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Genealogy Pointers (09/22/2009)

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TWENTY-FOUR HOUR PRICE REDUCTIONS on Early New York CDs & Books

(Sale prices in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, tonight, September 22, 2009)

If your ancestors were living in the colony of New York at the time of the American Revolution, your line of descent is likely to take on one of a handful of forms. If your immigrant ancestor arrived before 1664, you are likely to be descended from a Dutch inhabitant of old New Netherland. After that date, however, your antecedents are far more likely to have been born in Great Britain (England, Wales, or to a lesser extent, Scotland or Ireland). They also could have been New Englanders who migrated to New York from Massachusetts or Connecticut, once New York came under English rule.

After the turn of the 18th century, a number of emigrants from the German Palatinate began to make their way to New York's Mohawk Valley; however, as late as 1790 only one percent of New York heads of household were of German or French descent. On the eve of the Revolution, New Yorkers were concentrated in New York City, Long Island, and along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. The colony trailed Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina in total population.

This picture changed dramatically by the early 1800s, when New York's population surpassed that of all other states, thanks to the pull of its extraordinary harbor, industries, hinterland, and internal improvements, as well as the inexorable push of Western European emigrants vying for greater opportunities in a free land.

If you are researching early New York roots, our Empire State CDs and books are among the best values in all of American genealogy. For example, our two New York CDs, in the aggregate, refer to 750,000 New York ancestors, yet cost a mere fraction of the \$1,000.00 worth of books found therein. Each of the six **books** featured here is an invaluable finding-aid that belongs in the collection of every serious researcher. Whether choosing CDs or books, you just can't go wrong! Just be sure to place your order by 11:59 PM, tonight.

[Early Settlers of New York State](#)

Published between 1934 and 1942 by genealogist Janet Wethy Foley, the magazine *Early Settlers of New York State* enjoyed a brief period of fame but today is almost unknown, even by veteran genealogists. By the time the periodical had ceased publication, it had amassed an enormous body of church records, tombstone inscriptions, marriage records, and family records--first from western New York, then from all of New York State. If you're on the track of New York ancestors and haven't discovered *Early Settlers of New York State*, this CD version is one large stone you'll want to overturn.

Was \$39.99 Now \$22.99

[Early New York Families](#)

This two-disc Family Archive CD set contains images of the pages of 16 volumes of New York family histories. Naming as many as 350,000 individuals in histories and biographies that cover the entire state of New York, this massive family history collection is accessed by means of a single electronic index. There is probably no more efficient way of reaching into the very heart of New York genealogy because, as collective genealogies go, this CD compilation is at the very top of its league.

Was \$49.99 Now \$29.99

[Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: New York](#) (Low in stock)

The extant 1790 enumeration refers to about 100,000 New York heads of households, arranged by county and in some cases by minor subdivisions of counties, thus enabling the researcher to narrow his/her field of research to a particular judicial district. Heads of families, arranged alphabetically under each county and district, are listed with the following information after each name: number of free white males of 16 years and upward; number of free white males under 16 years; number of free white females; number of all other free persons; number of slaves.

Was \$47.50 Now \$29.95

[\[New York\] Calendar of Wills on File and Recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State, 1626-1836](#)

This sought-after volume is a collection of the earliest wills on record for New York State. It contains abstracts of 2,162 wills, giving the name of the testator, place of residence, date, names of wife and children, legatees, names of executors and witnesses, and the number of the will. Arranged in rough alphabetical order and thereunder in approximately chronological order, this work identifies some 15,000 persons from the wills, which were filed all around New York State. Berthold Fernow's introduction, consisting of an explanation of New York testamentary law, is another outstanding feature of this work. Contains a complete-name index.

Was \$59.95 Now \$32.95

[Western New York Land Transactions, 1825-1835. Extracted from the Archives of the Holland Land Company](#)

The Holland Land Company was a stock corporation formed by six Dutch banking houses for the purpose of buying land in New York. By 1797 the Company had

purchased some 3.3 million acres of land in western New York, west of the Genesee River. Known as the Holland Land Purchase, all this land was sold off by 1839. This work is an index to the records--the Land Tables--of the Holland Land Company from 1825-1835, the concluding period of record coverage. Compiler Karen Livsey has extracted all useful genealogical data from the 70,000 land transactions that took place between 1825 and 1835, supplying the name of the purchaser, date of the transaction, location of the land, type of transaction (original article, subsequent receipt, or renewed contract), and a reference to the original source and the microfilm.

Was \$60.00 Now \$24.95

[New York State Censuses & Substitutes](#)

Census records and name lists for New York are found mostly at the county level. This work shows which census records or census substitutes exist for each of New York's 62 counties and where they can be found. In addition to the numerous statewide official censuses, the work contains references to census substitutes and name lists for time periods in which the state did not take an official census. It also shows the location of copies of federal census records, and it provides county boundary maps and numerous state census facsimiles and extraction forms.

Was \$32.95 Now \$19.50

[Landholders of Northeastern New York, 1739-1802](#)

This work forms a directory of all participants in all land sales and mortgage agreements in northeastern New York between 1739 and 1802, an area encompassing present-day Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, and Washington counties. The book is divided into two parts. The first part identifies original grantees--persons awarded land in the area between 1739 and 1775. The second part, by far the larger, identifies about 9,000 landholders--grantees, grantors, mortgagees, and mortgagors--whose land records were filed between 1772 and 1802. The entries give the names of all persons engaged in land transactions, date of the transaction, place of residence of each of the principals, and the volume and page of the original sourcebook.

Was \$24.00 Now \$14.24

[New York Alien Residents, 1825-1848](#) (Low in stock)

The alien depositions, which form the basis of this work, provide some or all of the following information: the alien's place of residence, regularly by county and often by village, town, or city; country of birth, sometimes with name of county or department; date of birth; the age when the alien arrived in the U.S., or when he/she deposed; date of arrival; and status of a woman (single, married, or widowed) and the name of her husband, with his trade or profession.

Was \$21.50 Now \$10.95

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STATE CENSUS RESEARCH – Five Years Can Make a Difference! By Carolyn L. Barkley

(This article originally appeared as the July 31, 2008 installment on our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com)

I have been spoiled by my family and my husband's because both families lived in roughly the same geographical area through multiple generations. My family may have done a bit of relocation between Connecticut and Massachusetts, but nothing major; once they got to North Carolina, my husband's family migrated only one or two counties away. Then I began doing research for others. What a different experience! One family started out in Long Island, moved to Vermont, then to New York, then to Wisconsin, and ended up in Wyoming. I have also happily researched a family that was enumerated where I expected them to be living in Massachusetts in one census, and then again in the same place in the subsequent census. But, in between, the family had two children born in Kansas. What a surprise! I think there should have been a law about when an ancestor could move and how many times he could move within the ten-year census span.

The lesson is that the federal census will not solve all of your problems in locating your ancestors, and in fact may create problems by providing unexpected information. Census records created by the states themselves, however, may assist you in understanding where your ancestors were living in between the decennial federal censuses.

State censuses were usually authorized by state constitutions and were tied, as were the federal censuses, to the need for legislative apportionment. In addition, they often provided statistics with specialized purposes such as establishing school populations, the availability of men for militia service, as well as for financial and other governmental planning. While specialized purposes might differ from year-to-year, or state-to-state, state census records usually included a name, place of birth, and age. Often the information provided was in more detail than that requested on federal census questionnaires. In 1925, Kansas, for example, included not only every name plus age, sex, and color, but also a birthplace and residence prior to coming to Kansas. War veterans were asked to include the state in which they enlisted, regiment, command, and branch of the service. Of particular help are any state census records that were enumerated in 1885 and 1895, thus filling in the gap created by the destruction of the 1890 federal census. Clearly, such census records not only can supplement information to that found in the federal census, but may in fact provide the only information available about an individual at a given point in time.

Use of these records is not without some major caveats. First, not all state censuses are extant. Massachusetts, for example, conducted a state census every ten years from 1855 to 1945, BUT, only the original population schedules for the 1855 and 1865 census still exist. What a wealth of potentially useful information has gone missing. Conversely, some states have released census data for years after 1930 as the federal seventy-two year waiting period may not apply. Examples include Florida (1935, 1945), Iowa (1925), Kansas (1925), New York (1925), North Dakota (1925), Rhode Island (1925, 1935), and

South Dakota (1925, 1935, 1945). Secondly, not all state census records are indexed, making access to a specific individual more difficult. Finally, some census-style records are published with titles that are not immediately indicative of their contents. For example, Lawrence Feldman's [*Colonization and Conquest: British Florida in the Eighteenth Century*](#) (Genealogical Publ. Co., 2007) consists of population lists from 1763 to 1784 in addition to lists of refugees, signatories to oaths of allegiance, etc.

A standard resource for state census information is Ann S. Lainhart's [*State Census Records*](#) (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1992, reprinted 2008). Lainhart, a former reference librarian at the new England Historic Genealogical Society, provides a state-by-state list of what state-level census records are available and where the original and microfilm copies are located. In addition, William Dollarhide's two-volume *Census Substitutes & State Census Records: An Annotated Bibliography of Published Name Lists for all 50 U. S. States and State Censuses for 37 States* (Family Roots Pub. Co.) provides information about these records. Volume One covers the eastern states, while Volume Two, published in 2008, covers the west.

If you have not yet tried ancestry.com's new search engine, I urge you to try it out soon. A keyword search of the [Ancestry Card Catalog](#) for "state census" yielded a list of 47 state censuses that are available including such states as Iowa (1836-1925), featuring an Iowa state census for 1895, Minnesota (1849-1905), a Rhode Island census for 1774, a Michigan state census for 1884, Wisconsin state censuses for 1895 and 1905, and Florida state censuses for 1867-1945.

State archive websites also provide detailed information about state censuses in their collections. The [Oregon State Archives](#) has provisional, territorial, and state census records available either in the original or on microfilm or in printed publications. Their website provides a chronological listing of sixteen censuses from 1842 to 1905, noting the counties included in each. A check against the ancestry.com [Card Catalog](#) finds only the Oregon Territory Census for 1850 as well as a database entitled "Pioneer Families of the Oregon Territory, 1850." Many of these censuses are available on microfilm through the Family History Library. The [Massachusetts State Archives](#) page concerning state censuses "warns" that only the 1855 and 1865 population schedules are available and that the originals and microfilm copies are located at the Massachusetts Archives. It also indicates that state census records, their transcriptions in their original and complete indices, were published for some towns (listed on the page) by Ann S. Lainhart. Similar detailed information can be found at the [Connecticut State Library](#) and the [Illinois State Archives](#) sites. A website about [New York state censuses](#) provides links to the 1720 Albany County census, the 1814 Dutchess County census, the 1702 Orange County census, and the 1689 Ulster County census. In addition, it provides information about the history of the New York state census, emphasizing that few have been indexed. Finally, it explores the various New York state censuses from 1825 to 1925, with FAQs, and indicates the corresponding LDS film reference numbers.

Other useful online sites include:

[State Census Records](#), a Census Research Guide. This site provides an interactive map. Click on the desired state (except Idaho, Montana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire) and you will be taken to a page listing the extant state censuses for that state.

[Genealogy Research Guides](#) – State Census Records. This site, which is not a complete listing of all state census records, provides links to online state census records. Many are located on ancestry.com and require a subscription for access.

[USGenWeb Census Project](#). State Census Index. This site seems to use the term “state census” interchangeably for federal and state level census enumerations. For example, although it lists Arizona, the only non-federal census year is 1864. There are five states with 1885 enumerations, as well as Minnesota with an 1857 census and Oklahoma with one in 1907. To see what indices have been completed, click on “completed transcriptions.” You may also sign up to be a volunteer transcriber.

[About.com Genealogy](#). The article, “Where Can I Find State & Local Census Records?” includes a state-by-state list of existing colonial, territorial, and state census records with notations as to whether they are complete or partial.

State census records can be extremely helpful in adding to your knowledge of your ancestor. Use Lainhart’s [State Census Records](#) as your major source, checking to see if the census you’d like to view is available on ancestry.com (you may need to have a subscription to view the records, or check with your local library if they subscribe to Ancestry Plus), on another online source, or available on microfilm at your state archives or from the Family History Library.

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](#).)

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 1763, 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 British defeat at Yorktown, the pursuit of British war aims in America became a futile proposition, and public opinion at home had long since tired of both 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 appointed Commissioners set up 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, I have attempted to give 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) is 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.

WHAT'S NEW AT THE GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE for September

Did your ancestors live in Maryland, Pennsylvania, or the island of Jamaica? Were they of German ancestry? If so, you are at the right place at the right time.

We have added three titles dealing with these subjects to our [Genealogy Warehouse](#). In fact, some of the best values on our website can be found at the Warehouse, which is stocked with several hundred titles reduced in price by 40%, 50%, or more off the original cost! Each month we add more titles to the Warehouse, so there's a good reason to check it out every 30 days for the newest bargains.

Listed immediately below the aforementioned newcomers to the [Genealogy Warehouse](#) are many other bargain books dealing with passenger lists or immigration. If you still can't find the bargain you're looking for, try browsing the complete list of 200 Warehouse titles at http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_warehouse.html.

****New****

[History of Cecil County, Maryland and the Early Settlements Around the Head of Chesapeake Bay and on the Delaware River, with Sketches of Some of the Old Families of Cecil County](#)

This is an exhaustive study of the county from its infancy to the middle of the 19th century, with chapters on the early settlements and towns, churches, schools, businesses and industries, and sketches of the county's participation in the Indian Wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. Genealogists will be delighted with the coverage given to a number of early families.

Was \$52.50 Now \$29.95

****New****

[Baptismal and Marriage Records, Rev. John Waldschmidt: Cocalico, Moden Krick, Weisseichen Land and Seltenreich Gemeinde Lancaster County, Penna., 1752-1786](#)

Rev. Waldschmidt's record entries pertain to the congregations of Cocalico (Swamp), Weisseichenland (formerly Sebastian Reicher's Church), Modecreek, and Zeltenreich. They are arranged in four separate alphabetical groupings: baptismal records, marriages, communion services, and a separate list of brides and grooms from official Pennsylvania marriage licenses signed by the pastor between 1784 and 1786.

Was \$21.50 Now \$12.95

****New****

[Sketch Pedigrees of Some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica](#)

This scarce work pulls together much important information on early settlers of Jamaica,

including 70 pedigrees of early Jamaicans, a table showing the starting date for baptismal, marriage, and burial records as found in all Jamaican parishes, and an early census of 700 Jamaican landowners.

Was \$20.00 Now \$11.95

****Passenger Records in the Genealogy Warehouse****

[Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1830-1832](#)

This compilation is a sequel to Elizabeth Bentley's port of New York passenger volume. As such, it is a direct transcription of the original microfilmed passenger lists (National Archives Microfilm #237) for the port of New York for the period 1830 through 1832. This one encyclopedic volume holds the names--in alphabetical order--of 65,000 passengers, with their age, sex, occupation, place of origin, etc., and the names of the 1,700 ships that brought them to New York.

Was \$85.00 Now \$42.50

[The Original Scots Colonists of Early America. Caribbean Supplement, 1611-1707](#)

By the latter part of the 17th century, some 5,000 Scots merchants, planters, seafarers, and transportees were to be found throughout the English and Dutch colonies of the Caribbean. Many of the colonists used the islands as a stopping-off point before continuing on to the mainland of America, where they then settled. Alexander Hamilton and Theodore Roosevelt are numbered among those who descend from Scots who initially settled in the Caribbean. This supplement contains data that expands on some of the information found in Mr. Dobson's earlier book ([The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, 1612-1783](#), now temporarily out of print) and contains completely new information gleaned from recent research.

Was \$20.00 Now \$12.00

[Scots in Latin America](#)

Emigration from Scotland to Latin America began in earnest following the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. In this volume on Scottish emigration, David Dobson enumerates those emigrants. Mr. Dobson's findings are based on primary sources in Scotland, especially documents in archives, newspapers, and cemetery transcriptions. While there is considerable variance from description to description, each entry identifies the passenger by country (and sometimes city) of origin, a date when the immigrant was known to have resided in Latin America, and the source of the information. Mr. Dobson's Scotsmen turn up in a number of Latin American countries, including Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Was \$14.95 Now \$7.95

[Rhode Island Passenger Lists. Port of Providence, 1798-1808, 1820-1872; Ports of Bristol and Warren 1820-1871](#)

Altogether, about 4,000 persons are listed in the various sections of this work. The Providence lists, from 1798 to 1808, are extremely rare Alien Registration Lists, kept in compliance with the Alien Act of 1798. They contain the name of each alien, his/her age,

place of birth, country from which he/she came, country to which he/she belonged and owed allegiance, occupation, and a physical description. The 1820-1872 passenger lists for Providence and Bristol/Warren are Customs Passenger Lists, and they give the name of each passenger, age, sex, occupation, country to which he/she belonged, and the country which he/she intended to inhabit.

Was \$25.00 Now \$15.00

Migration to the Russian Empire: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports [Six-Volume Series]

This six-volume series contains data on hundreds of thousands of persons of Russian nationality who immigrated to the U.S. The information, which was extracted from the original ships' passenger manifests, includes name of passenger, age, sex, occupation, country of origin, place of residence, and destination; additionally, each passenger list is headed by the name of the ship, port of embarkation, port of arrival, and date of arrival. (The first two volumes in the series, covering the period January 1875 through April 1886, are temporarily out of print.)

[Volume 3: May 1886-December 1887](#)

The pace of emigration from the Russian Empire picked up dramatically after 1886, as illustrated by the combined 90,000 emigrants identified in Volumes 3 and 4. Also, whereas Volumes 1 and 2 cover passenger arrivals at the port of New York only, beginning with Volume 3 the records pertain to ships' passenger records for all the major U.S. ports of entry.

Was \$50.00 Now \$30.00

[Volume 4: January 1888-May 1889](#)

During this 17-month period, an average of 26,000 Russian immigrants per month arrived at New York and the lesser U.S. ports of entry (Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.).

Was \$50.00 Now \$30.00

[Volume 5: June 1889-July 1890](#)

In scarcely more than a year, an additional 90,000 Russian immigrants flooded into Ellis Island and the lesser U.S. ports of entry as the pressures to leave czarist Russia intensified.

Was \$50.00 Now \$30.00

[Volume 6: August 1890-June 1891](#) (Very low in stock)

A harbinger of the intensifying flight from czarist Russia, Volume 6 catalogues the arrival of 90,000 Russian immigrants to the U.S. in a mere 11 months.

Was \$50.00 Now \$30.00

[Irish Passenger Lists, 1803-1806](#)

Except for the brief period from March 1803 to March 1806, no official registers of passengers leaving Irish ports were ever kept. The exception refers to lists contained in the so-called Hardwicke Papers, now located in the British Library, London. Altogether,

some 4,500 passengers are identified in the 109 sailings recorded in the Hardwicke Papers--most cited with their all-important place of residence.

Was \$25.00 Now \$15.00

The Famine Immigrants. Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851 [Seven-Volume Series]

The blight that struck the Irish potato crop in the winter of 1845-46 brought ruin to countless tenant farmers and laborers, reducing almost all of Ireland to poverty. As a result, between 1846 and 1851 more than a million men, women, and children immigrated to the U.S. and Canada, mostly through the port of New York. *The Famine Immigrants* series was conceived for the purpose of enumerating all Irish passengers who entered the port of New York between 1846 and 1851. Volume I (January 1846-June 1847), Volume II (July 1847-June 1848), and Volume VI (June 1850-March 1851) are temporarily out of print. Volumes III, IV, and V are described below, as is Volume VII (April-December 1851), currently available at full price in a paperback edition.

The passenger lists found in *The Famine Immigrants* are arranged by ship and date of arrival in New York. Each person is identified with respect to age, sex, occupation, and family relationships, where such was indicated in the original manifests. Additionally, every volume contains a complete-name index.

[Volume III: July 1848-March 1849](#)

In this period, about 70,000 Irish men, women, and children arrived in New York.

Was \$45.00 Now \$22.50

[Volume IV: April 1849-September 1849](#)

Reflecting an intensification of the effects of this horrible famine, Volume IV accounts for more than 80,000 Irish immigrants, twice as many as in the previous six months.

Was \$45.00 Now \$22.50

[Volume V: October 1849-May 1850](#)

In this period, about 60,000 Irish men, women, and children immigrated to New York.

Was \$45.00 Now \$22.50

[Volume VII: April-December 1851](#)

Volume VII, the concluding book in the series, spans the period from April through December 1851, touching on 120,000 Irish men, women, and children.

\$75.00

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BLOG: Using Timelines in Genealogy

Earlier this month, we announced the publication of [History for Genealogists. Using Chronological Time Lines to Find and Understand Your Ancestors](#), by Judy Jacobson. In

this week posting on our blog, www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com, experienced genealogist and columnist Carolyn Barkley looks at the variety of uses for timelines and an array of online sources—including Mrs. Jacobson’s—likely to help you in your research. Read it today.

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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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3. Call toll-free to our sales department at 1-800-296-6687