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GENEALOGY POINTERS (08-26-08)

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"THE AMERICAN [LOYALIST] CLAIMS COMMISSION," by Peter Wilson Coldham

The following article was adapted from the Introduction to Mr. Coldham's definitive account of the claims awarded to American colonists by the British crown following the Revolutionary War. For more information about events leading to the establishment of the American Claims Commission, as well as thousand of Loyalist sketches of the claimants themselves, see Mr. Coldham's book, AMERICAN MIGRATIONS, 1765-1799.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1122&NLC-GenPointers1

The vast lands to the north of the Thirteen Colonies, long disputed between Britain and France, and the territory of Florida then held by Spain, became part of the British Dominions by the First Treaty of Paris in 1763 after the British victory in the French and Indian War. Nova Scotia, which had been under British military administration since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1718, enlarged its boundaries and absorbed Ile-Royale. Quebec came into being as a British colony in 1764. In 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia. In December 1791 the whole of Quebec was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada, responding in no small way to the influx of Loyalist settlers. East and West Florida were also surrendered back to Spain by the Second Treaty of Paris of 1783, which recognized the independence of the Thirteen Colonies.

Between 1765 and the end of 1783 it is estimated that more than 70,000 former inhabitants of mainland America had been obliged to emigrate to Canada, Britain, the West Indies or elsewhere; and between those dates many thousands more, on both sides of the conflict, had been constrained by the vicissitudes of war to leave their native towns and villages to seek refuge elsewhere in North America or in another part of the world. The best estimates suggest that 30,000 Loyalists found their way to Nova Scotia, 7,000 to Quebec, and a further 3,000 to the West Indies and Great Britain.

After the decisive defeat at Yorktown, the pursuit of British war aims in America became a futile proposition, and public opinion at home had long since tired both of the political and economic arguments in favor of enforcing an unpopular colonial administration on unwilling subjects. The cost to the public purse of maintaining and supplying vast armies at such enormous distances was one of the determining factors in persuading the administration to pull out on the best terms it thought it could get. The Loyalists then and since have harbored a resentment against what they regarded as a betrayal of their

rights: instead of obtaining cast-iron guarantees for their future well-being, the English negotiators appeared to them to have abandoned their cause to the caprice of the individual American States. The many examples of unjust vengeance wreaked by Americans upon visiting and returning Loyalists must lend some color to these suspicions.

In July 1783 a British Act of Parliament introduced a formal scheme to rationalize *the* haphazard arrangements which already existed for the Treasury to rescue Loyalists from starvation and penury by the grant of a parsimonious "relief." The Act set up a Commission to receive claims for compensation from former residents in the Thirteen Colonies [who had suffered losses going as far back as the Stamp Act crisis of 1765] and to examine the claimants and other witnesses to establish the truth of their claims and proof of their loyalty. The Commissioners appointed set them-elves up in an office in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the smart center of the legal profession in London, where they were supposed to complete the examination of all claims received *by* 25 March 1784. This was fine for those Loyalists who had managed to get to the mother country or who could afford lawyers to present claims there on their behalf, but it quickly became obvious that many deserving claimants trying to subdue the harsh terrain of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, cultivate the wilds of Ontario and Quebec, or develop banana plantations in the West Indian islands would be penalized unless some extension was granted. The Act was not even published in Quebec until October 1783, and the last ship from there for England before the winter closed all river and sea communication departed twenty-three days later. In 1785 the Act was renewed and allowed claimants to submit their cases either in London or Nova Scotia up to 1 May 1786.

Two Commissioners, Col. Thomas Dundas and Jeremy Pemberton, were sent to Canada and heard evidence in Halifax, Shelburne, St. John, Quebec City and Montreal. Exceptions to the time limits continued to be authorized in exceptional cases, and some new claimants were appearing as late as the 1790s. (Claimants from other areas such as East and West Florida, the West Indies and Canada were excluded from consideration, though this did not prevent several applications. A separate Claims Commission for East Florida was established.)

The American Claims Commission from the beginning established for itself and its clients stringent rules to govern acceptable procedures, the nature of acceptable claims, and the categories and quality of proofs demanded. The weight of evidence surviving is still impressive although, as the researches of Professor Bruce Antliff into the archives in Ontario, Washington and London demonstrate, some materials have been lost.

Acting under the authority of the various statutes, the Commissioners created and accumulated a wide range of records. These have been arranged in two principal series designated as Audit Office 12 and Audit Office 13 at the Public Record Office. Series I (AO 12) includes the minute books and reports of the Commissioners, various tables and lists of claims, claimants and decisions, as well as certain types of "evidence" received in support of claims and administrative records. Series II (AO 13) contains the memorials of claimants together with supporting documentation. This includes affidavits and depositions, originals, transcripts and certified copies of legal documents such as property deeds and wills, correspondence and a variety of notes compiled during the hearings or on receipt of the claims. Records closely related to these series, some of which appear to have "strayed," may be found among other Treasury records and notably in T 79.

Series II (AO 13), contained in 150 large cardboard boxes, has provided the raw material for the abstracts in AMERICAN MIGRATIONS, 1765-1799. Because there are gaps in the AO

13 series, reference was then made to the 146 bound volumes in Class AO 12 which summarize the documentation already received, rehearse the evidence given and state the conclusions reached by the Commissioners. Any remaining omissions were then checked by reference to other Treasury records.

In compiling each biographical entry, an attempt has been made to show the name of the claimant as shown in the original documents [with variants in square brackets] and his or her place of residence before the outbreak of the Revolution. Where an indication of a claimant's pre-war residence or country of origin is absent from the synopsis, it may often be found by reference to the volumes of *Evidence in AO 12*. At the end of each entry (in parentheses) will be found a note of all the PRO references to the claim which have been identified, beginning with AO 12 and AO 13 and occasionally with the addition of other references. The duplication evident within and between the various sets of documents is at the same time a safeguard and a scourge: it is not uncommon to find up to half-a-dozen variants on the same Memorial, those written by the professionals usually redolent with oleaginous protestations of loyalty, devotion, outrageous suffering and undeserved pecuniary loss. As an antidote, but also as a unique pen-portrait of the flesh-and-blood people involved, care has been taken to balance such accounts by weaving in selected abstracts of personal revelations and correspondence, and with transcripts of some of the more revealing notes and evidences. The synopses in *AMERICAN MIGRATIONS, 1765-1799* are mostly highly compressed versions of the original papers and any serious researcher should, of course, have recourse to the documents for which references are provided throughout the book.

LINEAGE RECORD CD PROMISES TO SHORTCUT YOUR RESEARCH: JUST ONE OF 8 OUTSTANDING AUGUST CD VALUES STILL ON SALE

What two things do the Society of the Crown of Charlemagne, National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, DAR, National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware, and a half-dozen other hereditary organizations have in common? First, their lineage records establish their members' ancestry back to the 19th, 18th, 17th, or earlier century. If you can tie in your ancestors to one or more of the members of these organizations, it's kind of like hitting the Daily Double, you get to advance your genealogy by centuries with a minimum of effort. Second, you can search their published lineage records with the click of a mouse on our CD-ROM publication, *LINEAGES OF HEREDITARY SOCIETY MEMBERS*, which is on sale today.

Did your ancestors settle in New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Virginia? Could they have fought in one of the colonial wars or on either side of the American Revolution (Patriot v. Loyalist)? Maybe one of your ancestors affiliated with the Society of Friends (Quakers)? No matter which of these questions rings a bell with you, the answer comes in the form of a CD-ROM publication chockfull of hundreds of thousands of names derived from the best reference works on the topic. Each of these CDs sells for a small fraction of

the book value of its contents. Even better, you can buy each one of these easy-to-use and fully searchable discs for \$10 below retail price until 11:59 PM, August 31, 2008. Read on for more details.

LINEAGES OF HEREDITARY SOCIETY MEMBERS, 1600s-1900s

Genealogical Publishing Company (GPC) has published the best lineage books, and all are now available on this CD, which also contains an electronic index to the 440,000 persons named! A search on a single name will turn up all references to that name found in any of the 25 volumes contained herein.

Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7506&NLC-GenPointers1

VIRGINIA MILITARY RECORDS: Colonial Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812

This CD contains a definitive collection of books dealing with the military records of Virginia in the colonial wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. Naming 275,000 members of the militia and the established army, the books included on this CD are the undisputed favorites in their respective fields. This CD makes it possible, in many cases, to follow a soldier's entire military career from the date and place of his enlistment, to the battles and skirmishes he was engaged in, to his mustering out, while also gleaning details regarding his age, place of birth, place of residence, occupation, marital status, rank, bounty land awards, and names of spouse and children.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7121&NLC-GenPointers1

PENNSYLVANIA VITAL RECORDS, 1700s-1800s

Referring to more than 87,000 individuals, this CD is one of the largest bodies of Pennsylvania source materials ever produced. It includes all of the birth, baptism, marriage, and death records ever published in "The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine" and "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography."

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7172&NLC-GenPointers1

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN QUAKER GENEALOGY.

Painstakingly transcribed from Quaker monthly meeting records, Hinshaw's ENCYCLOPEDIA is the "magnum opus" on its subject. To create the ENCYCLOPEDIA, Hinshaw traveled around the country locating and abstracting

thousands upon thousands of records before assembling them into a uniform and intelligible system of notation. The data gathered in these seven volumes are arranged by meeting, then alphabetically by family name, and chronologically thereunder. In its entirety, the ENCYCLOPEDIA consists of 500,000 record entries extracted from the Quaker monthly meetings of the Carolinas, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. These records are now available on a CD, along with a complete electronic index, for \$59.99--a fraction of the \$500.00 cost of the seven telephone book-size volumes.

Was \$59.99 Now \$49.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7192&NLC-GenPointers1

MARYLAND SETTLERS AND SOLDIERS

Consisting of the most authoritative books ever published on Maryland's role in the colonial wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, as well as books containing newspaper abstracts, church records, records of marriages and deaths, tombstone inscriptions, and census records, this Family Archive CD contains a true cross-section of the records of some 325,000 early Maryland settlers and soldiers, all accessed through a single electronic index.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7521&NLC-GenPointers1

LOYALISTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The 13 volumes of records produced in this Family Archive CD comprise some of the most useful works ever published on Revolutionary War Loyalists, varying from land records to pension records, from orderly books to diaries, from recruitment lists, muster rolls, and pay lists to biographies and lists of United Empire Loyalists. These volumes variously provide the following information: name, country or place of origin, occupation, names of family members and friends, location and value of confiscated property, civilian service rendered during the war, military service (rank, company, regiment, place of service, dates of enlistment and discharge, etc.), date of migration, place of settlement, certificates, petitions and claims for compensation, evidence of character, statements of witnesses, and a host of other details that could lead the researcher to a Loyalist ancestor.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7144&NLC-GenPointers1

EGLE'S NOTES AND QUERIES of Pennsylvania, 1700s-1800s

This CD offers unprecedented advantages and savings to anyone undertaking research in central Pennsylvania. Comprising the 12 volumes of Egle's celebrated "Notes and Queries," it is the most important multi-volume work on the genealogy, biography, and history of central Pennsylvania ever published. Included in its nearly 5,000 pages are a vast number of genealogies, family sketches, and biographies, as well as extensive lists of early settlers and soldiers of the various wars, including the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. In addition, the work encompasses an impressive array of genealogical source records--early wills, church records, marriage and death records, tax lists, and lists of early immigrants and frontiersmen.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7019&NLC-GenPointers1

PILGRIM GENEALOGIES AND HISTORIES, 1600s-1900s

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

Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7023&NLC-GenPointers1

USE NAMING BOOKS TO PUT YOUR RESEARCH BACK ON TRACK

Onomastics is the fancy name applied to the study of names--all kinds of names: first names, surnames, placenames, nicknames, pet names, titles, and on and on. While the field of onomastics is somewhat tangential to family history, genealogists would do well to borrow some concepts from this academic field when they run into dead ends in their research.

George Jones, author of the new third edition of GERMAN-AMERICAN NAMES, emphasizes that the German origin of many family names has been anglicized over the years. For instance, some names were garbled through faulty record keeping or through an effort to preserve the sound of the name rather than its original spelling. Similarly, many German immigrants changed the spelling of their names to avoid the stigma created by World War I.

According to Dr. Jones, "When a German-American line seems to come to a dead end, the search for an origin may be solved by finding a simple spelling change." A prominent family named Kapp, for example, could trace its family back to the mid-1800s, when all records abruptly ceased. The records soon continued, however, but under the spelling 'Capp.' Other name changes include Becker to Baker and Zimmermann to Carpenter. The informative Introduction to GERMAN-AMERICAN NAMES discusses the development of German surnames in this country, while the comprehensive dictionary gives the meanings of names and their variants.

If your ancestor is Hispanic, you may have to reckon with common misspellings in the records, such as Fracisco (Francisco), DeLoen (De Leon). Or, as Lyman Platt, author of HISPANIC SURNAMES AND FAMILY HISTORY has noted, "Compounds--such as Zayasbazan and Poncedeleon, which are never spelled together but are spelled Zayas Bazan or Ponce de Leon, respectively--may cause confusion especially in records that have no upper-case first letters. There are many de, de la, del, and de los prefixes which should be separated in the records but sometimes are not."

When it comes to the anglicization of Italian names, Joseph Fucilla, author of OUR ITALIAN SURNAMES, explains that "where there are two names (an Italian and a non-Italian) that closely approximate one another in pronunciation, the former will not infrequently be completely changed into the latter. Thus a Bonfiglio will become a Bonfield, a Camilli, Campbell, a Canadeo, Kennedy, a Cestaro, Chester, a Cosenza, Cousins . . . a Marsala, Marshall, [and] a Zicaro, Seeger."

The anglicization of Swedish names since the 19th century displays another trend in naming practices. The esteemed reference work, AMERICAN SURNAMES by Elsdon Smith, not only explains the origins of U.S. surnames but also contains a listing of the 2,000 most common American surnames. Smith points out that the Swedes have combined two words together to manufacture family names to take the place of their common patronymics ending in -son. "These words are not just any words but are usually nature words combined for easy pronunciation without reference to meaning." Common nature words include "berg" (mountain), "gren" (branch), "lund" (grove), "strom" (stream), and "wick" (bay), as found in the compound names Berglund, Dahlgren, Lindstrom, Grandquist, and Wicklund.

In short, if your ancestor's name has suddenly disappeared from all the records, it is entirely possible that a name change is the explanation. If so, one of these excellent works on names--several of which are written by genealogists--may heat up the trail to your forebears.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NAMES. New Third Edition (Low in stock)

This new third edition of GERMAN-AMERICAN NAMES by Prof. George F. Jones is longer than the earlier editions and has several thousand more entries. Like its predecessors, it attempts to explain the meaning of names borne today by Americans that derive from the German language or its dialects. Moreover, it deals with the

Americanization of some of those names, explaining the social and historical phenomena that contributed to the distinctive character of German-American names. It deals as well with names many of us would never have thought of as German.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3077&NLC-GenPointers1

GERMAN-ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY

This book by Ernest Thode is designed for the family researcher who has little or no knowledge of German but who nevertheless needs to make a translation of German-language documents. The Dictionary covers thousands of German terms and defines them in single words or brief phrases.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5758&NLC-GenPointers1

HISPANIC SURNAMES AND FAMILY HISTORY

This is an exhaustive review of the development of Spanish surnames in Latin America and the Hispanic U.S., where there are obvious links between Latin American and Spanish families. One of author Lyman Platt's principal aims of the book is to show the dispersion and commonality of Hispanic surnames throughout the Americas, including (1) the top 1,000 Hispanic surnames in the U.S. and Latin America; (2) the 12,567 Hispanic surnames in the 1980 U.S. census; and (3) surnames unique to particular Latin American countries. At the very heart of the book is a bibliography of Hispanic family histories in the U.S. and Latin America, certainly the most extensive list of its kind ever compiled.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4635&NLC-GenPointers1

OUR ITALIAN SURNAMES

This work by Joseph Fucilla covers every fact of Italian names and naming practices. Besides given names and the evolution of Italian surnames, the book contains chapters devoted to pet names, botanical names, geographical names, bird names, insect names, occupational names, and more. It includes a list of sources and an index of more than 7,500 names.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2082&NLC-GenPointers1

AMERICAN SURNAMES

This classic from etymologist Elsdon Smith begins with a discussion of the development of hereditary surnames and then concentrates on six broad categories: classification of surnames, surnames from father's name (patronymics), surnames from occupation or office, surnames from description or action (nicknames), surnames from places, and surnames not properly included elsewhere.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5445&NLC-GenPointers1

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND WELSH SURNAMES (Very low in stock)

This is the classic reference work on English and Welsh surnames by Charles W. Bardsley, with dated and documented examples given in the text and American instances cited in many cases where the name appeared in the directories of such cities as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. It contains over 30,000 entries in dictionary form, three columns to a page, giving the origin and history of each surname, lists of persons bearing the name in various centuries, and the frequency of the name and its variants in certain 19th-century English and American directories. Among other things, the reader will find many references to baptisms and marriages published by the various English record societies.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=330&NLC-GenPointers1

THE SCOTTISH SURNAMES OF COLONIAL AMERICA

Genealogist David Dobson has compiled a list of Scottish surnames of the estimated 150,000 Scots who settled in the American colonies. Many of the same surnames, of course, apply to the even greater number of Scots-Irish colonists whose forebears had originated in Scotland before re-settling in the province of Ulster. Dobson identifies Scottish names, provides explanations of their meaning and significance, gives examples, and where applicable, names the clan to which the family is linked. In all, Mr. Dobson identifies about 1,000 Scottish surnames and their derivatives and also mentions one or more actual Scottish North Americans who bore that name before 1776.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9790&NLC-GenPointers1

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Everything You Wanted to Know

This charming book by Leonard Ashley will tell you the facts behind the names of persons, places, and things; about how names are chosen for business and for success; how they are used for everything from tracing settlement patterns to telling fortunes; how given names have their fashions; where surnames had their origins--everything you wanted to know about names in the U.S. and around the globe.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=185&NLC-GenPointers1

ONE-WEEK SALE ON SELECTED NATIVE AMERICAN GENEALOGY BOOKS

FINAL ROLLS OF CITIZENS AND FREEDMEN OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Perhaps the key collection of source records for persons descended from one of the Five Civilized Tribes is THE FINAL ROLLS OF CITIZENS AND FREEDMEN of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory [and] INDEX to the Final Rolls. THE FINAL ROLLS and its INDEX names 101,000 Native Americans, of whom approximately one-fourth were full blood. Most rolls give name, age, sex, degree of Indian blood, and the number of the census card--generally known as the "enrollment card"--on which each citizen was enrolled. The INDEX volume, divided by tribe and broken down under the various categories noted above, provides each Indian's name and the roll number. The roll number is the key to the FINAL ROLLS volume, which lists enrollees by tribe and category and thereunder by name, age, sex, degree of blood, and the number of the census card.

Was \$125.00 Now \$89.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5903&NLC-GenPointers1

TRACING ANCESTORS Among the Five Civilized Tribes. Southeastern Indians Prior to Removal

Rachal Lennon's groundbreaking book is designed to eliminate speculation and to help you determine the truth about your possible links to the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, or Seminoles. It focuses on the toughest period to research--the century or so prior to the removal of the Southeastern nations to Indian Territory (the point at which records were regularly maintained). It provides the cultural, genealogical, and historical background needed to turn family stories into proved lineages. And it outlines a method of research that will take you as far back as the colonial and early federal periods and forward to the mid-to-late 19th century.

Was \$24.95 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3350&NLC-GenPointers1

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA

John R. Swanton's definitive one-volume guide to the Indian tribes of North America covers all Native American groupings, such as nations, confederations, tribes, subtribes, clans, and bands. Formatted as a dictionary, or gazetteer, and organized by state, it

includes all known tribal groupings within the state and the many villages where they were located. The text includes such facts as the origin of the tribal name and a brief list of the more important synonyms, the linguistic connections of the tribe, its location, a brief sketch of its history, its population at different periods, and the extent to which its name has been perpetuated geographically.

Was \$75.00 Now \$55.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5682&NLC-GenPointers1

CHEROKEE CONNECTIONS

Unlike Emmet Starr's history, above, Myra Gormley's delightful CHEROKEE CONNECTIONS provides a brief overview of extant genealogical sources pertaining to the Cherokee nation. It is designed specifically for researchers who are trying to prove their heritage for tribal membership as well as for those who are simply interested in investigating family legends about Cherokee ancestry. All important sources of genealogical value are explained with respect to the reasons why the various records were generated and where they can be accessed today.

Was \$ 9.95 Now \$ 6.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2271&NLC-GenPointers1

THE WAMPANOAG: Genealogical History of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

This is the first serious account of the Wampanoag families of Martha's Vineyard, who were the original settlers of the island. Sources used include land records and deeds; mortgages; leases and wills; and court, vital, military, maritime, religious, and census records. The main portion of this work is a compendium listing every Indian with Martha's Vineyard connections during the 17th and 18th centuries whose name could be found in these various records.

Was \$85.00 Now \$62.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5295&NLC-GenPointers1

INDIANS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA

This work offers a comprehensive summary, prior to the Indians' disappearance, of all manner of life and culture of the Algonquians and other tribes known to have inhabited 17th-century Virginia, namely the Iroquois and Sioux. When John Smith arrived in Virginia in 1607, chief Powhatan had brought under his control more than 30 Algonquian tribes. Professor Ben McCary begins with a description of the principal tribes within the Powhatan confederation, such as the Nansemond, Pamunkey, Pissaseck, and so on.

The author's primary focus is the social organization of the indigenous population, and the topics covered are legion: village structure, housing, foods, hunting and fishing methods, tobacco cultivation and usage, ornamentation and decoration, tools, pottery and furniture, implements and weapons, methods of warfare, music and games, marriage and burial customs, crime and punishment, religious beliefs, seasons and festivals, and more. This is the best brief introduction to the Indians of 17th-century Virginia available.

Was \$14.50 Now \$10.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9237&NLC-GenPointers1

RE-CAP OF DAVID DOBSON BOOKS FOR 08

Dr. David Dobson is our most prolific author. Over the course of twenty-five years, we have published 78 different titles by this authority on emigration to the Americas from Scotland, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. Among other things, he is probably world's leading expert on the Scottish men and women who sailed for North America in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. If you are a recent subscriber to "Genealogy Pointers," you are doubtless unfamiliar with the scope of David Dobson's work. For openers, here is a list, with brief descriptions, of his 2008 titles thus date. To see a complete list of his publications, please click on the following URL.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=advanced_search_result&search_in_description=1&criteria=Author&keyword=dobson

BARBADOS AND SCOTLAND, LINKS 1627–1877

This popular work tackles the subject of Scottish emigration to the island of Barbados. Drawing upon a wide range of manuscript and published sources originating in Barbados, Scotland, England, the Netherlands and the U.S., the author here identifies about 2,500 Scots or their progeny who made their way to Barbados. Most of these emigrants left Scotland in the 17th and 18th centuries. Since vital records comprise a large number of the sources for this book, the researcher will find that most Scots are identified by name, date/place of birth, baptism, marriage, or death; name of spouse or parents; and sometimes occupation, reason for transportation, ship, religious or political persuasion, miscellaneous pieces of information, and the source.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9863&NLC-GenPointers1

SEARCHING FOR SCOTS-IRISH ROOTS IN SCOTTISH RECORDS, 1600–1750

The aim of this groundbreaking book is to identify source material in Scottish libraries and archives that could enable people of Scotch-Irish (Scots-Irish) ancestry (i.e., the Ulster Scots) to locate their Scottish roots. Besides identifying the key records for making the leap from America or Ulster to Scotland, the author equips the researcher with a number of important tools for maximizing his/her efforts. These include a glossary and list of abbreviations, a list of family history societies in South-West Scotland, bibliographies of family histories and local histories concerned with South Western Scotland, and a general bibliography. Anyone daring enough to search out the Scottish origins of his/her Ulster heritage will be grateful to immigration authority David Dobson for having plotted a course.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9813&NLC-GenPointers1

HUGUENOT AND SCOTS LINKS, 1575–1775

For this groundbreaking work, Dr. David Dobson, working from baptismal registers, burgess rolls, tax lists, marriage registers, and other primary sources, has unearthed information concerning thousands of Scottish Huguenots or their descendants. For each individual, Mr. Dobson provides the name, a locale, a date, usually an occupation, and something about the person (e.g., “admitted as a burgess” or “apprenticed to James Smart a merchant in Edinburgh” or “married Beatrix Cowan in Canongate”). While this book can scarcely claim to list every person of Huguenot descent who made Scotland his or her new home, it refers to more than 2,000 persons and their family members or associates and holds out newfound hope to bewildered researchers.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9881&NLC-GenPointers1

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGES, 1600–1699. Second Edition

This book by colonial immigration authority David Dobson brings together evidence of voyages from Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Channel Islands to North America and the West Indies during the 17th century. Using primary and secondary sources in Europe and America--in either direction--from 1600 through 1699. The ports of origin in Europe identified by the compiler may well indicate the localities whence the first emigrants originated and, therefore, places where genealogical research may be conducted. The record entries are arranged alphabetically and give the name of the ship and its captain, ports of embarkation and/or arrival, dates, the source of the information, and a few high seas anecdotes. This expanded edition lists nearly 1,400 transatlantic voyages--20% more than in the original.

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DUTCH COLONISTS IN THE AMERICAS, 1615–1815

While much is known about the lineages of the thousands of Netherlanders who settled in the Americas during the 17th and 18th centuries, David Dobson's new book is derived from European records that generally have eluded the grasp of North American researchers. During the course of his researches in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London, Barbados, and other archives, Mr. Dobson gathered a considerable amount of information concerning Dutch individuals who ventured to the New World between 1615 and 1815. Many of these references were found in obscure sources. Dr. Dobson has arranged these Dutch emigrants alphabetically by surname. Typically, the notices provide a date and place of residence in the New World, the individual's occupation, and a citation. Some furnish quite a bit more:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9903&NLC-GenPointers1

SHIPS FROM SCOTLAND TO NORTH AMERICA, 1830–1860: Volume II

The purpose of this series is to enable researchers to link their emigrant ancestors' first whereabouts in America with their port of embarkation in Scotland—and thus possibly the emigrants' regions of origin. Based mostly on sailings documented in contemporary newspapers and other sources found in North American archives, Volume II identifies an additional 1,500 ships that made thousands of transatlantic passages between 1830 and 1860. For all of these voyages, the notices announced the departure of a particular ship that had the capacity and opportunity to carry passengers. Mr. Dobson has arranged the vessels in alphabetical order and gives, for each voyage, port of origin, port and date of arrival, name of captain, source of information, and sometimes the number of passengers.

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SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS ON THE EVE OF THE GREAT MIGRATION, 1725–1775: In Six Volumes. [Volume 6]: The People of the Grampian Highlands

In 2005 Clearfield Company launched a new series of books by David Dobson designed to identify the origins of Scottish Highlanders who traveled to America prior to the Great Highland Migration that began in the 1730s and intensified thereafter. The first five volumes cover Scottish Highlanders from Argyll, Perthshire, Inverness-shire, the Northern Highlands, and the Northern Isles. This sixth and concluding volume pertains to the Grampian Highlands.

Much of the Highland emigration was directly related to a breakdown in social and economic institutions. Under the pressures of the commercial and industrial revolutions of the 17th and 18th centuries, Highland chieftains abandoned their patriarchal role in favor of becoming capitalist landlords. By raising farm rents to the breaking point, the chiefs left the social fabric of the Scottish Highlands in tatters. Accordingly, voluntary emigration by Gaelic-speaking Highlanders began in the 1730s. The social breakdown was intensified by the failure of the Jacobite cause in 1745, followed by the British military occupation and repression in the Highlands in the aftermath of the Battle of Culloden. In 1746, the British government dispatched about 1,000 Highland Jacobite prisoners of war to the colonies as indentured servants. Later, during the Seven Years' War of 1756–1763 (known as the French and Indian War in the North American colonies), Highland regiments recruited in the service of the British crown chose to settle in Canada and America rather than return to Scotland.

Once in North America, the Highlanders tended to be clannish and moved in extended family groups, unlike immigrants from the Lowlands who moved as individuals or in groups of a few families. The Gaelic-speaking Highlanders tended to settle on the western frontier, whereas the Lowlanders merged with the English on the coast. Highlanders seem to have established “beachheads,” and their kin subsequently followed. The best example of this pattern is in North Carolina, where they first arrived in 1739 and moved to the Piedmont, to be followed by others for more than a century.

Another factor that distinguishes research in Highland genealogy is the availability of pertinent records. Scottish genealogical research is generally based on the parish registers of the Church of Scotland, which provide information on baptisms and marriages. In the Scottish Lowlands, such records can date back to the mid-16th century, but, in general, Highland records start much later. Americans seeking their Highland roots, therefore, face the problem that there are few, if any, parish records available that predate the American Revolution. In the absence of Church of Scotland records, the researcher must turn to a miscellany of other records, such as court records, estate papers, sasines, gravestone inscriptions, burgess rolls, port books, services of heirs, wills and testaments, and especially rent rolls. (Some rent rolls even pre-date parish registers.) This series, therefore, is designed to identify the kinds of records that are available in the absence of parish registers and to supplement those registers when they are available.

The Grampian Highlands stretch from the Braes of Angus in the south, north-eastwards following a geological fault line known as the Highland Line to Aberdeenshire, then west as far as Strathspey. The region embraces the mountainous areas of Angus, Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Morayshire, but does not include the fertile coastal plain nor Strathmore. The main clans associated with the Grampian Highlands were Davidson, Farquharson, Forbes, Gordon, Grant, Keith, Lindsay, Mackintosh, MacPherson, and Ogilvie. As northeast Scotland tended to be a stronghold of Jacobitism, many of its supporters from the Grampian Highlands were transported to America and the West Indies after 1715 and 1745. In the 18th century, there were small-scale emigrations from north-east ports, such as Aberdeen, as most of emigrants chose to leave via Clyde ports (such as the Grants from Strathspey, who left

Greenock bound for New York on the George in 1774). From the late 18th century, the rise of the transatlantic timber trade enabled many from north-eastern Scotland to emigrate via Aberdeen to the Canadian maritimes.

While the present volume is not a comprehensive directory of all of the Grampian Highlanders, it does pull together references on 1,500 18th-century inhabitants from that region. In all cases, Dr. Dobson gives each Highlander's name, a locality within the Grampian Highlands (place of birth, residence, employment, etc.), a date, and the source. In some cases, we also learn the identities of relatives, the individual's employment, vessel traveled on, and so forth.

GRAMPIAN HIGHLANDS

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BLOG: PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

This spring I had the distinct pleasure of visiting not one but two Presidential libraries, the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri; and the Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California. Each library is a museum full of Presidential memorabilia, anecdotes, and, in the case of the Reagan, Air Force One. If your travels bring you close to any Presidential library, don't pass up the opportunity to take a tour.

Presidential libraries are not just museums but also archives full of presidential papers administered by the National Archives. Some of those papers might help you find a U.S. President in your lineage. Carolyn Barkley gives you the lowdown on Presidential libraries and Presidential lineages in this week's new posting on our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com. Check it out today.

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