

GENEALOGY POINTERS (07-17-07)

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"BOUNTY AND DONATION LAND GRANTS in British Colonial America," by Lloyd deWitt Bockstruck

Lloyd Bockstruck, supervisor of the Genealogy Section of the Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas, and faculty member of the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University in Birmingham, Alabama, is widely recognized as one of our leading authorities on the genealogical sources of the colonial wars and the American Revolution. In 2006, we reprinted his book, "Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments," which is regarded as the definitive work on its subject. We are delighted to announce that the colonial-era counterpart to Mr. Bockstruck's Revolutionary War volume, entitled BOUNTY AND DONATION LAND GRANTS in British Colonial America, is now available at www.genealogical.com.

Following are several representative entries of colonial bounty land grants:

Hawkins, William. He served in the Narraganset War from Scituate, Massachusetts. Benjamin Turner received his land in Bedford, New Hampshire in 1733.

McDonald, John. He served as a soldier in the French and Indian War and assigned his right to William McDonald who located the 50 acres in Nova Scotia 7 January 1781.

Sullivan, John. He served as a sergeant in the 40th Regiment in the French and Indian War and assigned his right to 400 acres in New York 27 July 1765.

For more information about either of the aforementioned titles, please consult the following links:

BOUNTY AND DONATION LAND GRANTS in British Colonial America
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=491&NLC-GenPointers1

REVOLUTIONARY WAR BOUNTY LAND GRANTS Awarded by State Governments

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=488&NLC-GenPointers1

[The following essay is excerpted, with some minor modifications, from the Introduction to BOUNTY AND DONATION LAND GRANTS in British Colonial America. In it, Mr. Bockstruck discusses the purposes and military theaters associated with colonial land grants. The balance of Mr. Bockstruck's Introduction, too lengthy to be included in today's Newsletter, describes, colony-by-colony, the published and manuscript sources of bounty land grants he transcribed for his book. The volume itself is arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the grantees, followed by an index to all other names mentioned in the grants.]

"The English colonies in North America had an abundance of land, but they seldom had the financial resources to accomplish many of their objectives. Accordingly, they gave land bounties for various purposes including the establishment of military outposts on the frontier and for military service. The recipients were the soldiers and sailors who served in various colonial wars or, in the event of death, their next of kin. All levels of government--municipal, colonial, and imperial--resorted to the practice. At times land was offered in advance of service; at other times, it was offered retroactively.

"The definitions of the terms 'bounty land grant' and 'donation land grant' have become blurred over time. A bounty land grant was offered as an inducement to military service. It was a policy already in place whose terms were public knowledge when an individual enlisted in the military. A donation land grant was a reward to a veteran or his heirs after a conflict, when the government made such benefits available--sometimes as an afterthought.

"The granting of lands to veterans or their heirs was not necessarily altruistic. Such a practice allowed governments to create buffers on the frontier against the enemy. Veterans of military conflicts were more skilled in warfare than ordinary citizens and often possessed the equipment for defending those outposts. Their physical presence offered some reassurance to others who might have been reluctant to settle farther inland. In the more populous colonies, the military grants also helped to alleviate the population pressures on coastal settlements by locating veterans on the frontiers. In those areas of the New World where one colony was in competition with another for territory, land grants to veterans were also viewed as one way of strengthening a colony's claims, as in the cases of the rivalry between Massachusetts and New Hampshire and between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

"America's colonial conflicts fall into several categories. Firstly, there were the wars waged against hostile Indians. Secondly, there were the wars waged against other European powers and, incidentally, their Indian allies in the New World. Lastly, there were conflicts directed at armed rebellions against colonial governments [such as Bacon's

Rebellion of 1676, which, on occasion, resulted in the issuing of bounties to defenders of the existing government].

[Wars with the Indigenous Population]:

"By an order of the Council, Virginia authorized the granting of land on the frontier for protection against Indian incursions on 8 October 1630. It was not, however, until 1646, following the peace with Necotowance, that Virginia authorized the granting of forts with surrounding lands to the captains who had commanded them. The captains had to fulfill the requirement of garrisoning the forts for three years at their own expense.

"Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut after the Pequot War in 1637 parceled out some of their winnings to their soldiers.

"In King Philip's War, 1675-1676, the English managed to break the power of the Narraganset Indians in southern New England and freed up land to be granted to the troops. There was a lapse of some forty years, however, before the grants materialized.

"Many of the veterans were no longer alive so it was often the heirs of the veterans who made good their claims. The records, therefore, aptly demonstrate filiation. The Narraganset township grants were made to soldiers who had served together and had been recruited from the same towns. Those land grants, therefore, reveal group migrations from the coastal New England settlements into the interior.

"The final Indian colonial conflict was Dunmore's War in 1774, when the Shawnee opposed the encroachment of the colonists into the Ohio River Valley. Lord Dunmore was the Royal Governor of Virginia, and it was his troops who waged the successful campaign.

[Wars for European Hegemony]:

"There were four wars waged between the English and the French between 1689 and 1763 for dominance in North America. The first was known as King William's War (1689-1697). In 1690 Sir William Phips led a naval expedition which captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia. Massachusetts promised its soldiers pay in loot and plunder from the citadel. The expedition failed to take Quebec and ended in disaster, and those who survived returned home without compensation. For a number of years thereafter the General Court of Massachusetts was besieged with petitions for bounty land from the veterans.

"The second was Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713, which was the American counterpart of the War of the Spanish Succession in Europe. The most significant territorial exchange in America was the capture of Port Royal in October 1710, causing Acadia to fall to Great Britain. The British renamed the city Annapolis, in honor of Her Majesty.

"The third war was the War of Jenkins' Ear, 1739-1748, which merged into King George's War, 1740-1748. The former was a struggle between England and Spain for supremacy on the seas and ownership of Georgia. From North America the conflict extended into Europe, where it was known as the War of the Austrian Succession. In the New World it was a struggle over the boundaries of Acadia and northern New England and the Ohio River Valley.

"The last of the major colonial conflicts was the French and Indian War, 1754-1763. It was overshadowed by the Seven Years' War in Europe, 1756-1763.

"It was the French and Indian War that generated the greatest number of claimants for bounty land. The conflict erupted in the Ohio River Valley in 1754 when several militia companies from Virginia under the command of Colonel Joshua Fry and Lt. Colonel George Washington set out into the interior to expel the French. Following Fry's accidental death, the command devolved upon Washington, who was forced to surrender Fort Necessity near present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to a superior French force. In an attempt to resist the French, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia issued a proclamation on 19 February 1754 authorizing bounty land grants to those who would volunteer for military service, over and above their regular pay.

"At the end of the French and Indian War, King George III, by proclamation of 7 October 1763, authorized his governors on the continent to grant bounty land without fee as a reward to reduced officers who had served in North America and to private soldiers disbanded in America. The royal proclamation also extended coverage to reduced officers of the Royal Navy who had served at the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec.

"An uprising of Indians followed the French and Indian War. The Ottawa chief, Pontiac, laid the war plan for a systematic destruction of British fortifications and settlements. Pontiac's War, 1763-1764, was unsuccessful in part because Pontiac did not receive the aid he expected from the French and because of the defection of some of his Indian allies. For the purposes of awarding bounty land, the Crown treated Pontiac's War as an extension of the French and Indian War.

"The Royal Proclamation of 1763 declared off limits the parts of the British Empire in trans-Appalachia. Accordingly, Nova Scotia, New York, and the recently acquired colony of West Florida were favored locations for land grants. Veterans from colonies with no vacant lands available to be awarded had to locate in other colonies, and their land grants provide the clues for such migrations.

[Colonial Insurrections]:

"For the most part, royal governors did not award bounty lands to the loyal militiamen who helped put down provincial insurrections, such as Bacon's Rebellion of 1676. One insurrection that DID result in the awarding of bounties was Ingle's Insurrection of 1646-47 in Maryland. Following the defeat of Richard Ingle's forces, on August 28, 1649, Lord

Baltimore awarded the 2,000-acre manor known as Snow Hill jointly to James Lindsey and Richard Willan. For their service, William Evans and John Jarbo would share a 400-acre tract on Kent Island."

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UNIQUE BOOKS for Tracing Frontier Roots in Virginia, West Virginia, & Tennessee

From the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries, millions of Americans (both native-born and immigrant) abandoned the Tidewater region of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia for greener pastures. Since their predecessors had already claimed the best lands of the alluvial Tidewater, these families had little choice but to start their farms on the upland soil of the piedmont. Many eventually crossed the Appalachians for the great river valleys that awaited them on the other side of the mountains--in Virginia, the territory that would become West Virginia and Tennessee.

Listed below are seven publications containing vital genealogical information concerning the families that settled along the frontier in western Virginia--the portion of the Cavalier State that would become West Virginia--and Tennessee. If your ancestors established themselves or passed through this region, the chances are good that you will find one or more of them in these excellent reference books.

KEGLEY'S VIRGINIA FRONTIER. The Beginning of the Southwest. The Roanoke of Colonial Days 1740-1783

This is a mammoth work detailing the social, religious, and family life in southwest Virginia from 1730 to 1790. It contains biographical sketches and countless lists of land grants and deeds of conveyance identifying thousands upon thousands of settlers and their family members.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3141&NLC-GenPointers1

SIM'S INDEX to Land Grants in West Virginia

A comprehensive guide to about 50,000 pre-1900 land records in West Virginia, SIMS INDEX lists land grants that were made by Lord Fairfax prior to the creation of the Virginia Land Office in 1779, as well as grants issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia for land now located in West Virginia, and by the state of West Virginia under its first Constitution.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5401&NLC-GenPointers1

SKETCHES OF PROMINENT TENNESSEANS Containing Biographies and Records of Many of the Families Who Have Attained Prominence in Tennessee

As many as 259 prominent 19th-century Tennesseans are profiled in this extraordinary book. The biographical sketches include numerous details about the lives of the subjects and their families.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5508&NLC-GenPointers1

WEST VIRGINIA ESTATE SETTLEMENTS. An Index to Wills, Inventories, Appraisements, Land Grants, and Surveys to 1850

This index of wills and related inheritance records covers the 13 [West] Virginia counties that were formed before 1800. It contains the names of about 25,000 residents.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3050&NLC-GenPointers1

TRANS-ALLEGHENY PIONEERS. Historical Sketches of the First White Settlers West of the Alleghenies, 1748 and After (Temporarily out of print)

This work is, without question, one of the most celebrated accounts of life on the Virginia frontier ever written. The author's focal point is the region of the New River-Kanawha in present-day Montgomery and Pulaski counties, Virginia. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in frontier history or the genealogies of mid-18th century families who resided in the Valley of Virginia.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9733&NLC-GenPointers1

THE BORDER SETTLERS OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, from 1768 to 1795, Embracing the Life of Jesse Hughes and Other Noted Scouts of the Great Woods of the Trans-Allegheny

This vast work contains the first explorations, settlements, and Indian wars, as well as notes, anecdotes, and biographies of the Border scouts and pioneers, with copious memoranda and remarks concerning the military careers--mostly Revolutionary--of numerous Border settlers. With judicious impartiality, the narrative surveys the depredations of Indians and pioneers alike, correcting a good many errors and misconceptions of previous writers.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3630&NLC-GenPointers1

THE REVOLUTION ON THE UPPER OHIO, 1775-1777

Based on the famous Draper Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society, this transcription of original sources was conceived as a sequel to the Society's volume on Lord Dunmore's War of 1774. The documents selected by Thwaites and Kellogg pick up the story in March 1775 and continue through May 1777, essentially the first two years of the American Revolution. The sources shed light on the principal incidents and personalities of importance along the broad frontier that extended from the Greenbrier region of Virginia to Kittanning on the Upper Allegheny. The volume closes with the transfer of the command of Fort Pitt to General Hand, signifying a milestone in American military history and in the history of westward expansion.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9726&NLC-GenPointers1

For even more resources, please see our complete list of books on the frontier and the frontier wars:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=index&cPath=32&NLC-GenPointers1

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The "BIBLE" of NEW ENGLAND Genealogy on CD

No matter what part of New England your ancestors hailed from, it will pay you to buy our CD, GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF NEW ENGLAND, 1600s-1700s. Why? Because this extraordinary reference tool incorporates the two greatest works ever published on New England genealogy: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," by James Savage; and "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire," by Walter G. Davis, Sybil Noyes, and Charles T. Libby. Given the tight, interlocking nature of New England genealogical research, you're destined to make repeated use of these reference works in this fully indexed electronic product. When you compare the \$29.99 price of the CD with the nearly \$200.00 retail price of the books it encompasses, this is a no-brainer purchase for any New England researcher.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7169&NLC-GenPointers1

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WHAT'S NEW at the Genealogy Warehouse for July

Are you hoping to put flesh on the bones of your Scottish ancestry? Do you know the origins of your colonial Maryland forebears? Could you use a current guide to the genealogy repositories of the British Isles? If any of these questions hits home for you, be sure to read the descriptions of the three books we've just added to the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE for the month of July.

The GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE is our bargain basement for genealogy books. Each of the roughly 200 titles in the WAREHOUSE has been discounted by 40%, 50%, or

more below its original cost. You will discover books on all aspects of genealogy there, so make it a habit to visit the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE every month to learn if our newest bargains have a bearing on your research.

In addition to the three new arrivals for this month, you will also find below a list of WAREHOUSE books covering the Southern states of the U.S. Still don't see something you want among the July books? Browse the complete collection of GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE titles at:

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_warehouse.html&NLC-GenPointers1

****New****

THE SCOTTISH SETTLERS OF AMERICA. The 17th and 18th Centuries

Originally published in 13 installments of "U.S. Scots" magazine, Dr. Millett's account of Scottish immigration to colonial America is, arguably, the best introduction to its subject. Chapter topics include the Scottish homeland and its peoples; the push/pull of emigration/immigration; Scottish colonial settlements prior to 1707; the establishment of the principal 18th-century Scottish communities along the Chesapeake, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and throughout the middle colonies; and the role of Scots during the American Revolution. Readers will also find invaluable narrative and statistical background information on the Scottish presence in the colonies.

Was \$25.95 Now \$15.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9241&NLC-GenPointers1

****New****

TO MARYLAND FROM OVERSEAS

Harry Wright Newman's last book, TO MARYLAND FROM OVERSEAS, was published just before his death in 1983, but the edition was so small that few people know of it. This work contains documentation on the British and continental European origins of 1,400 people who settled in Maryland between 1634 and the beginning of the Federal Period. Each colonist is dealt with in a separate paragraph, the contents of which range from abstracts of wills, deeds, patents, judgment records, pension records, and naturalizations to abstracts of private papers, visitations, and parish registers.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4098&NLC-GenPointers1

****New****

RECORD OFFICES--How to Find Them. Ninth Edition

This guide is designed to help you locate the record offices of Great Britain, and it contains maps to guide you to them. It also has addresses, phone numbers, a list of

relevant publications, and a variety of information pertaining to each of the record offices in England and Wales. In this ninth edition, the most important relocations are in Central London. The closure of the historic Public Record Office building in Chancery Lane and the transfer of all original records to Kew as well as the relocation of General Registry Office (GRO) records of births, marriages, and deaths has brought into being the Family Records Centre, with its holdings of GRO indexes, microfilmed census records, and Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills.

Was \$9.50 Now \$5.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2185&NLC-GenPointers1

****Warehouse Books on Southern Roots ****

NORTH CAROLINA LAND GRANTS in South Carolina

Prior to the resolution of the border dispute between North and South Carolina in 1772, North Carolina had issued more than 1,000 grants for land in an area that is now South Carolina but which was then thought to be in the North Carolina counties of Anson, Bladen, Mecklenburg, and Tryon. The records of these grants--plats and warrants for the most part--form the basis of this work. The data includes the name of the grantee, file entry or grant number, relevant book and page of the original record books, location of the grant, names of owners of adjoining property, and the dates of the various instruments.

Was \$20.00 Now \$12.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2783&NLC-GenPointers1

EBENEZER [GEORGIA] RECORD BOOK, 1754-1781

This book records the births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths of the congregation of Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church at Ebenezer, a church founded by religious exiles from Salzburg, Austria, who settled in Georgia.

Was \$15.00 Now \$8.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3076&NLC-GenPointers1

THE MORAVIANS IN GEORGIA, 1735-1740

This book documents the brief history of the Moravian community in Georgia, commencing with an overview of the sect and continuing through the negotiations between Brethren leader August Spangenburg and Georgia founder General James Oglethorpe, establishment of the Brethren community in Savannah, missionary work among the Creeks, and the departure of the Moravians for England, Pennsylvania, and

other locations. Genealogists will find numerous references to transfers of land involving the Moravians, settlement maps, passenger lists of Moravian arrivals, a brief list of Moravian deaths in Georgia, and a name index to the persons mentioned in the text.

Was \$26.50 Now \$15.25

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2080&NLC-GenPointers1

SPANISH AND BRITISH LAND GRANTS in Mississippi Territory, 1750-1784

This book is based on "Public Lands" and "Claims" records found in "The American State Papers" and consists of British and Spanish land grants or patents made to Americans and subsequently recorded in the Register's Office for the Mississippi Territory. Each record gives the name of the original grantee, the present claimant, date of the grant, patent or commissioner's certificate, acreage, location of the grant, evidence of grant fulfillment, and remarks. Some entries also provide evidence concerning the age of the grantee, date of original survey, names of relatives, and/or witnesses.

Was \$26.50 Now \$15.90

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9836&NLC-GenPointers1

THE NATCHEZ COURT RECORDS, 1767-1805. Abstracts of Early Records

In 1781, two years after Spain took the Natchez District from the British, the Spanish commandant began to record all matters involving the mainly British inhabitants that would normally come before a tribunal--records of sureties, bills of sale for land and slaves, inventories, appraisals, wills, etc. These proceedings comprise Part One of this work; the second part, Land Claims, 1767-1805, deals with British land grants in the Natchez District and is based on abstracts of land titles submitted to the U.S. for confirmation of land ownership.

Was \$48.50 Now \$27.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=3490&NLC-GenPointers1

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY in the War of 1812

Eron Opha Rowland's detailed historical narrative discusses all the major conflicts in the Mississippi theater, commencing with the Battle of Burnt Corn in July 1813 and the massacre at Fort Mims--which resulted in Andrew Jackson's assumption of command--through the Battle of Horseshoe Bend to the legendary Battle of New Orleans. Of greater genealogical interest, however, is the book's "Rolls of Mississippi Commands in the War of 1812," a 76-page section giving the names and ranks of upwards of 7,500 soldiers and officers.

Was \$27.50 Now \$19.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5025&NLC-GenPointers1

HISTORICAL SOUTHERN FAMILIES. In 23 Volumes

This 23-volume series of authoritative genealogies covers a broad spectrum of Southern families. The series was compiled by the late distinguished genealogist John Bennett Boddie and completed by his wife. Each volume contains a number of genealogies, running from a few pages to as many as several dozen or more. Most of the volumes are now out of print (although the entire series is available on our Family Archive CD #7191, "Southern Genealogies"). A few copies of the following volumes are available at Genealogy Warehouse prices:

VOLUME VIII

Was \$22.50 Now \$12.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=508&NLC-GenPointers1

VOLUME XV (Low in stock)

Was \$26.50 Now \$15.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=515&NLC-GenPointers1

VOLUME XIX

Was \$22.50 Now \$12.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=519&NLC-GenPointers1

VOLUME XX

Was \$22.50 Now \$12.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=520&NLC-GenPointers1

VOLUME XXI

Was \$24.00 Now \$17.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=521&NLC-GenPointers1

VOLUME XXIII (Low in stock)

Was \$23.00 Now \$13.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=523&NLC-GenPointers1

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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 1-800-296-6687