

## GENEALOGY POINTERS (09-18-07)

### In This Issue:

Free 2007 Combined Catalogue of 1,500 Titles

September Books Now in Stock

"Fundamentals of Evidence Analysis," by Elizabeth Shown Mills

Southside Virginia Genealogies: A CD by John W. Pritchett

---

### FREE 2007 COMBINED CATALOGUE of 1,500 Titles

Genealogical Publishing Company and its affiliate, Clearfield Company, are proud to announce their 2007 combined catalogue. The catalogue is 96 pages long, illustrated, and features indexes to authors and subjects. In all, the catalogue refers to upwards of 1,500 books and CDs. Without a doubt, it encompasses the single best collection of genealogical publications in existence.

Our regular customers were automatically mailed the 2007 combined catalogue earlier this month. Now we are delighted to offer a free copy to any of our "Genealogy Pointers" subscribers who did not receive a copy in that mailing.

If you have not already received a free copy in the mail and would like one, just send an e-mail to [info@genealogical.com](mailto:info@genealogical.com) requesting it. Please remember to include your home or other mailing address in the body of your e-mail.

---

### SEPTEMBER BOOKS Now in Stock

Our September lineup of publications includes a dozen titles that have helped thousands of researchers over the years. Are you not sure how to make the best use of tax lists in your research? Have you ever encountered Latin or French terminology when examining original sources? Could your Carolina ancestors have come from Scotland? Are you familiar with Dr. Alan Miller's excellent series of transcribed Tennessee apprenticeship records? Do you have Virginia forebears? Answer one or more of these questions in the affirmative and you might just find the clue(s) you've been hoping for.

### THE BEGINNER'S GUIDE to Using Tax Lists

This guidebook is Cornelius Carroll's primer for making the best genealogical use of tax lists. At the outset, the author differentiates between tax lists, quit rents, tithables, militia lists, censuses, and similar records and the laws that applied to them. Then, by focusing on the tax lists of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, he demonstrates how tax lists can be used for determining parentage, birth and death dates, indentured servitude, slavery, manumission, and racial status. In conjunction with other records, tax

lists can be used to help determine the parentage of a female, the date of a marriage, migration routes, and the accuracy of family traditions. Mr. Carroll provides a number of sample tax lists in order to introduce researchers to the legal and other factors affecting the ages and classes of people who were taxable at any given time.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9201&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9201&NLC-GenPointers1)

**THE RECORD INTERPRETER. A Collection of Abbreviations, Latin Words and Names Used in English Historical Manuscripts and Records. Second Edition**

Prior to the 19th century, many British and European records contained texts written in Latin or sprinkled with Latin or French abbreviations. Charles T. Martin designed this book to answer the questions that can plague researchers when they run across Latin and French abbreviations in English historical manuscripts. Armed with this easy-to-follow guidebook, researchers will be able to understand most texts with little more than an ordinary dictionary. Mr. Martin's coverage includes: (1) abbreviations of Latin words used in English records; (2) abbreviations of French words used in English records; (3) a glossary of Latin words found in records and other English manuscripts; (4) Latin names and places in Great Britain and Ireland; (5) Latin names of bishoprics in England; (6) Latin names of bishoprics in Scotland; (7) Latin names of bishoprics in Ireland; (8) Latin forms of English surnames; and (9) Latin given names with their English equivalents.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=3730&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3730&NLC-GenPointers1)

**DIRECTORY OF SCOTS in the Carolinas, 1680-1830 [Volume 1]**

This work is based on a systematic extraction of data from the archives of North and South Carolina. David Dobson here presents, for the first time, a comprehensive list of Scottish settlers in the Carolinas from 1680 to 1830. In general, the details provided include age, place and date of birth, and, often, names of parents, spouse, and children, occupation, place of residence, and date of emigration from Scotland. About 6,000 Scots are identified in this book, about 90% of whom are not listed in Mr. Dobson's many other publications.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=1483&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1483&NLC-GenPointers1)

**DIRECTORY OF SCOTS in the Carolinas, 1680-1830. Volume 2**

Publication of David Dobson's "Directory of Scots in the Carolinas, 1680-1830" in 1986 (see above) was the first attempt to build a comprehensive list of Scottish settlers in that region. Since 1986, Mr. Dobson has gathered an overwhelming amount of new information on another thousand early Scottish emigrants to North and South Carolina based on his research in Scotland, England, and the U.S., but especially at the National

Archives in Scotland. Similar in scope and arrangement to the original, this sequel to the 1986 volume contains those additional findings.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9811&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9811&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### LISTS OF INHABITANTS of Colonial New York

This work comprises all of the genealogical records in O'Callaghan's remarkable four-volume "Documentary History of the State of New-York" and contains a complete index of names of about 12,000 inhabitants of colonial New York--Dutch, English, and German.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=4275&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4275&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### EARLY VIRGINIA FAMILIES ALONG THE JAMES RIVER: Their Deep Roots and Tangled Branches. Volume I: Henrico County--Goochland County

The purpose of this book is to assist the researcher in finding colonial and immigrant ancestors in Henrico County and that part of Henrico annexed to form Goochland County. To accomplish this, Mrs. Louise Pledge Heath Foley abstracted the land records from the 14 volumes of Patent Books for the hundred-year period 1632 to 1732, extracting all data falling within the focus of her project. Thus, the main body of the text consists of a chronological series of abstracts giving the name of the Henrico County or Goochland County patentee, the location and acreage of the patent, date of settlement, copious references to family members and owners of adjoining properties, and, most important, the names of the settlers brought over as "headrights." In addition, the final section contains the Quit Rent Rolls for Henrico County, Charles City County, and New Kent County, 1704-1705.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=1950&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1950&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### EARLY VIRGINIA FAMILIES ALONG THE JAMES RIVER: Their Deep Roots and Tangled Branches. Volume II: Charles City County--Prince George County

The second volume in its series, this book is designed to assist the researcher in locating colonial and immigrant ancestors in Charles City County and in that part of Charles City County south of the James River from which Prince George County was formed in 1703. Thus, the main body of the text consists of a chronological series of abstracts giving the name of the Charles City County or Prince George County patentee, the location and acreage of the patent, date of settlement, references to family members and owners of adjoining properties, and, most important, the names of the thousands of settlers brought over as "headrights." A welcome feature of this second volume is the 1864 map of Prince

George County, with an accompanying index to families, showing their precise location on the map.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=1952&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1952&NLC-GenPointers1)

EARLY VIRGINIA FAMILIES ALONG THE JAMES RIVER: Their Deep Roots and Tangled Branches. Volume III: James City County & Surry County

The third volume in its series, this book is designed to assist the researcher in finding colonial and immigrant ancestors in James City County and in that part of James City County south of the James River which was annexed to form Surry County in 1652. The main body of the text consists of a chronological series of abstracts giving the name of the James City County or Surry County patentee, the location and acreage of the patent, date of settlement, references to family members and owners of adjoining properties, as well as the names of the thousands of settlers brought over as "headrights."

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=1953&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1953&NLC-GenPointers1)

TWELVE VIRGINIA COUNTIES Where the Western Migration Began

This is a scholarly and informative account of the origin and settlement of the counties of Albemarle, Augusta, Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, Goochland, Hanover, King William, King and Queen, Louisa, New Kent, and Orange, and of the people and events associated with their history. In this superbly illustrated book, author John Gwathmey devotes a chapter to each of the 12 counties, giving a history of its formation and sketches of pioneer families and early settlers. Woven throughout the narrative are descriptions of homes and homeowners, lands and landowners, biographical sketches of notable countians, and lists of civil and military officers, histories of churches and other institutions, and much, much more.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=2435&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2435&NLC-GenPointers1)

WEST TENNESSEE'S Forgotten Children: Apprentices, 1821-1889

MIDDLE TENNESSEE'S Forgotten Children: Apprentices, 1784-1902

EAST TENNESSEE'S Forgotten Children: Apprentices, 1778-1911

WEST TENNESSEE'S FORGOTTEN CHILDREN: Apprentices, 1821-1889

marks the third and concluding volume in Dr. Alan N. Miller's series of extractions of Tennessee apprenticeship records. Just as he did for the 29 counties of East Tennessee and 35 counties of Middle Tennessee, Dr. Miller has sifted through the apprenticeship records of West Tennessee and brought them within the reach of the genealogy researcher. This third volume of Tennessee's "forgotten children" contains more than 4,000 apprenticeship records scattered among the minutes of the county courts for West

Tennessee. These records span the period 1821 to 1889 and list in tabular form the apprenticeships created in the following 19 Tennessee counties: Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley.

Dr. Miller, who began this three-volume project in 2000, extracted the WEST TENNESSEE volume from county court minutes on microfilm obtained from the Tennessee State Archives, the Dallas Public Library, and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. He has arranged the records by county and thereunder chronologically. For each record, Dr. Miller gives the name of the apprentice, a date (either the date of the original bond or indenture, or a subsequent date), age at apprenticeship, name of the master, and miscellaneous information ranging from the name of the mother or a sibling, race, cause of apprenticeship (e.g., orphan), his/her trade, etc.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9982&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9982&NLC-GenPointers1)

Coverage in the MIDDLE TENNESSEE volume extends to some 7,000 apprenticeship records between 1774 and 1902. Following the same tabular arrangement as in the other volumes, it identifies apprentices found in the following 35 Tennessee counties: Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Clay, Coffee, Davidson, DeKalb, Dickson, Franklin, Giles, Grundy, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Moore, Overton, Perry, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, and Wilson.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9838&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9838&NLC-GenPointers1)

The EAST TENNESSEE volume, containing about 11,000 entries and spanning the period 1778 to 1911, bears reference to apprenticeships created in the following 29 Tennessee counties: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hawkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudonn, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Sullivan, Union, and Washington.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=9259&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9259&NLC-GenPointers1)

=====

"FUNDAMENTALS OF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS," by Elizabeth Shown Mills

[Editor's Note: The following article was extracted from Chapter One of Mrs. Mills' new book, EVIDENCE EXPLAINED: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace (see link below). In it, the author lays out the principles for analyzing evidence when engaging in historical or genealogical research.]

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=3843&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3843&NLC-GenPointers1)

[Excerpt from Chapter One]:

### ANALYSIS AND MINDSET

As history researchers, we do not speculate. We test. We critically observe and carefully record. Then we weigh the accumulated evidence, analyzing the individual parts as well as the whole, without favoring any theory. Bias, ego, ideology, patronage, prejudice, pride, or shame cannot shape our decisions as we appraise our evidence. To do so is to warp reality and deny ourselves the understanding of the past that is, after all, the reason for our labor.

The historian Barbara Tuchman has famously described evidence as a kaleidoscope (Barbara W. Tuchman, "The Guns of August" (1962; reprint, New York: Ballantine Books, 1994, 442). As researchers, we can appreciate that analogy. When we gather under a lens all our bits and shards of evidence, we form a mental picture of a time, place, event, or person. Yet the next time we peer into our kaleidoscope, those same fragments may form a different picture. Tuchman's analogy, taken out of context, could also suggest that evidence is random and that one view can be as good as another. Experienced researchers know better.

History's surviving fragments might also be likened to a chain of DNA. To the untrained eye, the endlessly twisted coils of letters appear to be a string of random repeats. They make sense only when we learn to read the string, interpreting both the parts and the whole, and then explain those interpretations to others in a meaningful way. Every research project produces a chain of records with some obvious patterns--both repeats and mutations. As with physical DNA, those patterns identify the people we study and the circumstances in which they lived. They provide answers to specific research questions and context for related issues. This chapter [EVIDENCE EXPLAINED, Chapter One] explains the basics of converting kaleidoscopic fragments and the twisted coils of history into a meaningful account of a past time or a past life.

As careful researchers, we cannot apply an easy, generic label--reliable or unreliable--to any document, much less any type of document. We cannot assign numerical values to pieces of information and add up a score to decide whether we should believe something we have found. We cannot base conclusions on the number of times a source or fact is cited; a dubious factoid repeated over and over again cannot outweigh a reality correctly reported by a single, impeccable source.

Research is much more than an accumulation of data. It is a process that requires continual comparison of new information against the old. At every step of that process, we appraise the credibility of each detail in each document. We apply every conceivable test for authenticity, contemporaneity, and credibility of informants. As we acquire historical and social perspective of a place and time--and gain experience in evaluating its material legacies--evidence analysis becomes a fascinating part of the research process.

### COMPLETENESS OF RESEARCH

Reliable conclusions are rarely rooted in half-tilled soil. Any relevant record that goes unexamined is a land mine waiting to explode our premature theories. The risk is great enough when, in a rare run of luck, we are blessed with documents all leaning toward the same conclusion. The risk cannot be chanced when--as more often happens--we must interpret a trail of implications marked by spotty records, instead of the gloriously explicit document we had hoped to find.

If we know that potentially relevant records exist, we should use them. If records are unknown to us but discoverable by a thorough literature search, we are expected to find them. Even so, research can never be complete. An intensive search in all relevant catalogs, guides, and other finding aids can still fail to turn up random records of potential value. Some materials remain hidden to the world, and others are not available for public scrutiny. All things considered, our task as history researchers is to learn the sources, learn the methods, learn the standards, and apply them all as carefully and diligently as possible.

#### CONCLUSIONS: HYPOTHESIS, THEORY & PROOF

Each and every assertion we make as history researchers must be supported by proof. However, proof is not synonymous with a source. The most reliable proof is a composite of information drawn from multiple sources--all being quality materials, independently created, and accurately representing the original circumstances. For history researchers, there is no such thing as proof that can never be rebutted. We were not there when history happened, and the eyewitness accounts of those who were--if and when those accounts exist--may not be reliable. Every conclusion we reach about circumstances, events, identities, or kinships is simply a decision we base upon the weight of the evidence we have assembled. Our challenge is to accumulate the best information possible and to train ourselves to skillfully analyze and interpret what it has to say.

In this process, we typically reach conclusions of three types, each of which carries a different weight:

Hypothesis--a proposition based upon an analysis of evidence at hand; used to define a focus for additional research. In testing any hypothesis, we must labor to disprove it as diligently as we labor to prove it. Our role is not just that of judge and jury, but also that of devil's advocate.

Theory--a tentative conclusion reached after a hypothesis has been extensively researched, but the evidence still seems short of proof. A theory should never be presented as a fact. Any theory we propose should carry qualifiers. Perhaps, possibly, likely and similar terms can express our degree of confidence in a theory, but we are still obliged to explain our reasoning.

Proof--a conclusion based upon the sum of the evidence that supports a valid assertion or deduction (i.e., a conclusion drawn from aggregated clues). Proof must be backed by thorough research and documentation, by reliable information that is correctly interpreted and carefully correlated, and by a well-reasoned and written analysis of the problem and

the evidence. A conclusion cannot always be reached. When the accumulated materials are appropriately appraised, the evidence may or may not support a decision. If it does not, then the question remains open--the fact of the situation remains unknown--until sufficient evidence is developed. If extenuating circumstances pressure for a decision (as with, perhaps, impending court testimony in a dispute over historical property or heirship), then the researcher is obligated to present all relevant evidence, interpreted accurately, and to appropriately qualify whatever hypothesis seems warranted. This is commonly done through the use of terms that denote levels of confidence. (See below.)

#### FACT VS ASSERTION OR CLAIM

Society speaks loosely of historical facts, as though the events of history are immutably chiseled in stone. In reality, most details we accumulate in our research will be assertions or claims, not facts. We may know "for a fact" that we were involved in a particular event on a specific day. Beyond our personal experiences, however, we deal mostly in the realm of assertions and opinions--each of which we are obliged to test for validity.

Contrary to the old cliché, facts do not speak for themselves. Facts are chameleons whose shape and color reflect their handlers. A beginning researcher and a skilled one can read the same information in a record and draw two separate conclusions, based upon the degree of knowledge and experience each brings to bear on the subject. As history researchers, we bear the responsibility of not just collecting facts (i.e., information), but studying the principles of research methodology, document analysis, and evidence correlation in order to correctly interpret the information we find.

#### FAMILY-HISTORY STANDARDS

Modern family history (aka genealogy) draws heavily from law in its handling of evidence. However, family-history standards require a higher level of proof than does most litigation. The justice system demands that a date be set for trial, that all known and valid evidence be considered at that time, and that a decision be made then and there on the basis of that evidence. To avoid clogging the courts, the law permits decisions on civil suits to be made in the closest of cases--even when the evidence on one side barely outweighs that on the other (i.e., the legal standard of proof called "preponderance of evidence." Except for courtroom presentations of genealogical evidence, family history rarely has an arbitrary time by which one must decide an identity or kinship. If sufficient evidence does not exist to accept or reject a hypothesis, we can--and should--simply delay a decision until that evidence is found or accumulated.

Modern standards for family history also require more precision and rigor than commonly applied in the social sciences, where individual oversights or errors on common folk tend to cancel each other out in the broader interpretations of society. Family history's standards of proof approach those of the hard sciences, whose repeated experiments will expose errors. Genealogy, by its nature, focuses on the individual; and every individual--great or small--is a life to be studied, genetically identified, and placed properly in the human family tree. Correct identity is the foundation upon which all else rests.

Unlike science, however, genealogy accepts no margin of error. A single error in identity or kinship will be multiplied exponentially with each generation beyond the error. Errors will occur. But family historians today approach their work with the mindset that erring is unacceptable. The standard of proof set by genealogy's scholars and professionals--the Genealogical Proof Standard--poses five conditions that a valid conclusion must meet:

1. thorough research
2. complete and accurate citation of sources
3. skilled analysis and correlation of data
4. resolution of any conflicts in the evidence
5. a soundly reasoned, written conclusion that details all the evidence, analyses, and documentation--i.e., a proof argument

#### LEVELS OF CONFIDENCE

Within sound historical studies, statements about dates, events, identities, places, relationships, and similar matters are frequently prefaced by qualifiers such as apparently, likely, possibly, or probably. By and large, the use of these terms adheres to no universal scheme. Rather, the terms take on whatever sense writers create with their supporting details and interpretations. The following offers one set of parameters that can be applied in a logical hierarchy:

Certainly--The author has no reasonable doubt about the assertion, based upon sound research and good evidence.

Probably--The author feels the assertion is more likely than not, based upon sound research and good evidence.

Possibly--The author feels some evidence supports the assertion, but the assertion is far from proved.

Likely--The author feels the odds weigh at least slightly in favor of the assertion.

Apparently--The author has formed an impression or presumption, typically based upon common experience, but has not tested the matter. (A presumption is not a blank check, however. In law, for example, Federal Rule 301 holds that the author of a presumption is still expected to produce evidence to meet or rebut the presumption.)

To learn more about Mrs. Mills' new book, as well as the other two books in her "Evidence" series, please read the following descriptions:

**EVIDENCE EXPLAINED: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace** is a comprehensive desktop reference work that addresses almost all record types and research issues. It is specifically designed for the serious researcher who uses many types of records, both U.S. and international, and who wants to understand those records, as well as the principles of research, data correlation, and evidence analysis.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=3843&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3843&NLC-GenPointers1)

QUICKSHEET: Citing Online Historical Resources "Evidence!" Style is a 4-page laminated folder covering the 10 most common types of online materials used for both academic history and family history. As its name implies, it is a handy "quick reference" tool that takes up virtually no space beside the computer and slips easily into notebooks. [http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=3849&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3849&NLC-GenPointers1)

The original EVIDENCE! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian is 127 pages and covers the 100 or so source types most often used by genealogists, together with a brief overview of citation and analysis principles. It's offered in a user-friendly size and layout most beginners find comfortable. It will stay in print as the "briefcase edition" of the "Evidence" series. [http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=3846&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3846&NLC-GenPointers1)

=====

SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES: A CD by John W. Pritchett (Low in stock)

If you are on the trail of Southside Virginia ancestors, you must consult our 2007 CD publication, SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES, by John W. Pritchett, the new starting-point for genealogical research on its subject. (Although this CD is currently low in stock, we expect more very soon.)

SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES began as a simple compilation of the author's Virginia family heritage. When it became apparent that all of Mr. Pritchett's lines extended into colonial Virginia, he expanded his scope to include many prominent Southside families. This, in turn, led him to create four appendices identifying nearly half of the residents appearing in specific Southside county tithable lists as well as enumerations of colonial Henrico, Chesterfield, and Amelia counties.

The author originally published his findings on the Internet under the title, "The Family History of John W. Pritchett," which could be found at his website, [www.Virginians.com](http://www.Virginians.com). To date, over a million people have visited the site, which comprises more than 4,000 pages.

Now Mr. Pritchett has incorporated a number of important features of his website onto our new CD. Researchers, who can access the CD's contents by means of the Adobe Reader, will encounter 400 first-person narratives, containing, among other things, a recap of notable individuals in each family. In all, the narratives refer to more than 1,000 members of the Virginia legislature and 230 members of Congress. The CD contains 65,000 citations to Virginia genealogical resources and a full-name index of nearly 90,000 entries. (Since devoting his energies to the creation of this product, Mr. Pritchett has re-configured Virginians.com to include only the first generation of families named

on the CD--the only means of gaining access to the full range of information on all Southside generations.)

To see a complete list of the hundreds of principal surnames covered in SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES, please access the following site. Although this CD is currently low in stock, we expect more very soon.

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7540&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7540&NLC-GenPointers1)

---

## CONTACT US

[www.genealogical.com](http://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, e-mail us at [info@genealogical.com](mailto:info@genealogical.com). To order on-line, you may e-mail us at [sales@genealogical.com](mailto:sales@genealogical.com).

To order other than online, you can:

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 1-800-296-668