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## GENEALOGY POINTERS (07-22-08)

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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](http://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 Mr. Bockstruck's two books, please access 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](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](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: first, wars against hostile Indians; second, wars against other European powers and, incidentally, their Indian allies in the

New World; finally, 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 Against 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 40 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:

The English and the French waged four wars 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, veterans besieged the General Court of Massachusetts with petitions for bounty land.

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 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.

The French and Indian War 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. [END]

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ONE-WEEK SALE on Selected Southern CDs  
(Sale prices expire at 11:59 PM, EDT, Monday, July 28, 2008)

The first five of the following CDs contain a veritable library of compiled genealogies and source record materials for the American South and, to some extent, the states of the Deep South and the ante-bellum Southwest. The "Southern Genealogies" CD alone is based on two authoritative sets of genealogies that totaled 29 volumes in the original. Three other CDs contain many of the earliest genealogical references to be found in the states of Tennessee and Texas. In all, the researcher will find nearly half a million persons referred to in the electronic indexes to these CDs. (Sale prices expire at 11:59 PM., EDT, Monday, July 28, 2008.)

#### SOUTHERN GENEALOGIES

This blockbuster CD contains two classic works on Southern genealogy: John Bennett Boddie's 23-volume "Historical Southern Families" and Zella Armstrong's six-volume "Notable Southern Families." The combined works deal with hundreds of Southern families and provide information on approximately 150,000 individuals.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7191&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7191&NLC-GenPointers1)

THE DEEP SOUTH: Genealogical Records of Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, 1700s-1800s

This Family Archive CD covers the core genealogical works dealing with the Deep South. Altogether, some 150,000 individuals are named in a wide-ranging collection of family histories, census returns, and probate, marriage, military, and vital records--all brought together in this one CD with a single integrated index.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7527&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7527&NLC-GenPointers1)

ALABAMA VITAL RECORDS: Marriages 1808-1920

With data collected from parts of 54 of the 67 counties of Alabama covering more than 100

years, this resource is a must for the researcher seeking relatives in the heart of Dixie. The CD contains more than 162,000 records from 54 of Alabama's 67 counties.

Was \$16.95 Now \$11.95

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7088&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7088&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### GEORGIA VITAL RECORDS: Marriages 1775-1900 (Selected Counties)

This CD contains records from five databases of Georgia marriage records, roughly spanning the years 1775 to 1900. Each record contains at least two names, making this CD a valuable aid to researchers with Georgia ancestors.

Was \$16.95 Now \$11.95

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7151&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7151&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### EARLY LOUISIANA SETTLERS

This Family Archive CD covers some of the most difficult records to find in all of American genealogy, including family histories, early census, military, marriage, and immigration records, and more. It identifies approximately 60,000 Louisiana settlers of the 1700s and early 1800s, including many people of French and German extraction as well as a mixture of Spanish, English, and Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7525&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7525&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### TENNESSEE VITAL RECORDS: Marriages (Selected Counties & Years)

Three databases of marriage records have been combined to produce this searchable index of 168,272 names from 36 of the 95 counties in Tennessee. Each entry provides names, marriage date, and county where the marriage took place. The databases include Tennessee marriages to 1825 (48,678 names); Dickson County marriages 1850-1870 (3,442 names); and Tennessee marriages 1851-1900 (116,152 names).

Was \$16.95 Now \$11.95

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7235&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7235&NLC-GenPointers1)

#### EARLY TEXAS SETTLERS, 1700s-1800s

Ranging from genealogical sketches to compilations of passenger lists, land records, and tax lists, the eight books that make up this Family Archive CD are pre-eminent in the field of Texas genealogy, primarily because they deal with a period of time before Texas achieved statehood. For all its turbulence, pre-statehood Texas attracted thousands of settlers, and nearly 100,000 of them are identified on this CD. Materials drawn on for this

compilation include poll lists, military records, vital records, histories, biographies and family histories, land records, and ships' passenger lists.

Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7514&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7514&NLC-GenPointers1)

TEXAS VITAL RECORDS: Marriages 1824-1900

This CD contains the records of Texas marriages from 1824 to 1900--some even predating Texas statehood! The CD encompasses marriage records from 90 of 256 counties in Texas. Taken from microfilm copies of original county documents, each record provides spouses' names, marriage date, and county of residence. Overall, this CD contains 73,660 records with the names of 147,290 men and women.

Was \$16.95 Now \$11.95

[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=7011&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7011&NLC-GenPointers1)

NOTE: To read these CDs you must have a CD-ROM drive, and you must use either the Family Archive Viewer (version 4.0 or higher), which is available as a free download at <http://www.genealogy.com/dlfav6.html>, or Family Tree Maker for Windows (Family Tree Maker software can be ordered from [www.FamilyTreeMaker.com](http://www.FamilyTreeMaker.com)).

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#### FEATURED CDs & BOOKS for July

We have lowered the prices on eight of our best-selling CDs for the month of July. Each one is fully searchable and brings together the best reference books on its topic. If you're on the trail of ancestors who emigrated from Great Britain or Ireland, took up residence in Virginia or North Carolina, took part in the American Revolution, or were of Quaker extraction, this is one sale you won't want to miss! Sale prices remain in effect until 11:59 PM, EDT, Thursday, July 31, 2008.

Readers of this newsletter know that [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com) is the leading publisher of authoritative works on royal and noble lines of American colonists and post-Revolutionary American immigrants. The royal lines set forth in the works of Douglas Richardson, Gary Boyd Roberts, and other authorities are our stock in trade, which is why we are honored to be the exclusive distributor of THE ROYAL ANCESTRY BIBLE: Royal Ancestors of 300 Colonial Families, by Michel L. Call. Containing 3,400 genealogical charts, this massive three-volume work attempts to chart all known descents from English or French kings or the Emperor Charlemagne for all American colonists who have at least 20,000 descendants! Bound in three handsome hardcover volumes, this remarkable work traces the origins of 300 American colonists to the Middle Ages. Nine years in preparation, THE ROYAL ANCESTRY BIBLE documents more ancestry for more people than almost any other work ever published. It is our premier new offering for July.

David Dobson returns this month with the concluding volume in his series, Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1725-1775. The sixth book in this series covers THE PEOPLE OF THE GRAMPIAN HIGHLANDS.

Irish genealogist and cartographer Brian Mitchell has produced a new third edition of his popular POCKET GUIDE TO IRISH GENEALOGY. This third edition includes new chapters on Internet sources and methodology, among other enhancements.

Other titles featured on the New Books and CDs page of [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com) cover royal and Irish genealogy, Native American research, Polish roots, military pension records, and South Carolina genealogy.

Following is a complete list of our featured titles for July. Immediately below is a link to the page on our website, where you'll find short descriptions of each:

[http://www.genealogical.com/content/products\\_new\\_genealogy.html&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_new_genealogy.html&NLC-GenPointers1)

CDs:

Revolutionary War Pension Records (Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99)

Virginia Vital Records 1600s-1800s (Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99)

An Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864 (Was \$59.99 Now \$44.99)

Genealogies of Virginia Families from "The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography" (Was \$39.99 Now \$29.99)

The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1776 (was \$29.99 Now 19.99 )

Virginia Colonial Records (Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99)

Early North Carolina Settlers (Was \$29.99 Now \$19.99)

BOOKS:

The Royal Ancestry Bible: Royal Ancestors of 300 Colonial Families

Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists. Eighth Edition

The Magna Charta Sureties, 1215

Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1725-1775: The People of the Grampian Highlands

Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy. Third Edition

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland. Second Edition

General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland, 1851

The Final Rolls of Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory [and] Index to the Final Rolls.

Tracing Ancestors Among the Five Civilized Tribes

Polish Roots

Pensioners of the United States, 1818

A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina

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## "GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH in Southside Virginia," by John W. Pritchett

The purpose of this article is to summarize some unique genealogical aspects of Southside Virginia, which generally encompasses the area on the south side of the James River, bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and the Hampton Roads region on the east. Effective genealogical research in Southside Virginia requires a knowledge of county creation, why they were created, what records are available at courthouses and elsewhere, and how to interpret those records.

The social and economic development of colonial Southside was influenced primarily by the pursuit of the profitable production of tobacco, a labor-intensive crop that drove the acquisition of land and the growth of the population--both slave and free. Because tobacco was more easily transported along waterways, planters first staked out land along the James River, the largest river in southern Virginia, and then westward up the Appomattox, Blackwater, Meherrin, Nottoway, Dan, and Roanoke rivers and their tributaries. Land patents and grants, the abstracts of which have been published, reveal the pace of land acquisition. In our day, platting software is being applied to the patents of many Southside counties for identifying precisely where an individual lived and who his/her neighbors were.

The Englishmen who founded Virginia brought with them their devotion to the laws and principles of their mother country and their affection for the Anglican Church. Consequently, they duplicated the concepts of a county and parish as they existed in England, as we shall see below.

The 26 present-day Southside counties evolved from all or part of four of the eight original Virginia counties or shires: Charles City, Henrico, James City, and Warrosquyoake. As more individuals settled permanently at considerable distances from their county courthouse, the General Assembly chartered new counties to accommodate them. Once the new court was established, records of the new county would be housed in the new courthouse, while earlier records for the residents of the new county, such as wills and deeds, would remain in the old courthouse. For example, a family settled in present-day Nottoway County may have left records in the courthouses of Charles City until 1703, Prince George until 1735, and Amelia until 1789.

For purposes of this article, we include in Southside (from east to west) the present-day counties of Isle of Wight (renamed from Warrosquyoake in 1637), Surry (founded in 1652 from James City), Sussex (founded in 1754 from Surry), Southampton (founded in 1749 from Isle of Wight), Prince George (founded in 1703 from Charles City), Dinwiddie (founded in 1752 from Prince George), Chesterfield (founded in 1749 from Henrico), Brunswick (founded in 1732 from Prince George), Greenville (founded in 1781 from Brunswick), Amelia (founded in 1735 from Prince George), Cumberland (founded in 1749 from Goochland), Powhatan (founded in 1777 from Cumberland), Nottoway (founded in 1789 from Amelia), Lunenburg (founded in 1746 from Brunswick), Mecklenburg (founded in 1765 from Lunenburg), Prince Edward (founded in 1654 from

Amelia), Buckingham (founded in 1761 from Albemarle), Appomattox (founded in 1845 from Buckingham), Charlotte (founded in 1765 from Lunenburg), Halifax (founded in 1752 from Lunenburg), Bedford (founded in 1754 from Lunenburg), Campbell (founded in 1782 from Bedford), Pittsylvania (founded in 1767 from Halifax), Franklin (founded in 1786 from Bedford), Henry (founded in 1777 from Pittsylvania), and Patrick (founded in 1791 from Henry).

Unless your Southside research is confined to Isle of Wight County, you must contend with "burned counties" that have lost some or all courthouse records. Of the four original shires that encompassed Southside, all but Warrosquyoake, now Isle of Wight, have lost records: Henrico to the British during the Revolution and Charles City and James City counties during the Civil War. Another significant loss is that of the pre-Civil War records of Prince George County, the predecessor of 16 of today's Southside counties. Dinwiddie and Buckingham lost their pre-1865 records; Nottoway lost many records; and the courthouse of Appomattox County burned in 1892. Although other Southside courthouses have avoided major catastrophes, missing volumes and gaps in the records are not unusual.

Each county clerk kept transcriptions of wills and deeds, bonds of several varieties including guardian and marriage bonds, ministers' returns of marriages performed, court orders, etc. I wish I could report that abstracts of the key extant records of all Southside counties have been published, but it is just not so. Thanks to some diligent compilers, most marriage records into the early 19th century have been published, but wills and deeds are incomplete.

County records now housed in Richmond are described in "A Preliminary Guide to Pre-1904 County Records in the Virginia State Library and Archives" by Suzanne Smith Ray, Lyndon H. Hart III, and J. Christian Kolbe (Richmond: Virginia State Archives, 1994). Although some early county records remain in their respective courthouses, microfilm copies of those originals are located at the State Archives as well. The good news for researchers is that they can obtain microfilm copies through interlibrary loan (<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/local>). As a resident of Dallas, Texas, I can enter a request for a particular microfilm reel at the website of the Dallas Public Library and have it within two weeks. If you are looking for wills and estates, Wesley E. Pippenger's "Index to Virginia Estates 1800-1865" is indispensable in determining which reel to order. Volumes 3, 5, and 7 include Southside counties.

Despite the destruction of so many records, a large number of Southside Virginia tax lists, fortunately, are extant. For example, the quit rent list of 1704 identifies Southside land owners. A few tithable lists, depicting the heads of households and names of men and slaves of a taxable age, remain for Amelia (1736-57, 1761-64), Buckingham (1773-74), Chesterfield (1756, 62), Cumberland (1758, 60, 68), Halifax (1755, 70-71, 80), Henrico Southside (1747), Lunenburg (1748-52, 64, 69, 72-76), Mecklenburg (1748-52, 64), Nottoway (1771), and Surry (1668-1703) counties. Most real and personal property tax rolls identifying Southside heads of household from 1782 are available even for "burned counties."

Partial surrogates for the 1790 federal census, destroyed during the War of 1812, are the 1782-85 state enumerations, which have been published as "Heads of Families at the First Census, 1790." Found here are enumerations for Amelia (1782, 1785), Charlotte (1782), Chesterfield (1783), Cumberland (1782, 1784), Greensville (1783), Halifax (1782, 1785), Isle of Wight (1782), Mecklenburg (1782), Pittsylvania (1782, 1785), Powhatan (1783), Prince Edward (1783, 1785), Surry (1782, 1784), and Sussex (1782) counties and Richmond City (1782). "Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87" (available from [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com)) supplements this publication with selected personal property tax lists--generally the 1782 list--from counties for which no enumerations remain, including the Southside counties of Bedford, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Dinwiddie, Henry, Lunenburg, Prince George, and Southampton.

In "The Virginia Genealogist," John Frederick Dorman has published the 1800 personal property tax lists for most of Southside, which serves as a surrogate for the now-missing 1800 federal census. There is nothing unique to Southside Virginia when it comes to researching federal censuses for 1810 and beyond. Nor does Southside require any unusual knowledge of military records.

For ecclesiastical purposes, each Southside county was divided into one or more Anglican parishes, which methodically registered baptisms and funerals and recorded minutes of vestry meetings. Portions of colonial registers and vestry books of Bristol (Prince George and Dinwiddie), King William (Powhatan), and Albemarle (Surry and Sussex); the registers of Tillotson (Buckingham) and Bath Parish (Dinwiddie); and the vestry books of Antrim (Halifax), Camden (Pittsylvania), Cumberland (Lunenburg), Henrico (Henrico), Southam (Powhatan), Newport (Isle of Wight), St. Patrick's (Prince Edward), and St. Andrew's (Brunswick) parishes are available.

If your family members were Southside Quakers, you are in luck because William Wade Hinshaw abstracted the records of the Virginia Society of Friends in "Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy," Volume VI. Southside Friends were members of the Chuckatuck, Black Water, Upper, Henrico, Cedar Creek, South River, or Goose Creek monthly meetings.

Marriage and death notices in Richmond newspapers to 1853, published by the Virginia Genealogical Society, include many Southside names. Several Southside counties have published county histories, which often contain sketches on particular individuals and families. I am most familiar with the histories of Amelia, Bedford, Brunswick, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Prince Edward, and Surry. Of course, published genealogies are available on many Southside families as well.

[N.B. Persons conducting research on Southside families are encouraged to consult Mr. Pritchett's extraordinary CD collection, published in 2006, SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES. For more information about this CD, see the link below. When you arrive at the URL, you will discover that you can read a detailed description of this CD, scroll through its table of contents, examine sample pages, and--perhaps best of all--

check the entire CD index to learn if your ancestor can be found there. SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES is our first product to offer these "View Inside this Book" features. Patrons can expect to see more of them throughout our website in the weeks and months to come.]

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

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## "FAIR USE" Explained in "Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts"

When you find information in a book, article, or online source and you want to quote or paraphrase it in your genealogy, when must you cite the source? If you quote the information and cite the source, can you use as much of the information as you want? The answers to these questions fall under the copyright principle of "fair use."

According to "The Copyright Permission and Libel Handbook," by Lloyd J. Jassin and Steven C. Schechter, "Fair use is a privilege. It permits authors, scholars, researchers, and educators to borrow small portions of a copyrighted work for socially productive purposes without asking permission or paying a fee."

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack addresses these and other concerns of fair use in her book, *CARMACK'S GUIDE TO COPYRIGHT & CONTRACTS: A Primer for Genealogists, Writers & Researchers*. According to Ms. Carmack, U.S. copyright law weighs four factors in determining fair use:

1. The purpose and character of the use. Is it for commercial or non-commercial purposes?
2. The nature of the work. You can quote less from a song than from a novel.
3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used. You shouldn't reveal that "the butler did it" if you are quoting from a new mystery book.
4. The effect of the use on the potential market, that is, its economic value.

While the guidelines of fair use are applied uniformly, as Ms. Carmack demonstrates, "the devil is in the details." For example, while it is generally sufficient to cite the source you use, in some cases you must actually request the permission of the copyright holder. Similarly, even though a work may be in the public domain (e.g. the papers of George Washington), if the originals are owned by an institution or an individual, you may need to obtain permission and/or to pay a royalty fee before you can refer to the work in your family history.

Fortunately, you can learn a lot more about the nuances of fair use and other important aspects of copyright law--especially as they impinge on the genealogist--in *CARMACK'S GUIDE TO COPYRIGHT & CONTRACTS*.

In scarcely 100 pages, *CARMACK'S GUIDE* informs its readers about all aspects of

copyright law. Each chapter lays out a specific principle of copyright or contracts and then addresses the topic with situations specifically applicable to genealogists. Subjects covered in this fashion include: (1) Copyright Basics, (2) Fair Use, the Public Domain, and Seeking Permissions, (3) Illustrations, Images, Photographs, and Maps, (4) Works for Hire, (5) Collaboration Agreements, (6) Journals/Magazine Contracts, (7) Book Contracts, (8) Electronic Contracts, and (9) Self-Publication Contracts. The author also provides an extremely useful glossary of terms found in contracts and matters of copyright. Rounding out the volume are an up-to-date bibliography, a resource directory of websites, links, and online articles, and an index to the book's contents.

Vetted by copyright attorney Karen Kreider Gaunt, CARMACK'S GUIDE TO COPYRIGHT & CONTRACTS is the first comprehensive guide of its kind written expressly for genealogists. Available today at [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com), it is the only book on copyright you are ever likely to need. Order your copy today!  
[http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&item\\_number=883&NLC-GenPointers1](http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=883&NLC-GenPointers1)

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#### BLOG: Managing Your Genealogy Collection

What to recycle, what to keep? It's an issue we face over and over again in our lives. And our genealogy collections are not immune from the issue. Pick up some solid advice from a real expert in this area, Jo Roop Brickey. Mrs. Brickey has one of the largest private genealogy libraries we know of. She shares her experience in coping with limited shelf space in this week's featured article on our blog, [www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com](http://www.genealogyandfamilyhistory.com). Check it out today.

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