

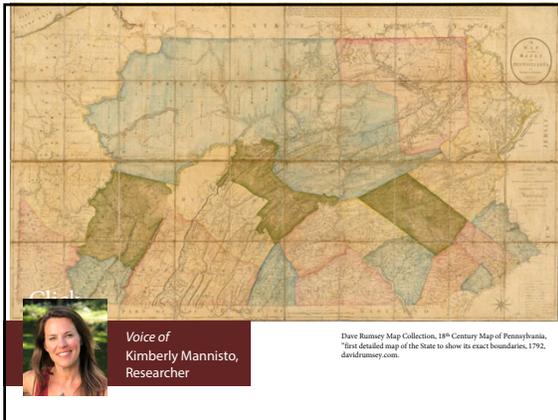
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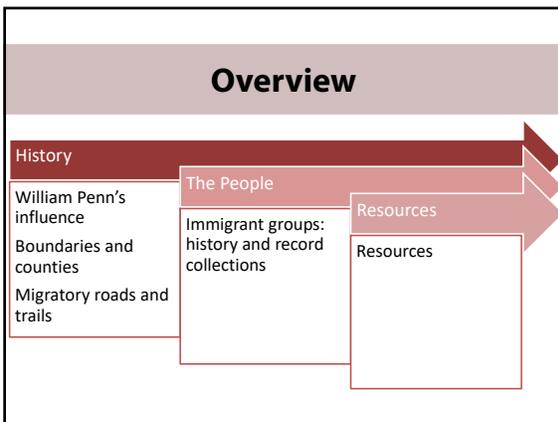
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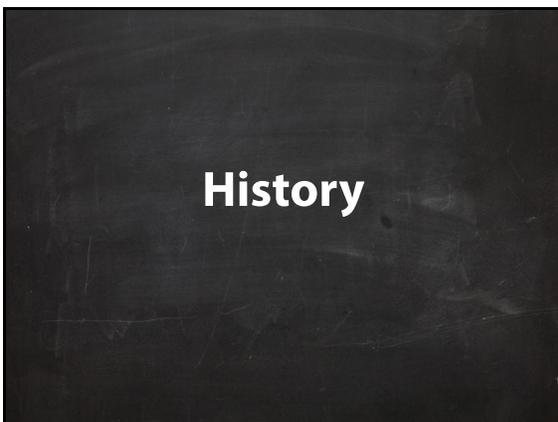
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4



5



6

William Penn's Influence

- William Penn's influence continued to shape Pennsylvania and offer immigrants:
 - Religious freedom
 - A liberal form of government
 - The promise of affordable land and a chance at prosperity
- The prospect of escaping religious persecution, government over-reach, systemic poverty, and rack-renting in their homelands was worth the risk of the long journey to the popular colony.



Pennsburymanor.org

7

Charter of 1701

- In 1701, William Penn, created a "Charter of Privileges" for the people of his colony.
- Governed how the colony was to be run www.amphilsoc.org/exhibits/treasures/charter.htm
- Principles from charter reflected in:
 - United States Constitution
 - Bill of Rights
 - Several state constitutions



American Philosophical Society, www.amphilsoc.org

8

Port of Philadelphia

- If your ancestor arrived in the colonies during the 18th century, there is a good chance they came through the Port of Philadelphia.



View of Philadelphia, 1702. Illustrated by FJ Wade, New York Public Library Digital Collections, 1875

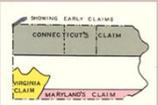
9

Pennsylvania Boundaries and Counties

10

Early Boundary Disputes

- Boundary lines for Pennsylvania remained in dispute throughout the 18th century:
 - Connecticut, Virginia, and Maryland laid claim to areas now part of Pennsylvania
- Disputes led to bloody confrontations like the Cresap's War (1730s):
 - Land disputes were settled by land treaties
 - 1767- Mason-Dixon Line clarified borders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia (current West Virginia), and Delaware



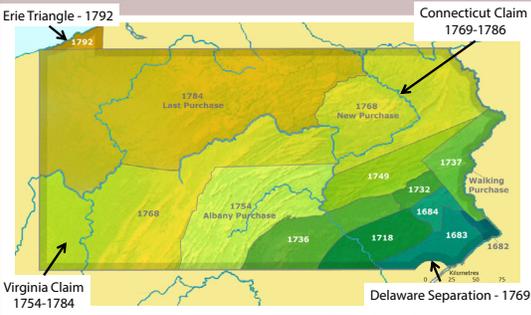
Pennsylvania Historical Museum and Commission



ringgaard.org, Crownstone of the Mason-Dixon Line depicting the Coat of Arms of the Calvert Family.

11

Disputed Land and Records



Ann Lanthen, "Resources for Pennsylvania Resources at AmericanAncestors.org"

12

The Expansion of Pennsylvania

- Start of the 18th century - Pennsylvania only consisted of Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester counties
- Pennsylvania remained mostly uninhabited for much of the 18th century
- 1682 to 1792 - thirty-three land purchases and treaties with Indigenous tribes of Pennsylvania
- By 1768 - everywhere but the northwestern portion of Pennsylvania was purchased by the Penn family

Pennsylvania Historical Museum and Commission

13

The Walking Purchase

- One of the most controversial land acquisitions was the 1737 Walking Purchase:
 - Thomas Penn and the Lenape Tribe set out to establish boundaries regarding land purchased by William Penn in 1686
 - 1686 treaty described the land as "the amount of land owned by Penn would be measured by a day and a half's walk"
 - Thomas Penn employed his fastest "trained" Englishmen and 1.2 million acres were forcibly taken from the Lenape

<https://museum.history.org/objects/79795/a-map-of-that-part-of-bucks-county-released-by-the-indians>

14

Pennsylvania Counties

- 1729 - a fourth county named Lancaster, was created from Chester County
- The next two counties, York (1729) and Cumberland (1750), were then created from Lancaster.
- 1752 - Northampton created from Bucks; Berks created from Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster counties

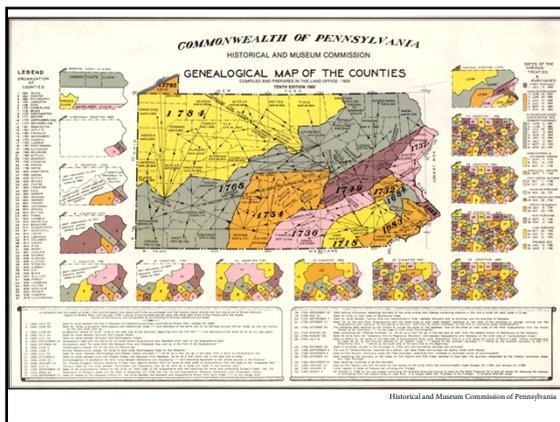
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Genealogical Map of the Counties.

15

Pennsylvania Counties

- These 8 were they only counties in Pennsylvania until 1771:
 - Only three additional counties would be erected before the start of the Revolutionary War: Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland
- Westward expansion continued after the Revolutionary War and several more counties were added by the end of the 18th century:
 - For a list of county creations see- https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Pennsylvania_County_Creation_Dates_and_Parent_Counties

16

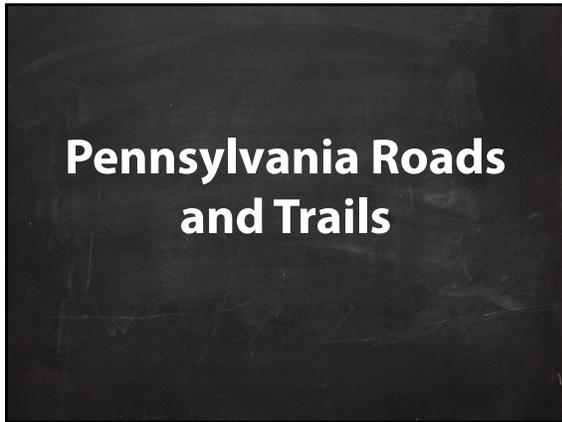


17

Tip

Research county formation history!

18



22

Pennsylvania Migration

- Pennsylvania was an important crossroads
- Odds are your colonial ancestors passed through Philadelphia at some point
- Early colonial roads were well-used footpaths created by Native Americans to connect villages and conduct trading and hunting expeditions

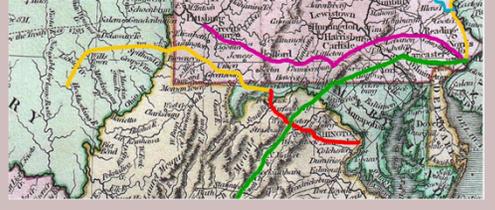


Indian Footpaths of Lancaster County, illustrations by John Jarvis uncharterd@lanccaster.com

23

Roads and Trails

- Important roadways through Pennsylvania in the 18th century included the Forbes Road (purple), Braddock's Road (yellow), and Great Wagon Road (green).



Lewis-genealogy.org

24

Forbes Road

- Named after British Brigadier General John Forbes
 - Made to transport military supplies during the French and Indian War (1754-1763)
- Stretched from Carlisle in Cumberland County to the French Fort Duquesne in present-day Pittsburg
- Road's westerly route crossed over the Susquehanna River and into what became Franklin, Fulton, and Bedford counties

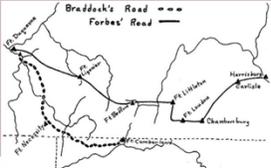


FamilySearch.org

25

Braddock's Road

- Built by British Army during the French and Indian War (1754-1763); named after British Major-General Edward Braddock
- Constructed to cross the wilderness of the Appalachian mountains from Fort Cumberland in Maryland to Fort Duquesne:



FamilySearch.org

26

The Great Wagon Road

- Considered the most significant frontier road in the 18th century:
 - Began in Philadelphia and went through Lancaster County; down into York
 - Passed through Gettysburg, the Blue Ridge and Hagerstown, Maryland
 - Crossed the Potomac, went over the Shenandoah Valley and through Winchester, Harrisonburg, Lexington.
 - When it reached Roanoke, it forked to Knoxville, Tennessee (blue) and Fort Augusta, Georgia (green)



LewisGenealogy.org

27



31

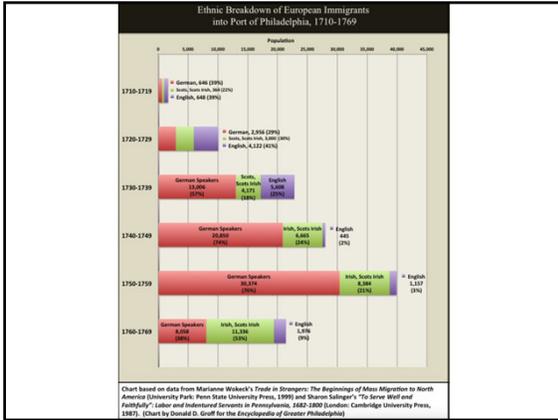


32

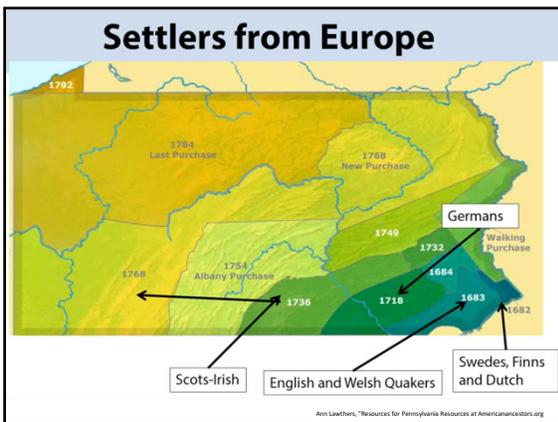
**Who Were They
and Where Did They Settle?**

- The major immigrant groups that arrived in Pennsylvania throughout the 18th century tended to affiliate with certain religions denominations:
 - English and Welsh – Society of Friends (Quakers) and Anglican/Episcopal (Church of England)
 - Germans – Lutheran or Reformed Lutheran
 - Scots-Irish – Presbyterian
 - Huguenots – French Protestants
 - Swiss – Mennonites/Anabaptists

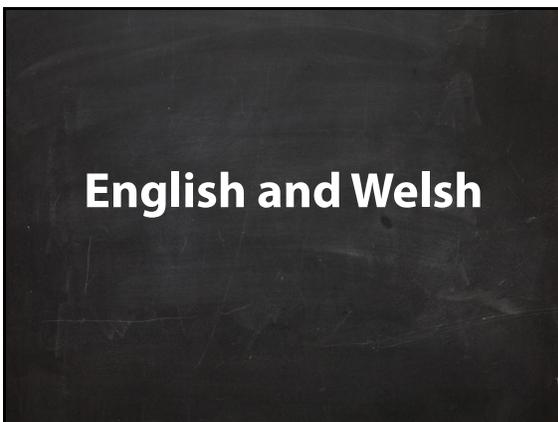
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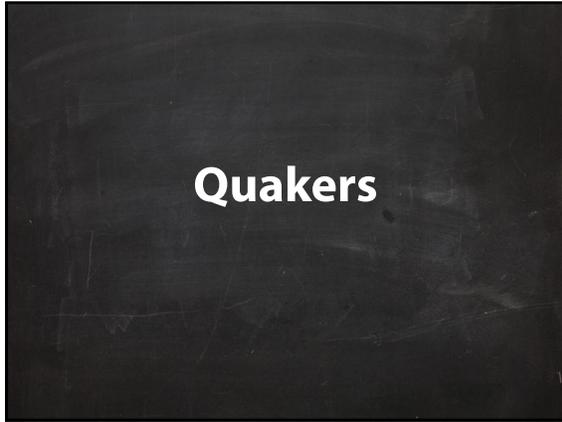
34



35



36



40

History of the Quakers

- After William Penn's death, his wife Hannah and then his children took over as the proprietors of Pennsylvania
- Early on, the Penn family appeared to maintain William Penn's social policies and deal fairly with local Native American Tribes:
 - Life in the Commonwealth remained relatively peaceful for the Quakers until the Walking Purchase in 1737 after which relationships eroded

41

Penn's Creek Massacre

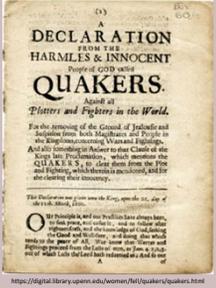
- This eventually led to violence and attacks by both sides and attacks like the Penn's Creek Massacre in the fall of 1755.
- Despite the continual violence, most Quakers supported Native American rights
- Many Quakers were slave owners, yet became some of the earliest abolitionists:
 - 1758 - Philadelphia Quakers were encouraged to stop participating in the slave trade
 - By 1780 - prohibited from owning slaves and disowned for non-compliance



42

Quakers: Revolutionary War

- Quakers were staunch pacifists and were against armed uprisings.
- Not viewed kindly by supporters of the Revolution; Quakers were considered untrustworthy and even thought of as spies
- As a result, many Quakers were arrested, and their property was seized and auctioned off



<https://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/Quaker/Quakers.html>

43

Quaker Exile

- Many Quaker Elders were charged with treason and exiled to Virginia
 - Diaries and letters of exiled Quakers can be found at <https://www.amphiloc.org/blog/revolutionary-phil-exiled-philadelphia-quakers-during-revolution>
- More information can be found at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania <https://hsp.org/sites/hsp.org/files/Quaker%20exiles.pdf>



Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Excerpt of James Pemberton's diary, 1777, amphiloc.org.

44

Tip

Understand an ethnic groups immigration history!

45

Free Quakers of Pennsylvania

- Quakers who showed their support for the Revolutionary War became known as “Free Quakers” of Pennsylvania.
- One of the most well-known was the seamstress Betsy (Griscom) Ross.
- Many were disowned by the society for supporting the war effort.



Betsy (Griscom) Ross, Posthumous depiction, 1895, wikipedia.org

46

Quaker Meeting House

- Quakers had Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meetings.
- The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting (PYM) on Arch Street, served as the location for the Friends yearly meetings.
- Quaker records include births, deaths, marriages, burials, removals and certificates, and Meeting minutes.



47

Quaker Calendar

2. The Opinion of the said Committee, agreed to by the YEARLY MEETING, was, "That in all the Records and Writings of Friends, from and after the last Day of the Tenth Month, called December, next, the Computation of Time established by the said ACT, should be observed; and that accordingly the first Day of the Eleventh Month, commonly called January, next, shall be reckoned and deemed, by Friends, the first Day of the first Month of the Year 1754, and

Eleventh Twelfth	January February	First Second	
Thirteenth	March	Third	
Fourteenth	April	Fourth	Month of
Fifteenth	May	Fifth	the next,
Sixteenth	June	Sixth	and every
Seventeenth	July	Seventh	succeeding
Eighteenth	August	Eighth	ing Year.
Nineteenth	September	Ninth	
Twentieth	October	Tenth	
	November	Eleventh	
	December	Twelfth	

https://www.swarthmore.edu/friends-historical-library/quaker-calendar

48

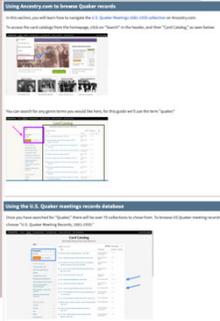
Repositories for Quaker Records

- Three major repositories for Quaker records:
 - Haverford College (Orthodox Quaker)
 - Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College (Hicksite)
 - Bryn Mawr College (Orthodox Quaker)
- The colleges' digital collections are searchable at the TriCollege Libraries Digital Collections <https://digitalcollections.tricolib.brynmawr.edu>
- The site offers "A Friendly Glossary of Quaker Abbreviations" as well as a platform to search their manuscript collections <https://archives.tricolib.brynmawr.edu>

52

Ancestry Catalog Function

- A tutorial on how to navigate the Ancestry collection "U.S. Quaker Meeting 1681-1935" is available at <https://guides.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/c.php?g=889447&p=6470727>
 - This search technique work for all states and topics



53

Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy

- Volume II of William Wade Hinshaw's collection contains Monthly Meetings records for Pennsylvania and New Jersey:
 - Records are for Philadelphia, Salem, Burlington, and Falls
 - Look for your ancestors in New Jersey and Pennsylvania Meetings Minutes
 - A "how to" guide to using the Hinshaw Manuscripts is available at the TriCollege Libraries <https://guides.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/c.php?g=889447&p=6393946#s-lg-box-28519505>

54



55

Germans

- Waves of German immigrants arrived between 1708 and 1740
- Arrived primarily from the Rhineland and the Palatinate areas, but also hailed from areas in Switzerland
- They settled in southeastern Pennsylvania
- German Denominations included:
 - German Reformed
 - Lutheran
 - Mennonite and Amish
 - Dunkard
 - Moravian
 - Roman Catholics.
- A Research guide to your German ancestors is available at American Ancestors <https://www.americanancestors.org/tools/german-genealogy>

56

Pennsylvania Dutch

- The term Pennsylvania Dutch (Pennsilfaanisch Deitsch) refers to the combined unique language and culture of the people:
 - The Americanized word "Dutch" referred to a large area in Europe that included present day Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland

57

Congregations

- Lutheran and Reformed congregations kept registers which included births, baptisms, marriages, and burials
- Original records are in German, but transcriptions often exist:
 - Use resources like the *German Genealogical Word List* to help you decipher German records
https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/German_Genealogical_Word_List or translators, such as <https://www.deepl.com/en/translator>

58

Tip

Read local histories!

59

German Passenger Lists

- *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* by Ralph Beaver Strassburger contains passenger lists of German immigrants (usually males 16 and older) who landed in the Port of Philadelphia between 1727-1808:
 - Located on Hathi Trust and *FamilySearch*
- See the Pennsylvania Archives for more details-
<https://web.archive.org/web/20141117021255/http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/sd/r26sd.htm#26.36>

60



61

Mennonite/Anabaptist

- Mennonites were mostly Swiss-Germans who settled in Lancaster and Montgomery counties
- Records are scarce because the group was heavily persecuted and killed in their homelands:
 - “Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S., Mennonite Vital Records, 1750-2014” on *Ancestry*
 - “Pennsylvania, Church Records, Adams, Berks, and Lancaster Counties, 1729-1881” on *Ancestry*

62

Moravians

- If your ancestors arrived in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania between 1741 and 1753 they were possibly Protestant dissenters
- Moravians ran a successful settlement for at least 20 years after their arrival between the years of 1741 and 1762:
 - Contact the Moravian Archives about records <https://www.moravianchurcharchives.org/about/>

63



64

Scots-Irish

- The political climate in Ireland brought two major waves of Scots-Irish primarily from the Ulster area in Northern Ireland:
 - Major waves occurred between 1710-1776 and 1780-1820
 - Helped expand the frontier of Pennsylvania
 - Often referred to as "Backwoodsmen"
 - By 1790 - made up 15% of Pennsylvania's population

McMillen Design, "Scots-Irish and Highland migrations prior to the American Revolution," <https://mcmillen-design.com>.

65

Paxton Boys Massacre

- Scots-Irish reputation was soiled by events like the "Paxton Boys Massacre"
- Result of Pontiac's War (1763-66) which caused bloodshed and unease in the frontier lands
- Many settlers were forced to seek refuge in the city.
- "Paxton Boys" wanted all Native Americans removed from Pennsylvania

66

Scots-Irish

- Scots-Irish immigrants were predominantly Presbyterians escaping religious persecution and poverty:
- Vital records are scarce and marriage records and meeting minutes may be the best source of information:
 - Search collections like the "U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970" on *Ancestry*.
 - Also consult the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia- <https://www.history.pcusa.org>
- Some Scots-Irish, as well as other immigrants to Pennsylvania, may have arrived in bondage so see- *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775* and *Emigrants in Chains, 1607-1776* both on *Ancestry*.

67

Indentured Servant

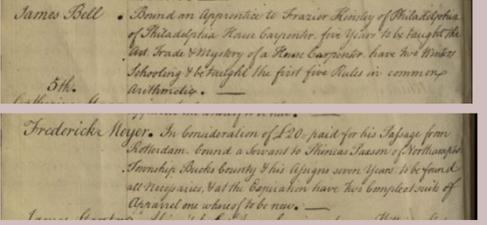
- Many immigrants entering Pennsylvania, including the Scots-Irish, came over as indentured servants:
 - They voluntarily agreed to serve several years in return for passage to the colonies.
 - They were normally skilled in a trade or placed as apprentices.
 - Some received wages in addition to food, lodging, and clothing.



Diglib.amphilsoc.org, Indenture contract, 1774 bound
Ezra White to Barclay and Mitchell of Philadelphia.

68

- Search for your ancestor in the digitized collection at the American Philosophical Society Library- <https://diglib.amphilsoc.org/islandora/object/record-indentures-individuals-bound-out-apprentices-servants-etc-and-german-and#page/1/mode/1up>



69

Huguenots

- A French Protestant groups who previously escaped religious persecution in Europe by settling in Germany's Palatine region, England, Ireland, and Scandinavia.
- They settled in the Oley Valley in Berks County (1752) and Pequea Creek in Lancaster County (1729)
- They were often misidentified as Pennsylvania Dutch (German) because they had a tenancy to assimilated with these ethnic groups

73

- Read local histories in areas where you suspect your French ancestors settled:
 - “Annals of the Oley Valley in Berks County” on *Ancestry*.
- Search for them in church records, particularly in German Reformed Church records.
- Join DNA projects on sites like FamilytreeDNA.com and search for genealogical studies.

74

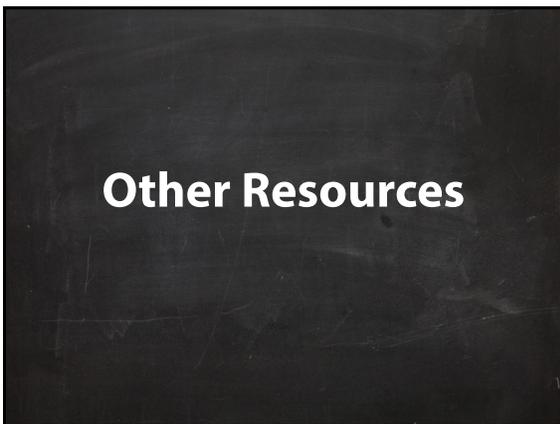
Tip

Research possible
anglicized names for
your ancestor!

75



76



77

Vital Records

- Pennsylvania vital records are kept at the county level
- Alternative sources for vital information are church records, bible records, and cemetery records:
 - Contact local churches or denominational archives regarding their collections
 - Search “Pennsylvania, Births and Christening, 1709-1950” and Pennsylvania Civil Marriages, 1677-1950”
 - For extracted church records see: John T. Humphrey’s *Pennsylvania Birth Records*
 - See the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania for list of counties and dates covered- <https://genpa.org/member-collections/john-t-humphrey-pennsylvania-births-books/>

78

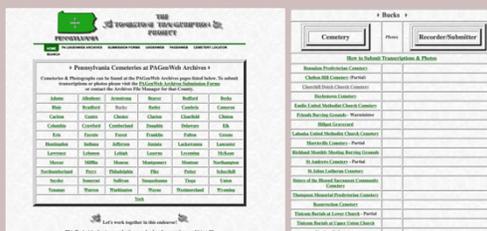
Cemetery Records

- Search for your ancestor on Find a Grave and in record collections like the "Pennsylvania Cemetery Records, ca. 1700-ca 1950" on *FamilySearch*- <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/3743478>
- Internment.net- allows you to search by state and county: <http://www.internment.net/us/pa/index.htm>
- Contact local historical societies for cemetery transcriptions or other burial record collections.

79

Tombstone Transcriptions Project

- Search by county and cemetery: <http://www.usgtombstones.org/pennsylvania/pennsyl.html>



The screenshot shows a search interface for the Tombstone Transcriptions Project. On the left, there is a grid of Pennsylvania counties. On the right, there is a search form with fields for 'Cemetery', 'Price', and 'Recorder/Scholarship'. Below the search form is a list of cemeteries with checkboxes for selection.

80

Census Records, Tax Lists, and Directories

81

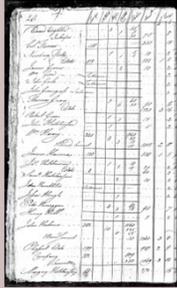
Census, Tax Lists, and Directories

- 1790 U.S. Federal Census
- "Pennsylvania, U.S. Septennial Census, 1779-1863," on *Ancestry*
- Census substitutes include:
 - "Pennsylvania, U.S. Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1772-1890"
 - "U.S., Census Reconstructed Records, 1660-1820" both on *Ancestry*.
- Directories are limited to the city of Philadelphia for the years 1785, 1792, and 1793-1922 and are located on Fold3-
<https://www.fold3.com/publication/451/city-directories-philadelphia>

82

Tax Records

- Tax records include:
 - "Pennsylvania U.S. Direct Tax Lists of 1798" on *Ancestry*.
 - "Pennsylvania, Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801" on *Ancestry*.
 - "Secretary of the Land Office. Rent rolls, 1703-1744" at a local *FamilySearch* center or affiliated library.
- Pennsylvania taxation resources on *FamilySearch* wiki-
https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Pennsylvania_Taxation



83

- Search for tax record collections by county using the *FamilySearch* Wiki option :



84

Land Records

- The full process to purchase land entailed:
 - **Application**- A request for a survey of the land (recorded in metes and bounds system)
 - **Warrant**- an order for the survey to be taken
 - **Survey**- measurements recorded along with the names of adjoining landowners
 - **Return of Survey**- a complete description of the land surveyed.
 - **Patent**- documents regarding the sale of the land with title
 - **Deeds**- document regarding a sale of land (already surveyed) naming both the grantor and grantee

88

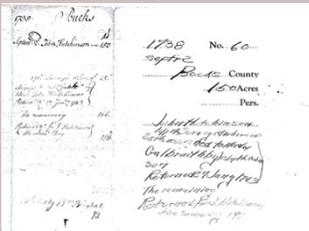
Working with Land Records

- Locating land records is a multistep process:
 - Search "Pennsylvania, Land Warrants and Applications, 1733-1952," available on *Ancestry* and "Land Records," available at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Archives/Research-Online/Pages/Land-Records-Overview.aspx>
- If your ancestors lived in northern Pennsylvania once claimed by Connecticut, records may be in the *Susquehanna Company* on the Internet Archive <https://archive.org/details/susquehannacom00susq/page/n485/mode/2up>
- Also search "Early Pennsylvania Land Records" on *Ancestry* for land transactions that occurred in the early 18th century <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48381/>

89

Searching for Land Records

1. Locate documents for your ancestor in the "Pennsylvania, Land Warrants and Applications, 1733-1952" on *Ancestry* to determine the purchasers full name, county, and date of purchase:



Ancestry.com, "Pennsylvania, Land Warrants and Applications, 1733-1952."

90



94

Naturalization

- For people naturalized between 1740 and 1772 see the collection "Pennsylvania Naturalizations, 1740-73" on *Ancestry*:
 - The collection includes the name, date, and location where they became naturalized citizens of the colony- <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/4259/>
- Starting in 1727, all non-British immigrants were required to take an Oath to King George II and an Oath Abjuring the Pope before entering the city of Philadelphia.

95

Passenger Lists

- "A collection of upwards of thirty thousand names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727-1776"- <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/10412/>
- "Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775"- <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48365/>
- Names of Persons Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania Between the Years 1777-1789" - <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48371/>
- Also try searching "Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500-1900s" on *Ancestry*.

96



97

Militia Records

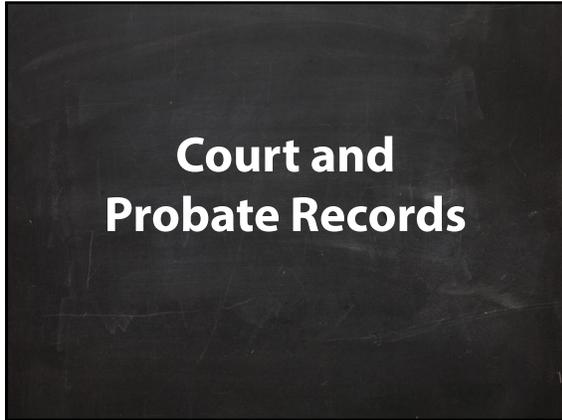
- First militias were organized in Pennsylvania in 1777 and prior to that, there were no military groups organized under the Penn family:
 - Militias were organized at the county level
 - Drafts applied to all white males ages 18 to 53
- Look for your ancestor in:
 - *Colonial and Revolutionary families of Pennsylvania; genealogical and personal memoirs on Ancestry*
 - “Officers and soldiers in the service of the Province of Pennsylvania” on *FamilySearch*
<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/493538?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

98

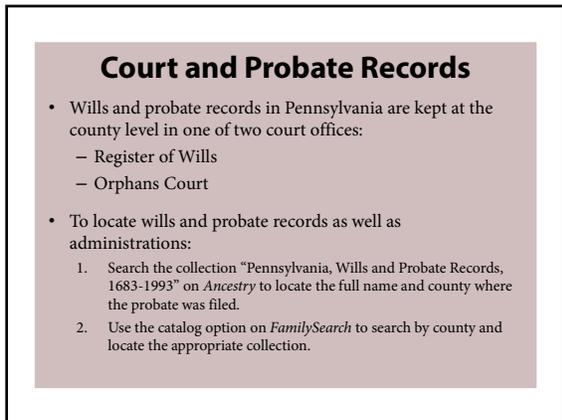
Revolutionary War Records

- See *FamilySearch* Research Wiki resources-
https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Pennsylvania_Military_Records
- Don't forget to search:
 - “Pennsylvania, Oaths Of Allegiance Lists” taken between 1777-1778 on *FamilySearch*
<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48371/>
 - Revolutionary War pension records and the *Pennsylvania Archives* “Militia and Revolutionary War Lists” on *Fold3*
- If you suspect your ancestors were “Loyalist,” –check out collections like “Pennsylvania, Supreme Executive Council, Forfeited Estate File, 1777-1790”
<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/68542?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

99



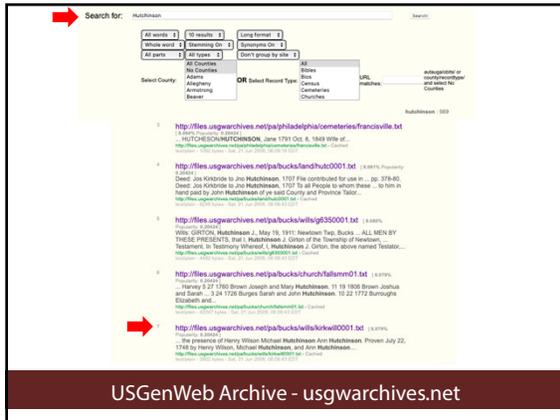
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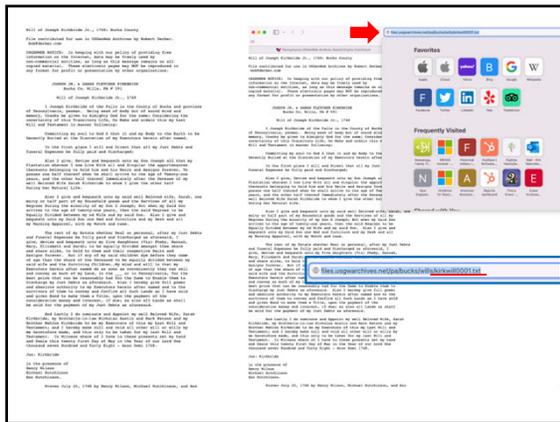
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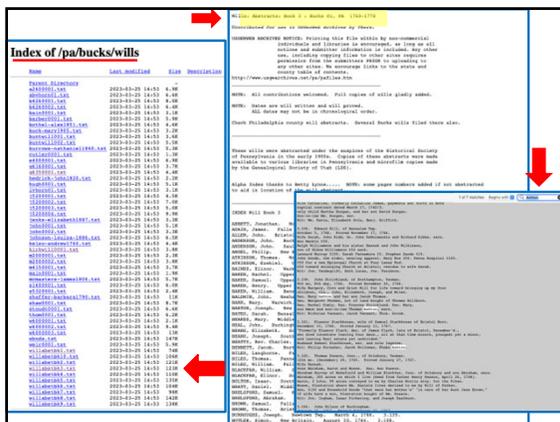
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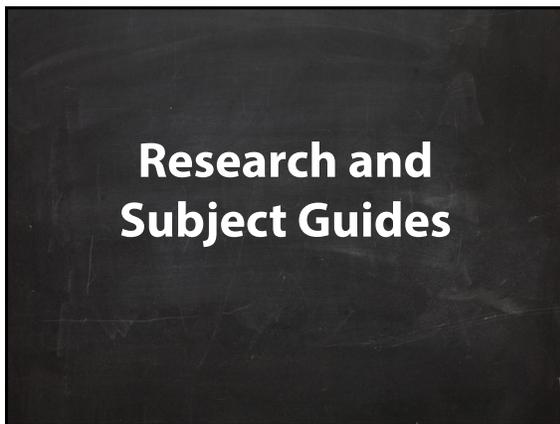
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105



109



110



111

Research and Subject Guides

- *The Portable Genealogist: Pennsylvania Research via American Ancestors* bookstore- <https://shop.americanancestors.org/search?q=Portable+>
- Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission- <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Archives/Research-Online/Pages/Research-Guides.aspx>
- Historical Society of Pennsylvania “Subject Guide: Family History & Genealogy” <https://www.portal.hsp.org/subject-guides/subject-guide-11>

112

Site to Watch

- <https://pennsylvaniagenalogy.org>
- Currently up to date for Allegheny, Bucks, and Chester counties.
 - Gives names of Boroughs and townships and links to multiple collections.

TAX RECORDS FOR BUCKS COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

- Proprietary and other tax lists of the county of Bucks for the years 1776, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786
- Part of a series. Provincial papers, Pennsylvania archives. Third series, v. 13.
- *Traverse* tax of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1779
- Transcribed from the Pennsylvania Archives Series 3, v. 13
- *Unfiled Township Property and Tax Records 1787*
- *Bucks County, Pennsylvania tax lists, 1869: proposed to settle upon Susquehanna* §
- Microproduction of original at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- *Assessors lists of Bucks County, 1810-1848* §
- Contains lists of assessments of inhabitants of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, for the relief of the poor. Includes index. Microproduced. Library, Doylestown, Pa.
- *Tax lists of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1798* §
- Microproduction of original at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Includes index.
- *Tax and assessment lists, 1777-1789, for Bucks County* §
- Some lists are not in chronological order. Microfilm of original records at the Pennsylvania State Archives in Harrisburg

113

Repositories, Magazines, and Other Sites

114

Other Resources

- The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (Pennsylvania State Archives)
- Historical Society of Pennsylvania
- *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine of History and Biography*:
 - Available on Archive.org and FamilySearch- <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/97148?availability=Family%20History%20Library>
- *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*:
 - Later volumes focus on biographies and genealogies
 - Database available on *AmericanAncestors*
- Cyndi's List- <https://www.cyndislist.com/us/pa/>
- Idsgenealogy.com- <https://ldsgenealogy.com>
- Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia-great resource for history- <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org>

115

Tip

Don't trust family lore or older published genealogies about colonial ancestors!

116

QUESTIONS?

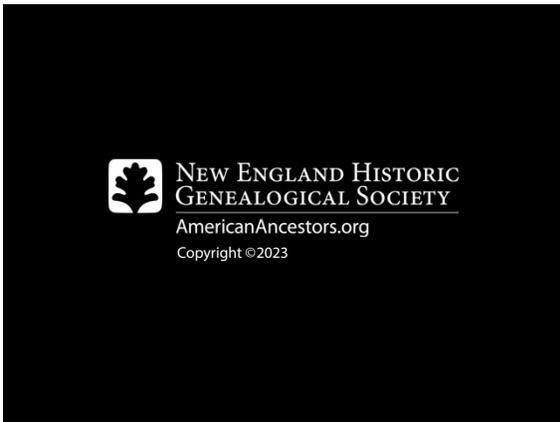
Hire Research Services
research@nehgs.org

Chat with a Genealogist
AmericanAncestors.org/chat

117



118



119
