much of Atlantic Canada, this was not the case. Except for Saint John, New Brunswick, no other major port in the region was inundated with Famine refugees. Contemporary records make it clear that large numbers of Irish had reached the region well before the 1840s. Without downplaying the importance of the Famine, my book, ERIN'S SONS: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada, 1761-1853, emphasizes the earlier Irish presence in the four easternmost provinces of Canada.

British subjects in the British Isles were British subjects still in British North America, so there are no naturalization records. Either through indifference, or from feeling overwhelmed, local officials failed to create and retain passenger lists and records of landed immigrants. Governments seldom kept the records genealogists hope to find, such as birth and death information. Even marriage records tend to be spotty well into the 19th century. Not all the early census records survive, and many of those were household, rather than nominal, enumerations. In an effort to repair some of these deficiencies, I combed a wide variety of records in search of people who had come from Ireland. The end result of this research is my book, ERIN'S SONS.

Several matters of wider impact turned up in my research. In the late 1700s, having lost the thirteen colonies, British courts had to look for other places to ship convicts sentenced to transportation for terms ranging from seven years to life. For a time, Atlantic Canada was such a destination. The wreck of a shipment of Irish convicts off Cape Breton Island in 1789, however, became the proverbial "last straw" that persuaded Britain thereafter to transport its convicts to Botany Bay, thus beginning the European settlement of Australia. For many Australians, having a convict ancestor is as good as being a "Mayflower" descendant is to North Americans!

In 1798, the United Irishmen, led by patriots such as Robert Emmet and Lord Edward FitzGerald, staged a rebellion against British authority in Ireland. In the aftermath, British authorities sought fugitive rebels. One record of this hunt showed up at Halifax, Nova Scotia--the result of the interrogation of the passengers on an Irish ship to determine whether any was a rebel.

Another result of the failed rebellion was passage of the Act of Union, by which the Irish parliament voted itself out of existence in exchange for a set number of seats for Irish constituencies in the Parliament at Westminster and a pledge to remove the remaining

civil disabilities from Roman Catholics. The Union took place in 1801, but the promise was dishonored, and Ireland seethed with resentment.

Daniel O'Connell led a popular movement to gain Catholic rights, a victory he won in 1829. The other matter, the annulment of the Union, agitated Ireland from then until the Famine began in 1845. Across the Atlantic, in cities and towns of the U.S. and eastern Canada, Repeal societies were formed wherever there was a settled Irish population. Lists of Repealers, often with their place of origin, were published in newspapers in Atlantic Canada, enabling present-day researchers to discover for the first time the origins of some of the Irish immigrants.

Another major event impacting the region was Britain's long war against the expansionist policies of Napoleon. When the war ended in 1815, the British began to dismember their huge military establishment. Hundreds of Irish were among the thousands of servicemen discharged in British America, and many others had gone AWOL in the previous 15 years. Those who were given their discharge were often granted land as part of the plan to settle the colonies. Not a few of those who had deserted the British military headed for the U.S. and eventually became American citizens.

Since thousands of other immigrants passed through Atlantic Canada to points beyond the immediate region, my book, ERIN'S SONS, offers researchers the potential of genealogical discovery far beyond eastern Canada. While all too often a record says merely that someone came from Ireland, the sources used to prepare this book break new ground by looking for details in such unexplored places as regimental depot succession and description books, newspaper lists of Irish Repealers, and an array of other contemporary documentation. It is no exaggeration to claim that some of the clues revealed in this book have never before seen printer's ink. [END OF ARTICLE]

For more information about ERIN'S SONS: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada, 1761-1853, please access the following link:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4708&NLC-GenPointers1

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IRISH GENEALOGY ON CD-ROM

AN INDEX TO GRIFFITH'S VALUATION OF IRELAND, 1848-1864

This CD is an index to the greatest of all Irish genealogical resources, Griffith's Valuation, or the Primary Valuation of Ireland. Carried out between 1848 and 1864 under the direction of Sir Richard Griffith, this survey of Ireland was intended to determine the amount of tax each person should pay towards the support of the poor within their poor law union. The Valuation is arranged by county, barony, poor law union, civil parish, and townland, and it lists every landholder and every householder in Ireland at that time-- about 1.25 million people.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7188&NLC-GenPointers1

IRISH FLAX GROWERS LIST, 1796

The Flax Growers List of 1796 is known officially as the Spinning Wheel Premium Entitlement List, or more commonly the Flax Growers Bounty List. At various times, the government introduced special incentives to encourage the production of linen, usually giving away spinning wheels and looms. In 1796, the Irish Linen Board published a list of almost 60,000 individuals who had received awards for planting a specified acreage of flax. Those who had planted one acre were awarded four spinning wheels, and those planting five acres were also awarded a loom. Arranged by civil parish in each county (except Dublin and Wicklow), the Flax Growers List contains the names of those individuals recognized by the Irish Linen Board as having planted specific acreages of flax.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7271&NLC-GenPointers1

IRISH IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH AMERICA

This CD comprises 10 volumes of Irish passenger lists naming approximately 60,000 immigrants, the earliest list dating from 1735, the latest 1871. Originally published by GPC, the majority of these lists derive from homegrown Irish sources. This is what makes the CD so remarkable, because the Irish generally did not maintain emigration records, and what information we do have comes almost entirely from American sources. Prior to the 1890s, that information is woefully spare, usually limited to name, age, occupation, and sex (in accordance with the U.S. immigration laws of the time).

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7257&NLC-GenPointers1

BLOG: Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Conference

This year's Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Conference will take place at the Philadelphia Convention Center from September 3 to 6. Philadelphia is a great bastion of early genealogical records inasmuch as the city had the largest population in colonial times and the busiest port of entry during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This year's conference features many programs on research in Pennsylvania and the other mid-Atlantic states, tracking the major ethnic groups to the U.S., management of genealogy societies, and much more. There are also special luncheons and dinners to choose from and opportunities to conduct research at local archives and libraries. To learn more about all the exciting opportunities at the FGS Conference, please visit our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com, today.

Note: This newsletter includes time-sensitive special offers previously announced only to e-mail subscribers of Genealogical.com's Genealogy Pointers. To sign up for this free weekly newsletter, [click here](#).

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