KENTUCKY LAND PATENTS & TAX LISTS: Significant Resources for Tracing Family & Community History

Alison Lundergan Grimes
Kentucky Secretary of State

Presented by Kandie P. Adkinson for the Webinar hosted by the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives on April 26, 2019
King George III of England
And whereas we are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify our royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same, we do hereby command and empower our governors of the said three new colonies, and all other our governors of our said provinces on the continent of North America, to grant without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war, and to such private soldiers as have been, or shall be disbanded in America; and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of lands, subject at the expiration of ten years, to the same quitrents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.

- To every person having the rank of a field officer, five thousand acres; to every captain, three thousand acres; to every subaltern or staff officer, two thousand acres; to every non-commissioned officer, two hundred acres; to every private man fifty acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our said colonies upon the continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of our navy, of like rank as served on board our ships of war in North America at the times of the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late war, and who shall personally apply to our respective governors for such grants.

See complete text of the Proclamation of 1763 under “Legislation” on the Secretary of State’s Land Office “Online Resources” channel at [http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/resources/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/resources/Pages/default.aspx)
LAND CLAIMS
OF THE
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES
IN 1783.

New York claimed all the lands west of the Allegheny Mts. and North of the Ohio River belonging to the Six Nations.
PIONEER ROADS
LAND CLAIMS PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE

As “various & vague claims to unpatented land under the former and present government may produce tedious and infinite litigation and disputes, and in the mean time purchasers would be discouraged from taking up lands upon terms lately prescribed by law, whereby the fund to be raised in aid of the taxes for discharging the public debt, would be in great measure frustrated”, the Virginia General Assembly approved legislation in May 1779 that addressed early land claims prior to the establishment of the land patenting process.

See complete text of Land Law 1779 (A) under “Legislation” on the Secretary of State’s Land Office “Online Resources” channel at http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/resources/Pages/default.aspx.
Key Provisions of Land Law 1779 (A):

- All surveys upon any of the western waters prior to January 1, 1778, based on Entries filed with the county surveyor prior to October 26, 1763, would be honored. There was a 400 acre limit. Authorizing Warrants had to be: (1) issued under the King’s Proclamation; (2) issued by any former Governor of Virginia; or (3) purchased as Treasury Rights. *(Section I)*

- Future Proclamation claims were limited to Virginia veterans or Warrants issued by Virginia Governors. This law excluded land claims for service in companies or militia detachments. *(Section III)*
### Bundle 95.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Warrant</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Acres Surveyed</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Benjamin Powell</td>
<td>Serjeant Byrd's</td>
<td>200, Nov. 23, 1783</td>
<td>By Jo. Helm, Jefferson Co., on Clover Creek, Meriwether's line; Hite's Run. Ass'd to James Madison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>Barney Ryley</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>50,</td>
<td>[No Survey found.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bundles 96–97.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Acres Surveyed</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>Henry Cissel, dec'd</td>
<td>Soldier,</td>
<td>50, Sept. 7, 1783</td>
<td>By Arch'd Campbell, Fayette Co., near head waters of Huston's Fork of Licking and Elk Horn. All Ass'd to John Hord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>James Cissel, dec'd</td>
<td>Soldier,</td>
<td>50,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>William Cissel,</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>50,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>William Mitchell,</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>500, Nov. 22, 1783</td>
<td>By James Kineaid, Lincoln Co., on Sugar Creek; Dewitt's survey. Ass'd to William Hamilton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672</td>
<td>Joseph Ray,</td>
<td>Capt. Stanwix's Com'd,</td>
<td>200, Nov. 24, 1783</td>
<td>By Daniel Boone, Fayette Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>William Hughes,</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
<td>.50, Mar. 13, 1784</td>
<td>By Joshua Bennett, Fayette Co., including the two Salt Springs at the Lower Blue Licks, on Licking Creek; to James Parberry, ass'nee of William Floyd, ass'nee of John Floyd, ass'nee of Philip Love, ass'nee of Turner H. Hudson, ass'nee of Francis Scott.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To research French & Indian War Warrants used in Kentucky by veterans, heirs, or assignees, access “A Calendar of the Warrants for Land in Kentucky, Granted for Service in the French & Indian War,” abstracted by Philip Fall Taylor.
Survey for Elizabeth and Sarah boarded as representatives of two hundred acres of land on a Military Warrant only entered April 29, 1780, by land lying and being in the County of Fayette on a small Branch by fishing adjoining Daniel Bowers's settler and persuasion on the west and beginning at (A) corner of oak placed in said Daniel Bower line thence due west one hundred and eighty poles to (B) corner double poplar and hickory thence due north one hundred and eighty poles to (C) corner hickory and sugar tree thence due east one hundred and eighty poles to (D) corner walnut and thence in said Bower's line thence south to the Beginning. Recorded the 24th, 1783.


File also includes Land Office Copy of Governor's Grant recorded in Grant Book 10, page 11, Virginia Patent Series.
Volume II, Edited by William Armstrong Crozier


Wm. Wheeler, soldier in 1758 till his death and Moses Wheeler is his heir-at-law. Louisa Co., Mar. 13, 1780.

By the oath of Capt. Joseph Fox it appears that Capt. William Phillips enlisted and served in his Co. of Rangers in the year 1755 till legally discharged. Louisa Co., Mar. 13, 1780.


Capt. Wm. Hughes enlisted and served part of his time as a Sergt. in Capt. Wm. Phillip's Co. of Vol. Rangers in 1763; one of Capt. Phillip's Lieuts. being killed, the said Hughes did duty as Ensign till legally discharged, receiving pay of an Ensign. Louisa Co., Mar. 13, 1780.

John Hill entitled to 200 acres of land as Sergt. in the late war agreeable to the King's Proc. of 1763. Williamsburg, May 17, 1774. Dunmore.

John Clark served as Sergt. in 1st Va. Regt. and is entitled to 200 acres of land agreeable to the King's Proc. of 1763. Williamsburg, May 22, 1774. Dunmore.


Daniel Tilman, Sergt. in Capt. Flemming's Co. under command of Wm. Peachey, Col. of the Frontier Battl. in 1758; until legally discharged. Fluvanna Co., Apr. 6, 1780.


Dali. Grubb, soldier in Capt. Hogg's Co. of Rangers, and continued in the service until the said company was discharged in 1758. Rockingham Co., Apr. 24, 1780.


John Hooker, soldier in old Va. Regt. commanded by Col. Geo. Washington (enlisted when same was raised), also appointed non-commissioned officer in said company in which capacity he served until it was disbanded. Frederick Co., Apr. 4, 1780.

Stephen Blankenship, soldier in 1st Va. Regt. of Regulars, raised during the late war between Gt. Brit. and France and continued in said Regt.
• Bona fide settlers ‘upon the western waters’ prior to January 1, 1778, were entitled to 400 acres of land including their settlement. Proof of planting a crop of corn or a residency of at least one year was required. (Sections IV & V)

• Settlers could purchase a preemption warrant to patent an additional 1000 acres adjoining their settlement claim. (Section V)

• Persons who settled ‘upon the western waters’ after January 1, 1778, were entitled to a 400 acre Preemption Warrant claim which included their settlement. (Section V)

• Persons who had “marked out” claims and built any house or hut or made any other improvements prior to January 1, 1778, were entitled to one 1000 acre preemption warrant if the Land Commission approved their claim. (Section V)  Note: This covered “chop claims” as well as lottery cabins.

• All locations (Entries) made by officers & soldiers upon lands of actual settlers were declared void. (Section V)
VIII. **And whereas** the claims of various persons to the lands herein allowed to
the inhabitants, in consideration of their settlements, and of those who, by this
act, are entitled to preemption at the state price, as well as of the settlers on the
lands surveyed for sundry companies by orders of council as aforesaid, may
occasion numerous disputes, the determination of which depending upon
evidence, which cannot, without great charge and trouble, be collected, but the
neighborhood of such lands will be most speedily and properly made by
 commissioners in the respective counties; **be it enacted**, that the counties on
the western waters shall be allotted into districts, to wit: the counties of
Monongalia; Yohogania, and Ohio, into one district; the counties of Augusta,
Botetourt, and Greenbrier, into one district; the counties of Washington and
Montgomery, into one other district; and the county of Kentucky, shall be another
district; for each of which district, the governor, with the advice of the council,
shall appoint four commissioners under the seal of the commonwealth, not being
inhabitants of such district (any three of whom may act) to continue in office
eight months from the end of this present session of assembly, for the purpose
of collecting, adjusting, and determining such claims, and four months thereafter
for the purpose of adjusting the claims of settlers on lands surveyed for the
aforesaid companies. (*Reference: “Virginia Land Law A”, 1779*)

The Land Commissioners for the Kentucky District heard claims for Certificates
of Settlement & Preemption Warrants from October 14, 1779 thru January 26,
1780. Their circuit included St. Asaph (or Logan’s Fort), Harrodsburg, Falls of
the Ohio (Louisville), Boonesborough, & Bryant’s Station near Lexington.
REVOLUTIONARY WAR WARRANTS ISSUED TO VIRGINIA VETERANS, HEIRS, AND ASSIGNEES & THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT IN KENTUCKY

III.........No entry or location of land shall be admitted within the county and limits of the Cherokee Indians, or on the north west side of the Ohio River, or on the lands reserved by act of the assembly for any particular nation or tribe of Indians, or on the lands granted by law to Richard Henderson and company, or in that tract of country reserved by resolution of the general assembly for the benefit of the troops serving in the present war, and bounded by the Green River and a south east course from the head thereof to the Cumberland Mountains; with the said mountains to the Carolina line, with the Carolina line to the Cherokee or Tennessee River; with the said river to the Ohio River, and with the Ohio to the said Green River, until the farther order of the general assembly. (Virginia Land Law B, 1779)
KENTUCKY LAND PATENTS:
Virginia & Old Kentucky Series

Virginia Series: 9441 Patents (1779-1792)
Old Kentucky Series: 7668 Patents (1792+)
Original documents housed in the Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Location of Military District: “Southeast course from the head of Green River to the Cumberland mountains; with the said mountains to the Carolina line; with the line to the Cherokee or Tennessee River; with the said River to the said Green river; until the farther order.” Ref: Virginia Land Law of 1779.

Notes: (1) Some Military Patents extend to the 36° 30’ parallel into Tennessee due to the “former Kentucky boundary.” (2) Although the eastern boundary of the Military District set the line as the Cumberland Mountains, the Land Law further stated no land could be entered or located within the county & limits of the Cherokee Indians. Portions of the shaded counties in eastern Kentucky were ceded in 1805 under the Tellico Treaty. (3) Soldiers who had settled in the southern counties of the Jackson Purchase had to wait until 1818 to patent their land. Their patents comprise the “West of Tennessee River Military Series.”
Legislation passed by the Virginia General Assembly & research by Lloyd D. Bockstruck indicates Virginia paid the following bounties for service in the Revolutionary War:

- Sailor who served his 3 yr enlistment or to the end of the war -- 100 acres
- Soldier who served his 3 yr enlistment or to the end of the war -- 100 acres
- Noncommissioned officer who enlisted & served his 3 yr enlistment -- 200 acres
- Sailor who served throughout the war -- 400 acres
- Soldier who served throughout the war -- 400 acres
- Noncommissioned officer who served throughout the war -- 400 acres
- Subaltern-Cornet -- 2000 to 2666 acres
- Subaltern-Ensign -- 2000 to 2666 acres
- Subaltern-Lieutenant -- 2000 to 2666 acres
- Surgeon’s Mate -- 2666 to 8000 acres
- Surgeon -- 2666 to 8000 acres
- Chaplain -- 2666 to 8000 acres
- Captain -- 3000 to 4666 acres
- Major -- 4000 to 5333 acres
- Lt. Colonel -- 4500 to 6666 acres
- Colonel -- 5000 to 8888 acres
- Brigadier General -- 10,000 acres +
- Major General -- 15,000 to 17,500 acres
Virginia Revolutionary War Warrants: Per Rank

*Note:* Several soldiers received multiple warrants due to additional bounty land awards or replacement of lost warrants. This listing, compiled from the Kentucky Land Office Revolutionary War Warrants Database, reflects rank identification rather than unique individual service. Warrants issued by Virginia after October 29, 1793, are not included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boatswain</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombadier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Chaplain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier General</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Lieutenant</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodore</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornet</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum Major</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummer</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife Major</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifer</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunner</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunner’s Mate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel Commandant</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major General</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master &amp; Pilot</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master at Arms</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s Mate</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matross</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midshipman</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musician</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Master</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Master Sergeant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimental Surgeon</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailing Master</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailor</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaman</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>521</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergeant Major</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soldier</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subaltern</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon’s Mate</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpeter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank not identified</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 4745
Resolution passed by the Virginia General Assembly, 2 January 1781:

“That in case the quantity of good lands of the southeast side of the Ohio upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green River and the Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, and upon their own state establishment, should (from the North Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected) prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers *Scioto* and *Little Miamis* on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia.”

- The district lands are found in 23 counties from the Ohio River northward, between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, as far as 141 miles inland.

- Warrants used in the Kentucky Military District end with #4627. If research indicates a veteran received a higher number, it was most surely used in Ohio. We have also found earlier numbers might have been used in both states. If the "Authorized" field in our Revolutionary War Warrants Database is blank, we suggest you contact the Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211 to research warrant usage.

- By Acts of Congress dated May 30, 1830, and August 31, 1852, Virginia military warrants could be exchanged for land scrip. Land scrip could be used to acquire any public lands open for entry at private sale, according to research on the Western Reserve. For further information, visit this website: [https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ohio_Land_and_Property](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Ohio_Land_and_Property) and the Bureau of Land Management Website at [https://glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx](https://glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx).
Ohio's Major Land Surveys

Ohio's Major Land Surveys

Federal Land Offices in Ohio
Years of Operation and Successor Offices

Canton 1808-1816; Wooster 1816-1840
Chillicothe 1800-1876
Cincinnati 1801-1840
Delaware 1820-1828; Tiffin 1828-1832; Bucyrus 1832-1842
Piqua 1820-1833; Wapakoneta 1833-1835; Lima 1835-1843;
Upper Sandusky 1843-1848; Defiance 1848-1855
Marlcrest 1800-1840
Marlton 1837-1845
Steubenville 1800-1840
Zanesville 1804-1840
Establishment of Treasury & Treasury Exchange Warrants

Chapter XIII, Approved May 1779 by the Virginia General Assembly

See complete text of Land Law 1779 (B) under “Legislation” on the Secretary of State’s Land Office “Online Resources” channel at http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/resources/Pages/default.aspx.

II........And for creating a sinking fund in aid of the annual taxes to discharge the public debt: be it enacted, that any person may acquire title to so much waste and unappropriated land as he or she shall desire to purchase, on paying the consideration of forty pounds for every hundred acres, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity, and obtaining certificate from the public auditors in the following manner: the consideration money shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer, who shall thereupon give to the purchaser a receipt for the payment, specifying the purpose it was made for, which being delivered to the auditors, they shall give to such person a certificate thereof, with the quantity of land he or she is thereby entitled to.
Kentucky’s Original
Three Counties

Fincastle County, Virginia – Formed 1772
Kentucky County, Virginia – Formed 1776
Kentucky County, Virginia - Divided June 30, 1780
Kentucky County Formations - Results for 'Franklin'

Search By: County Match: all keywords

Search within these results

Search For: Franklin Show: 2 Results

Sort By: Default Ascending

1 Results Found (1 Results shown; Page 1 of 1):

1.) Franklin County (Current Location) Parent County/Counties: Mercer, Shelby, Woodford

Date Approved: 12/7/1794 Date Effective: 5/10/1795
Present County Seat: Frankfort Formation #: 18

Reference: Microfilm Roll #2 - Governor Isaac Shelby: Executive Journal & Enrolled Bills

Note: Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, signer of the Declaration of Independence. (ref: "Kentucky Encyclopedia")

Search for cities in Franklin County

Text of Act Creating New County:

An ACT for erecting a new County of the Counties of Woodford, Mercer & Shelby. Approved December 7, 1794.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly that from and after the tenth day of May next, all those Parts of the Counties of Woodford, Mercer and Shelby that is included in the following Boundaries, i.e. Beginning at the Scott line where it leaves the south fork of Elk horn, then a straight line to strike the Kentucky River and crossing the same one mile above the mouth of Glens Creek, thence up the Kentucky to the mouth of the Cove Spring branch on the south side thereof, thence up the said Branch to the Cove Spring. Thence west to the Washington line, thence with the same down Salt River to the mouth of Crooked Creek, thence up the main Fork of Crooked Creek to the head thereof thence with the dividing ridge to the Junction of the Forks of Benson, from thence down Benson to where the Old Wagon (sic) Road from Boon's Old Station to Harrodsburg crosses (at the mouth of the most northerly fork of Benson) thence a direct line to the mouth of Elk horn, thence down the Kentucky to the mouth thereof, thence up the Ohio to the Scott Line thence with said Line to the Beginning shall be one distinct County called and known by the name of Franklin.

A Court for said county shall be held by the Justices thereof on the third Tuesday in every month after said division shall take place in like manner and provided by law in respect to other counties and as shall be by their commissions directed. The Justices to be named in the commission of the peace for said County of Franklin shall meet in the state house in the Town of Frankfort and county aforesaid, upon the first court day after said Division shall take place, and having taken the Oath prescribed by law, and a sheriff being legally qualified to act, the Justices shall proceed to qualify a Clerk and fix upon a place to hold Courts in said county and Town aforesaid, then the Court shall proceed to erect the public buildings at such Place, and until such Buildings are completed (sic) shall appoint a place for holding Courts as they may
Patenting Process: Step 1

WARRANTS

syn. CERTIFICATES, COMMISSIONERS’ CERTIFICATES, or SPECIAL ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FUNCTION: Authorize Entries

Samples: Military, Certificate of Settlement, Preemption Warrant, Treasury, Finding Salt, Clearing a Road, Poor Widows Warrant, Purchased from Kentucky Land Office, or Purchased from County Court. Legislation for Relief of Poor Persons, Certain Persons, or Establishing Academies/Seminaries

• WARRANTS MAY BE ASSIGNED.
• WARRANTS MAY BE USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.
• WARRANTS DO NOT CONVEY TITLE.
ENTRIES

FUNCTION: Reserve Land for Surveying

Early Kentucky, Fayette, Lincoln & Jefferson County Entries are available from the Kentucky Land Office. Subsequent Entry Books are kept on the county level.

Entries include the date of filing, name of applicant, type of warrant(s) being used, warrant number(s) & the location of the land to be surveyed.

- Entries may be withdrawn or amended.
- Check marginal notations.
- Entries do not convey title.
APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF KENTUCKY'S ORIGINAL COUNTIES: 1780
and
Resources for Researching Early Kentucky Surveyors' Entry Books

- Filing an Entry with the County Surveyor was the second step in the land patenting process. The Entry description reserved land for the Field Survey. Entries could be surveyed, amended, or withdrawn.
- Due to formation & boundary lines, some counties originated from a combination of the original 3 counties. Access county formation dates for further information.
- Entries for Jefferson, Lincoln, Fayette, & the Military District (excluding Anderson's Entries) are listed in "Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds" by Willard R. Jillson.
- Many Kentucky County, Virginia, Entries are included in the front pages of the Jefferson County Entry Books. To research Fincastle County Entries & Surveys and Kentucky County Entries & Surveys, access "Early Kentucky Land Records" by Neal O. Hammon.
Ref: (Old) Lincoln County Entries, Bk 2, pg 299, filed May 17, 1788.

Patenting Process: Step 3

SURVEYS

FUNCTION: Depict & Describe the Tract being Patented

Surveys include: Plat Drawing, List of Warrant(s) being used, Name of Person(s) for whom the Survey is being made, County, Closest Watercourse, Metes & Bounds Description, Surveyor, Deputy Surveyor (if applicable), Chain Carriers, Housekeeper/Pilot/Director, Marker, Magnetic Variation, and Date of Survey.

• SURVEYS MAY BE ASSIGNED.
• SURVEYS DO NOT CONVEY TITLE.
## Surveying Measurements

Surveys for land patents in eastern and central Kentucky were mapped by the metes and bounds method. Surveys for patents in the Jackson Purchase area (far western Kentucky) were mapped by the surveying method developed for public lands, i.e. Ranges, Townships and Sections.

This table provides information regarding both systems of land measurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Equivalent Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pole or 1 rod</td>
<td>16.5 feet or 25 links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 link</td>
<td>0.66 feet or 7.92 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chain</td>
<td>100 links, 4 rods, or 66 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 chains</td>
<td>1 mile, 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>10 sq. chains, 160 sq. rods, 4840 sq. yard, or 43,560 sq. feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 square mile</td>
<td>1 section of land or 640 acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>36 sq. miles (36 mile sq. sections)</td>
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June the 12th 1789

Surveyed for Henry Boll 2000 acres of land by virtue of a treasury warrant No. 9250. July 25th 1682, being the 15th day of the 1784th adjoining William Hughes on the West, and being in the County of Bourbon and bounded as follows vizt: Beginning at Hughes's SW corner on the center line at A, a hickory thence north his line and passing his corner in all 800 poles to B, thence West 400 poles to C, thence South 800 poles to D, thence East 800 poles to the beginning.

Jephtimus Davis
William Brooks
Chon Harker

William Hill
Marker

Thomas Marshall
Patenting Process: Step 4

GRANTS

FUNCTION: Finalize the Land Patenting Process

Grants include: Name of Governor or Lt. Governor, Name of Patent Recipient(s), Type of Warrant(s) Being Used, Warrant Number(s), County, Watercourse, Metes & Bounds Description, Date of Issuance, Year of the Commonwealth (Virginia or Kentucky), & the Signature of the Governor or Lt. Governor (on original document). Note: Original Grants, decorated with the Seal & Official Signature are sent to the Patent Recipient, syn. Patentee. The Land Office enters a copy of the Grant in the Land Office Grant Book.

• Conveyances after the Grant is issued are filed with the county clerk.
  • There is no central deed registration in Kentucky.
• Conveyances may be recorded as Deeds or included in Will bequests.
Warrant + Entry + Survey = Patent
What’s Next?

Research!
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<th>KHS ORIGINAL</th>
<th>VOL.</th>
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* Old Kentucky Grant Book
+ Grant gives Survey Date 4-11-1784
= Grant gives Survey Date 6-11-1786
Kentucky Land Office

The Secretary of State's office is the place to start when researching Kentucky land acquisitions and seeking information about Kentucky's cities and counties.

In Kentucky, land is allocated via the patenting process. The Kentucky Secretary of State's office is the repository for all records pertaining to patents issued within the Kentucky boundary, including those issued by the state of Virginia prior to Kentucky's statehood in 1792. This website contains searchable databases and information regarding military warrants issued for service in the French and Indian War, Lord Dunmore's War and the Revolutionary War, non-military warrants and the resulting patents and a number of other databases.

You can also find on this website information about Kentucky cities, including filings since 1942, classification, incorporation date, and status.

For additional information about Kentucky land records and related topics, please visit the Land Office's Online Resources page, which houses materials that will aid researchers in their study of the Kentucky land patenting process and Land Office databases.

If you would like to obtain copies of records maintained by the Land Office, please print and return or submit online a Land Office Order Form. Prepayment is not required; an Invoice will be included when your order is returned to you.

The Land Office would love to hear from you. Please feel free to contact us about your research:

- phone: (502) 564-3400
- email
- mail: Office of the Secretary of State
  Land Office
  702 Capitol Ave., Ste. 21-3
  Frankfort, KY 40601

City Reclassification

Pursuant to the Municipal Reclassification Reform Act, House Bill 331 (Regular Session 2014), codified at KRS 81.005, cities must file written notice of reclassification with the Office of Secretary of State before January 1, 2015. Any city that fails to comply with the filing requirement will be barred from receiving state moneys until the notice of reclassification is submitted.

Please complete the form and return it before January 1, 2015, to:

Office of the Secretary of State
Capitol Annex, Land Office
702 Capital Ave., Ste. 21-6
Frankfort, KY 40601

Email: kandise.adkinson@ky.gov
Fax: (502) 564-5687

http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/Pages/default.aspx
Non-Military Registers and Land Records

In 1776, the Virginia General Assembly formed Kentucky County out of Fincastle County. The complete text of all Acts creating Kentucky's 120 counties, plus the Acts creating Fincastle, Kentucky, Beckham, Henrietta and Zollicoffer counties, is contained on this website.

Land in Kentucky is allocated by the land patenting process, which consists of four steps:

1. The warrant(s) authorizing the survey;
2. The entry reserving the land for patenting;
3. The field survey; and
4. The Governor's grant finalizing the patent.

Title is not conveyed until the grant is issued.

The Secretary of State's Land Office is the repository for all records pertaining to patents issued within the Kentucky boundary, including patents issued by the state of Virginia prior to Kentucky's statehood in 1792.

Kentucky land patents are divided into nine major groupings, each of which traces its origin to Acts of the Virginia or Kentucky General Assembly. In all instances the grantor is either the state of Virginia or the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the grantee is the person or persons who receives the Governor's grant finalizing the patenting transaction. Images for patent tiles that have been scanned are available through the Patent SERIES overview website; additional patent series will be made available online as they are scanned.

Early Kentucky settlers who made an improvement and planted a crop prior to January 1, 1778, were entitled to a 400-acre certificate of settlement and could purchase an additional adjacent 1,000 acres under a preemption warrant. Persons who made an improvement and planted a crop in Kentucky County, Virginia from January 1, 1778, through May 1779 could purchase a 400-acre preemption warrant. This office maintains a database of settlers whom the Land Commission deemed qualified for Certificates of Settlement and Preemption Warrants.

Chapter XIII, Land Law 8, passed in May 1779, expanded the land patenting process to include acquisitions under treasury warrants. Information for all entries in the Virginia Treasury Warrants Registers, Vols. 1 and II as copied by Edmund Thomas, Register of the Kentucky Land Office, and certified by William Prince, Register of the Virginia Land Office, is available online.

In 1780, Kentucky County, Virginia, was divided into three counties (Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln), each of which had a principal surveyor who conducted field surveys and oversaw the work of deputy surveyors in the county. Entries for Lincoln County are listed on this website.

Occasionally, heirs and devisees filed Wills in order to finalize patents initiated by deceased family members. Wills that have been located by this office are accessible on this website.

The Jackson Purchase in Western Kentucky is the only portion of Kentucky mapped by the federal government's public surveying method. The Jackson Purchase Locator allows researchers to enter range, township and East/West coordinates to determine the location of a West of Tennessee River patent as defined by the 1865 Loughridge Map. West of Tennessee River patents are indexed in Jillson's Kentucky Land Grants, Vol. 1.

http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/non-military/Pages/default.aspx
Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants

Under the Virginia land law of 1779, any bona fide settler in Kentucky County (also known as the Kentucky District) prior to January 1, 1778, who had made an improvement and planted a crop of corn was eligible for a 400-acre certificate of settlement for the land he or she had improved. The settler could purchase an additional adjoining 1,000 acres under a preemption warrant. All those who had "marked out" or chosen unappropriated lands and built any house or hut or made improvements prior to January 1, 1778, but who could not prove actual settlement were entitled to a preemption of no more than 1,000 acres. (These warrants were issued for "chop claims" or "lottery cabin improvements.")

Anyone in Kentucky County, Virginia, after January 1, 1778, and before May 1779, when the Virginia Land Law was written, was eligible for a 400-acre preemption warrant for the tract on which he or she had made an improvement.

A Land Commission was appointed to hear testimony from Kentucky County residents and their witnesses. The Commission then decided who qualified for certificates of settlement, 1,000-acre preemption warrants and 400-acre preemption warrants. The Commission's journal is contained in the Doomsday Book.

The Certificates of Settlement and Preemption Warrants Database is indexed by warrant number, individual acquiring the certificate and warrant, immediate assignees and tract location; it includes scanned images of commissioners' certificates. Microfilmed of the certificates and authorizations for preemption warrants is available at the Land Office, Kentucky History Center, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Filson Club, Sons of the American Revolution Library and the Library of Virginia.

Many of the search results on the Database link to patent files, which may be reviewed and printed in pane format through the Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series Database. Some counties in present-day Virginia and West Virginia are included in this index; please contact the Library of Virginia in Richmond, Virginia, for information regarding patents authorized by those preemption warrants.

For additional information regarding certificates of settlement and preemption warrants, please review the frequently asked questions, read the article, "Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants Database," or contact the Land Office at (502) 564-3490 or via email.
Early Certificates of Settlement and Preemption Warrants in Kentucky County, Virginia

Under the Virginia Land Law of 1779, residents of the Kentucky District could purchase Certificates of Settlement and Preemption Warrants if they met certain residency requirements. This database is indexed by Preemption Warrant number, the individual acquiring the Warrant & Certificate of Settlement, immediate assignees, and tract location. We have included information on the resulting patent number and series for the Kentucky Preemption Warrants. Some counties in present-day Virginia and West Virginia are also included in this index.

Search By County:  

OR...  Preemption Wt. #:  

OR... Search By:  Name/Note Field  Match:  all keywords  

Search For:  Logan  Show:  50 Results  

(Use * as a wildcard or to list all entries.)  

Sort By:  Name  Ascending  
Search  Reset
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<th>Type 2: Preemption</th>
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Kentucky County 1st. We do hereby certify that Nathaniel Logan is entitled to Four hundred Acres of land in the district of Kentucky on Account of Settlement made in the year 1776, lying below the Mouth of St. Araphi Spring Branch on about two or two and a half Miles, and that the said Nathaniel Logan is also entitled to the Preemption of One thousand Acres of land adjoining the said Settlement. Given under our hands at St. Araphi this 20th of October 1776.

Wm. Fleming
Edmund Maxwell
John Williams
Jas. Barbour

Page 1 of 4
Kentucky Doomsday Book

The original "Doomsday Book" was completed in 1086 for William the Conqueror. It identified England's landowners and land locations for tax purposes. Kentucky's "Doomsday Book" is a journal created by land commissioners appointed to hear settlers' claims in the Kentucky District under Virginia Land Law A.

The commissioners heard testimony presented by applicants, their witnesses and/or agents to determine eligibility for certificates of settlement and various preemption warrants. For the convenience of the settlers, the Commission traveled to various sites in Kentucky County, including St. Asaph's (Logan's Fort), Harrodsburg, Falls of the Ohio (Louisville), Boonesborough (Boonesboro) and Bryant's Station (near Lexington). The first land entry in the Doomsday Book was recorded at St. Asaph on October 14, 1779; the last land entry was recorded at Harrodsburg on February 26, 1780.

The Doomsday Book is 469 pages with a 41-page index. There is no searchable database at this time. Commissioners' certificates and links to patents authorized by certificates of settlement and preemption warrants are available on this website.

Doomsday Book

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https://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/non-military/settlements_preemptions/Pages/Kentucky-Doomsday-Book.aspx
St. Asaph's or Logan's Fort October 23rd 1779

William Fleming, Edmond Lyne and John Barber, Esquires, this day produced a commission from under the hand of his Excellency the Governor, sealed with the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia bearing date the 28th day of June 1779, constituting and appointing them Commissioners for the purpose of hearing into execution the act of Assembly entitled, an act for adjusting and settling the titles of Claimants, under the present and former Government, previous to the estabishment of the Commonwealths land office.

The acts of a Commissioner is William Fleming, Edmond Lyne and John Barber, Esquires according thereto. After which the said choice of John Williams Junior Clark who was sworn accordingly, the said business attended by the Sheriff.

At a Court held for holding a debate here the Kentucky lands at St. Asaph's Logan's Fort Oct 20th 1779.

Edward Logan, William Fleming, Edmond Lyne and John Barber, Esquires.

William Logan, this day claimed a right to a settlement on a tract of land lying below the Mouth of St. Asaph's spring branch about 3/4 mile on both sides of a creek, by settling the same I raising a crop of corn in the year 1776. Publicly, the proof being made to the Court, the Court being informed by the Commissioners that the said William Logan has a right to a settlement of 1000 acres including the said improvement and a portion of 1000 acres adjoining that a certificate was for the same.

William Logan, this day claimed a right to a settlement in a Kentucky land lying on the Kentucky branch in the county of Kentucky, the same I raising a crop of corn in the year 1776. In reading the foregoing, the Court being informed by the Commissioners that the said William Logan has a right to a settlement of 1000 acres adjoining the said improvement of 1000 acres adjoining the St. Asaphs.

Solely Logan, this day claimed a right to a settlement of a tract of land lying on the waters of St. Asaphs lying on the waters of that river by raising corn and settling the said land in the year 1775.
Patent Series Overview

Kentucky land patents are divided into nine major groupings, each of which traces its origin to Acts of the Virginia or Kentucky General Assembly. In all instances the grantor is either the state of Virginia or the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the grantee is the person or persons who receives the Governor’s grant finalizing the patenting transaction.

The series are based on the type of warrant authorizing the survey, the location of the tract and the date the Governor’s grant was issued. Most of the patent collection consists of patents authorized by warrants purchased from the Virginia Land Office, the Kentucky Land Office or County Courts.

**Virginia Patent Series and Old Kentucky Patent Series**

Patents under these series were authorized under 1779 legislation passed by the Virginia General Assembly establishing the land patenting process for appropriating land in Kentucky County and under the terms of a 1789 compact with Virginia by which Kentucky agreed to honor patents issued prior to its statehood on June 1, 1792. This database is still under construction, but files can be accessed by patent number or grantee.

**West of Tennessee River Military Patents**

The southern portion of the area known as the Jackson Purchase in western Kentucky was acquired from the Chickasaw Indian Nation in 1816. A number of Revolutionary War veterans, or their assignees, had settled in the area without clear title to their land holdings. In 1820 the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation that instructed the veterans, or their assignees, to proceed with the land patenting process. This website includes information on 242 patents authorized by military warrants issued to Virginia veterans and scanned images of the patent files.

**West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents**

On February 14, 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation mandating the mapping of the Jackson Purchase into ranges, townships and sections. On December 21, 1821, the legislature provided for the sale of vacant fractional or complete quarter-sections (160 acres) in the Jackson Purchase. This database includes the names of persons who bought tracts at public land sales, their assignees, witnesses to assignments, grantee, cost of the tract and total acreage. It also contains links to scanned images for over 8,500 patent files. The Jackson Purchase Locator allows researchers to determine the location of the patented tract or by entering coordinates, who patented sections and townships in the Purchase region.

**County Court Orders**

In 1835 the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation that allowed counties to sell warrants authorizing surveys for patent applications. The County Court Order Series consists of 70,241 patents from 1835 to 2000. It is the largest patent series in this office, and the database is particularly useful to surveyors, engineers, land title researchers and lawyers involved in land litigation.

The remaining patent series (South of Green River, Tellico, Kentucky Land Warrants, South of Walker’s Line and Warrants for Headright) are not available online at this time. These series will be added when indexing and scanning is complete. Copies of files may be obtained via online order form or emailing the Land Office.
Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series

In 1779 the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation that established the land patenting process for appropriating land in Kentucky County. A variety of land warrants and special legislative acts could be used to initiate a patent. Under the terms of the 1789 Compact with Virginia, Kentucky agreed to honor patents issued prior to Kentucky's statehood on June 1, 1792. The land patenting process continued after statehood.

This website allows researchers to access files for both the Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series. The master database is under construction, but files can be accessed by patent number or grantee. A number of other search functions are also available:

- **Caveats** - Caveats were filed to halt a land patent in progress until a court could determine whether the land had previously been patented. Caveat papers often include references to the dates of settlement by the claimant, the claimant's county of residence and other information deemed necessary to prove a prior claim. Caveat papers may include the court's judgment affecting the issuance of the grant.
- **Unfinished Patents** - These warrants and surveys either did not result in Governor's grants finalizing patents, or the appropriate files have not yet been identified.
- **Unused Warrants** - Patents authorized by these warrants have not yet been linked to any patent files.

Land Office staff has compiled a list of selected patents that exemplify various warrants or historical references.
Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series

Names in the drop-box listings are limited to recipients of the Grant (Grantees); names are not cross-referenced.

To expand the search, we suggest researchers access the Kentucky Historical Society publications “Master Index: Virginia Surveys & Grants” and the “Index to Old Kentucky Surveys & Grants” available on the Kentucky Historical Society website. Use numbers in the “Original Survey Number” field in both publications to access patents on this database. Patents for which duplicate numbers were issued, such as 5079 are viewed as 5079#1 and 5079#2 in Historical Society publications. For this database, the numbers will be depicted as 5079.1 and 5079.2.

- To obtain images for a specific series, first select the series in the first combo box. Then sort numerically by patent number or alphabetically by grantee.
- Next, select the desired patent from the second combo box.
- Finally, you may view printable versions by selecting the print quality desired, or you may download full sized images.

Note: The print quality is provided to accommodate users with slower connections. High quality images and full sized images are typically 1-5MB in size.

http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/patentseries/vaandokpatents/
Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series

Names in the drop-box listings are limited to recipients of the Grant (Grantees); names are not cross-referenced.

To expand the search, we suggest researchers access the Kentucky Historical Society publications "Master Index: Virginia Surveys & Grants" and the "Index to Old Kentucky Surveys & Grants" available on the Kentucky Historical Society website. Use numbers in the "Original Survey Number" field in both publications to access patents on this database. Patents for which duplicate numbers were issued, such as 5079 are viewed as 5079#1 and 5079#2 in Historical Society publications. For this database, the numbers will be depicted as 5079.1 and 5079.2.

- To obtain images for a specific series, first select the series in the first combo box. Then sort numerically by patent number or alphabetically by grantee.
- Next, select the desired patent from the second combo box.
- Finally, you may view printable versions by selecting the print quality desired, or you may download full sized images.

Note: The print quality is provided to accommodate users with slower connections. High quality images and full sized images are typically 1-5MB in size.

Series: Virginia Patent Series  
Sort By: Patent

Scanned Patents: VA 0445.1 | LOGAN, NATHANIEL

Patent: VA 0445.1  
Description: LOGAN, NATHANIEL

Survey 445

Warrant not located.
Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series

Names in the drop-box listings are limited to recipients of the Grant (Grantees), names are not cross-referenced.

To expand the search, we suggest researchers access the Kentucky Historical Society publications "Master Index: Virginia Surveys & Grants" and the "Index to Old Kentucky Surveys & Grants" available on the Kentucky Historical Society website. Use numbers in the "Original Survey Number" field in both publications to access patents on this database. Patents for which duplicate numbers were issued, such as 5079 are viewed as 5079#1 and 5079#2 in Historical Society publications. For this database, the numbers will be depicted as 5079.1 and 5079.2.

- To obtain images for a specific series, first select the series in the first combobox. Then sort numerically by patent number or alphabetically by grantee.
- Next, select the desired patent from the second combobox.
- Finally, you may view printable versions by selecting the print quality desired, or you may download full sized images. Note: The print quality is provided to accommodate users with slower connections. High quality images and full sized images are typically 1-5MB in size.

Series: Virginia Patent Series  
Sort By: Name/Description  
Scanned Patents: Select an Item  
http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/patentseries/vaandokpatents
Land-Office WARRANT, No. 624

To the principal Surveyor of any County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to Survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for John Smith, his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of one Thousand Acres of Land, due unto the said John Smith, for Military Services performed by him as Captain during the late War between Great Britain and France, according to the Ten of the Treaty of Great Britain Proclamation in the year 1763. Said Dunmore's War having been obtained for the said is received into the Land Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, on this Tenth Day of March in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

S: Carr, D.P. L.C.
I do assign over all my Right & Title of a piece bounded and survey'd as the above Warrant made in the name of John Smith, lying on the Branch of the Waters of Tuckahoe Creek known by the name of the falling Timber Branch and joining the settlement & possession of Forbes, unto Mr. Nathaniel Logan I request that the Grant may be issued in his name.

Given Under my hand & Seal this first Day of February 1796.

Signed by James Smith, Heir of John Smith. Assignment witnessed by Benjamin Logan.
CHAPTER II

An Act for giving further time to officers and soldiers to ascertain their claims to lands.

Approved October 1779

WHEREAS many officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line, now in the Continental Army, may have claims to lands on the western waters, from settlements or improvements made thereon, and have it not in their power to attend the commissioners appointed to adjust and ascertain such claims within the time limited for that purpose; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, That all officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line now in the Continental Army, shall be allowed twelve months from the time they resign, or are discharged from the service, to ascertain their respective claims to lands by settlements or improvements before the court of the county, wherein the lands they claim may be; and such court is hereby empowered and required to hear and determine such claims in like manner as is prescribed for the commissioners of the several districts on the western waters.

Sample Patents

Although every patent file is significant for family or historical research, the following selected patents exemplify various warrants or historical references:

- George Rogers Clark's 10,000-acre military warrant for service as a Brigadier General during the Revolutionary War: **WTRM 181**
- Survey by Daniel Boone: **VA 8302.0**
- Warrant issued to widow for husband's service in the French and Indian War: **VA 4147.0**
- Warrant issued for service in Colonel Washington's Regiment during the French and Indian War: **VA 3609.0**
- Warrant issued for service with General Braddock during the French and Indian War: **VA 4986.0**
- Importation Warrant: **VA 3422.0**
- Squire Boone's Settlement Tract (the Stockfields) on Silver Creek: **VA 6513.0**
- Plat drawing including Simon Kenton's cabin: **VA 1628.0**
- Court Order authorizing Poor Person's patent: **VA 4056**
- Non-Military land claims in northern Jackson Purchase region, including Paducah, prior to 1818: **VA 8928.0, VA 8924.0, VA 3852.0, VA 8857.0, VA 9099.0, VA 9935.0, VA 9102.0, VA 9103.0, VA 8997.0**
- Grant apparently signed by Gov. Patrick Henry: **VA 3407.0**
- Big Bone Lick: **VA 3931.0** (issued by Lord Dunmore), **OK 8902.0, OK 3292.0**
- Frankfort patents: **VA 3195.0, VA 3482.0, VA 0060.0, VA 0843.0, VA 6687.0, VA 2974.0** (including new Capitol)
- Pikeville: **OK 2508.0** (one of several claims in the area by Rev. James Madison)
- Warrant issued for clearing a road over Cumberland Mountain: **VA 9117.0**
- Affidavits regarding Ruddell's Station: **VA 9148.1**
- Land Office copy of grant issued by Virginia Governor Thomas Jefferson and signed at Williamsburg in 1779: **VA 0016.0** (numerous other grants issued by Gov. Jefferson are also found in the **VA 3920.1** patent range)
- Plat drawing depicting trace leading from Boonesborough to the Hazel Patch: **OK 0116.0**
- Benjamin Logan's Certificate of Settlement claim (mentions canebreaks and his house): **VA 0634.0**
- Patent issued for the benefit of the Hartford Academy: **OK 5728.0**
- Survey by Daniel Boone. References an old claim made by Daniel & Edward Boone. File includes Affidavit of Descent: **VA 6750.0**
- Signature of John Filson: **VA 6488.0**
- Signature of Simon Kenton & Survey by John Bradford: **VA 5505.0**
The affidavit of Captain John Pennock, who being duly sworn, says that he is the last living of the Pennock family, and that he has been acquainted with John Ruddle, that he was a member of the Ruddle family, and that he was acquainted with the people of the county in which the above-mentioned land is located. He states that the land in question was purchased by his father, who died in 1785. The land was conveyed to his son, John Ruddle, in 1786. The land was surveyed in 1787 and was described as a tract of land lying in the county of Bourbon, Kentucky. The survey was made by John Ruddle, who was a prominent land surveyor in the county. The survey was filed with the county recorder in 1787. The survey was recorded in the county records as Survey 9148 No. 1. The survey was recorded in the county records as Survey 9148 No. 1.
Lincoln County Entries

In 1780 Kentucky County, Virginia, was divided into three counties: Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln. The Virginia General Assembly instructed the Kentucky County Surveyor to copy land entries into separate volumes for each of the new counties. This database contains 4,763 entries reserving land for patenting in the Lincoln County area from November 3, 1779, through April 19, 1792.

To determine whether the entry resulted in a patent, please consult Jillson's Kentucky Land Grants and publications by the Kentucky Historical Society. For additional information about the Lincoln County Entries, please consult the frequently asked questions or contact the Land Office at (502) 564-3400 or via email.
## Lincoln County Entries - Results for 'Logan Nat'

Search By Type of Warrant: ▼

OR... Warrant Number: ▼

OR... Book #: ▼ and Page #: ▼

OR... Search By: ▼ Name ▼ Match: ▼ all keywords ▼

Search For: Logan Nat ▼ Show: ▼ 25 Results ▼

(Use '% ' as a wildcard or to list all entries.)

Sort By: ▼ Default ▼ Ascending ▼ Search ▼ Reset Form

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<tr>
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<td>58 KB</td>
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<td>100 KB</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1. Entry # 25** (image) 13 KB

Book: 1  Page: 3

Acres: 400

**Water Course:** St. Asaph's Spring

On a creek about 2 to 2 1/2 miles.

2. **Entry # 690** (image) 29 KB

Book: 1  Page: 71

Acres: 1000

**Water Course:** Unknown

Adjoined his settlement on the south and southeast.

3. **Entry # 1769** (image) 58 KB

Book: 1  Page: 209

Assignee of #1: Craig, John

Acres: 200

**WT #1:** 6398

**Water Course:** Unknown

On Boughman's Trace adjoining lines of John Logan and Nathaniel Logan to run eastward to include the quantity.

4. **Entry # 2054** (image) 100 KB

Book: 1  Page: 209

Acres: 200

**WT #1:** 6398

**Water Course:** Unknown

On Boughman's Trace adjoining lines of John Logan and Nathaniel Logan to run eastward to include the quantity.
"OLD KENTUCKY ENTRIES & DEEDS"
By Willard Rouse Jillson

Listings of Entries filed with the surveyors of old Fayette, Lincoln, & Jefferson counties.

Entries for Kentucky County are included with the Jefferson County Entries.

The publication also includes a listing of military warrants issued to Virginia veterans of the Revolutionary War prior to 1792, Military Entries within Virginia’s Military District in SW Kentucky, and Court of Appeals Deeds (Grantees & Grantors).

The Entries listed by Jillson in this publication may have been amended, surveyed, or withdrawn. The filing of an Entry is the second step in a four step process of acquiring land by patent. Title does not convey when an Entry is filed. Title conveys when the Governor issues the Grant finalizing the patenting transaction.
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN KENTUCKY.

Fleece, John, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line and Lee's legion February 3, 1819; August 13, 1818; $95. Age 62.

Greenwood, Bartley, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 19, 1832; January 19, 1832; $95. Age 80.

McPherson, Mark, lieutenant, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Maryland line May 1, 1819; August 11, 1819; $60. Age 80.

McKinney, Dennis, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line April 4, 1820; September 23, 1818; $60. Age 70.

Peak, Jesse, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line December 10, 1822; September 4, 1819; $60. Age 70.

Salyas, Dunn, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . North Carolina line February 5, 1820; August 11, 1818; $60. Age 76.

Pensioners Under the Act of June 7, 1832.
(Began March 4, 1831.)

Alverson, John S., private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia May 30, 1833; $60. Age 79.


Briggs, Benjamin, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia May 30, 1833; $80. Age 69.

Bruce, William, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . North Carolina militia August 22, 1833; $30. Age 74.

Duncan, Samuel, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 19, 1833; $60. Age 74.

Divin, James, ensign, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 30, 1833; $120. Age 86.

Dougherty, William, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia February 28, 1833; $20.55. Age 87.

Edwards, George, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 22, 1833; $80. Age 74.

Elder, Robert, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia May 11, 1833; $20. Age 74.

Estes, Abraham, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia January 22, 1833; $26.66. Age 70.

Garven, Isaac, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 16, 1833; $60. Age 73.

Givens, 1st, Robert, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . North Carolina line January 22, 1833; $20. Age 76. Died October 25, 1833.

Givens, 2d, Robert, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 22, 1833; $80. Age 77.

Hall, Joseph, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia January 19, 1833; $46.66. Age 82.

Hazlewood, Luke, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia January 22, 1833; $40. Age 73.

Compiled by Anderson C. Quisenberry

Hughes, William, private, sergeant, and captain, . Virginia line June 22, 1833; $405. Age 84.

Ham, Drury, private and sergeant, . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line June 16, 1834; $200. Age 74.

Hunt, Richard, private of infantry and cavalry, . Virginia militia February 18, 1834; $50. Age 76.

Lunsford, Rodham, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line January 26, 1833; $80. Age 72.

Morrison, Ezra, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Georgia line May 6, 1833; $30. Age 78.

Obanner, Benjamin, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line October 17, 1833; $80. Age 75.

Pemberton, John, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia January 22, 1833; $46.66. Age 74.

Renich, James, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . South Carolina line May 11, 1833; $80. Age 82.

Sublett, Abraham, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia November 2, 1832; $20. Age 78.

Sampson, William, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia February 16, 1833; $80. Age 69.

Skidmore, Joseph, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . North Carolina militia April 9, 1834; $20. Age 73.

Taylor, John, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line November 2, 1832; $50. Age 70.

Woods, Caldwell, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia militia November 3, 1832; $20. Age 80.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS LIVING IN THE COUNTY IN 1840.

Frost, Micajah, age 79. Gale, Anthony, age 78.

Total for the County, 40.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Pensioner Under the Early Invalid Pension Acts.

Collier, John, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Revolutionary army Sept. 4, 1791; $60. Died March 31, 1826.

Pensioners Under the Act of March 18, 1818.

Curtis, Peter, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . North Carolina line January 3, 1831; January 3, 1831; $96. Age 73.

Durham, James, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line April 5, 1820; May 13, 1819; $96. Age 72.

Dinwiddie, John, private, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Virginia line April 5, 1820; September 25, 1818; $96. Age 75.
Military Registers & Land Records

Under the terms of the Proclamation of 1763, issued by England's King George III, soldiers who served in the French & Indian War and Lord Dunmore's War were paid with bounty land warrants. The soldier's rank determined the acreage awarded by the warrant. The warrants were used to obtain land patents.

The same principle of "land for military service" was used to pay soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Each colony determined the acreage per rank, requisite duration of service and location of its respective military district. The Military District for Virginia was located in southwestern Kentucky and southcentral Ohio. The Revolutionary War Warrants website contains information regarding military warrants issued to Virginia veterans prior to 1792 and all Kentucky patents authorized by those warrants, and the database indexes 4,748 bounty land warrants issued by Virginia to veterans of the Revolutionary War.

In 1818 the Jackson Purchase in Kentucky was acquired from the Chickasaw Indians. A number of Revolutionary War veterans or their assigns had settled in the area without clear title to their land holdings, and in 1820 the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation that instructed the veterans or their assigns to proceed with the land patenting process. The West of Tennessee River Military Patents website includes information on 242 patents authorized by warrants issued under this legislation.

Military Land Office

On July 20, 1784, the Land Office for the Virginia Military District was opened near Louisville. Colonel Richard Clough Anderson was the Principal Surveyor for veterans serving in the Virginia Continental Line, and Major William Croghan and General George Rogers Clark were appointed Principal Surveyors for veterans serving in the Virginia State Line (or Militia). Due to the size of the Military District, a number of deputys assisted the Principal Surveyors.

In 1879 the Kentucky General Assembly abolished the office of surveyor of military lands. The "present incumbent of that office" was ordered to send all books, papers and documents pertaining to his office to the Register of the Land Office "by the safest and cheapest mode of conveyance." 1879 Acts, Chapter 105, Article IV.

https://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/military/Pages/default.aspx
 Revolutionary War Warrants Database

This database includes 4,748 bounty land warrants issued by Virginia to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Warrants, the first step in land patenting, were given as payment for military service; the allotment was determined by the soldier’s rank and time of service, and the land was located in the Revolutionary War Military District. Patents issued for service in the Revolutionary War are filed with the Virginia Patent Series (VA), Old Kentucky Patent Series (OK) and the West of the Tennessee River Military Patent Series (WTRM).

Warrants can be searched by veteran’s name, warrant number and immediate assignee. Scanned images from the military warrants register are included for each warrant number. The “authorized” field identifies the patent(s) authorized by each warrant. If the warrant did not authorize a patent in Virginia’s Military District in Kentucky, there is no further information available in the Kentucky Land Office for that warrant. For assistance with researching Revolutionary War Warrants, please consult the Research Help section of this website.

For more information about Revolutionary War warrants in Kentucky, please review the frequently asked questions or contact the Land Office at (502) 564-3490 or via email.

https://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/military/revwar/Pages/default.aspx
Enter Veteran Name:
Search by complete name or surname. Format the complete name by first keying the veteran's surname then his given (first) name. Example: Marshall, Thomas. By keying Marshall, you will see a complete listing of all veterans with the Marshall surname. A minimum of four characters must be entered. Use % as the fourth character, if necessary.

Durham

Search  Reset

Enter Warrant Number:
Our database indexes 4,748 Virginia Revolutionary Warrants. There are 121 duplicate numbers, therefore our warrants range in number from one to 4,627. Contact the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus for Virginia warrants with higher numbers than 4,627. To search by warrant number, key the entire four-digit number. Example: Warrant #1 must be keyed as 0001. Information for two military warrants may appear if the number was duplicated by the land office. Simply select the number that corresponds to the veteran's name you are searching.

Search  Reset

Enter Immediate Assignee:
Many Revolutionary War veterans sold their warrants. This database identifies individuals who purchased veterans' military warrants shortly after the warrants were issued. Heirs of deceased veterans may also be listed as the veteran's assignee. Search immediate assignees by complete name or surname. Format the complete name by first keying the assignee's surname then his given (first) name. Example: Anderson, Richard. By keying Anderson, you will see a complete listing of all assignees with the Anderson surname. A minimum of four characters must be entered. Use % as the fourth character, if necessary.

Search  Reset
Detailed Information About

Durham, James

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<td>OK 7245*</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Virginia Continental Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: These images are converted from a different format to an Internet ready format on the fly. Occasionally, the image is not displayed because it was not converted quickly enough. If the image is not displayed, please click here to view it separately.
Land-Office Military Warrant, No. 1846

To the principal SURVEYOR of the Land, set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for

James Durham
his Heirs or Assigns; the Quantity of one hundred

Acres of Land, due unto the said James Durham

in consideration of his Services for three years as a soldier in the Virginia Continental Line

agreable to a Certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received into the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Office, this 10th Day of October in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-three.

James Durham
Land-Office Military Warrant, No. 1846

To the principal SURVEYOR of the Land, set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for

James Durham
his Heirs or Assigns; the Quantity of one hundred

Acres of Land, due unto the said James Durham

in consideration of his Services for three years as a soldier
in the Virginia continental line agreeably to a Certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received into the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal of the said Office, this 10th Day of October in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and 83.
How do you want to print your pictures?

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</table>

![Image of a document](image)

1 of 1 page

Copies of each picture: 1

Fit picture to frame

“Uncheck” this box

Print  [Cancel]
Land Office Military WARRANT, No. 1846

To the principal SURVEYOR of the Lands set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for James Durham, his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of

One Hundred Acres of Land, due unto the said James Durham.

In consideration of his services for three years as a Soldier in the Virginia Continental Line, agreeable to a Certificate from the Governour and Council receivd into the Land Office. GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this 10th Day of October in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and 83

Survey for James Durham, 100 acres on land on a military warrant 1814.

Survey made the 28th day of April 1797 on the water of Gasper River

Beginning at a white oak, black oak nut, and buckeye, about one mile south to the east of the junction,

running north 100 paces to a white oak, then east 100 paces to a white oakt, sugar tree, and mulberry,

then south 100 paces to a white oak, and black oak, then west 100 paces to the beginning.

Isaac Holli
Joshua Pollett
William Living...t

Burrall Jackson, D.S.
December 14, 1797.

Examinined and concurred in September 17, 1798.

Richard C. Anderson, S.

I do certify that the warrant on which the above survey was made was never before satisfied.

I remain under my hand, the 13th day of September 1819.

Richard C. Anderson, S.
Online Resources

Kentucky history fascinates and intrigues researchers around the world. The resources on this website provide everything from background information on Kentucky’s history to research aids to links to groups and events that will allow you to further your research.

- **Articles** - Includes a variety of published and non-published manuscripts, databases and reference materials.
- **History** - Information about the Secretary of State’s office, including office holders and a timeline of the office’s evolution.
- **Geographic Materials** - References regarding county locations, county formations and maps.
- **Glossary** - Defines more than 100 terms associated with land patenting.
- **Bibliography** - Publications regarding the history of Kentucky land.
- **Links** - Selected government agencies and professional associations, research libraries and online databases, genealogy websites and websites relating to maps and Kentucky locations.
Virginia and Old Kentucky Patents

The Virginia General Assembly (prior to June 1, 1792) and the Kentucky General Assembly (after June 1, 1792) approved legislation that established the process for appropriating land in early Kentucky. Patents for Kentucky land prior to June 1, 1792, are filed in the Virginia Patent Series. Patents for Kentucky land after June 1, 1792, are filed in the Old Kentucky Patent Series.

- Proclamation of 1754
- King's Proclamation of 1763
- Virginia's Volunteer Army 1779
- Provisions for Military 1779
- Land Law 1779 (A) - includes usage of French and Indian War Military Warrants, certificates of settlement and preemption warrants, importation warrants, village rights, lands claimed by survey companies and establishment of land commissions to hear claims
- Land Law 1779 (B) - includes establishment of Land Office in Virginia, treasury warrants, bounty land warrants for Revolutionary War soldiers, appointment of county surveyors, location of revolutionary war district, lands subject to patenting, patenting process and penalties for altering warrants
- Location of Military District
- Military Bounty Warrants 1779
- Poor Persons Act 1781
- Payment to Croghan and Thompson 1798

Disclaimer: The text of these Acts was entered manually; researchers should consult the published versions of the Virginia and Kentucky Acts for official use. Those Acts can be researched at the Kentucky History Center Library, the Department for Libraries and Archives, and the Supreme Court Law Library, all in Frankfort.

Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives

Published by the National Genealogical Society, Arlington, Virginia
1976
ISBN: 0-915156-00-8
Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension Application of James Durham S8367 and S35902
Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris.

State of Kentucky, Sct.

I Thomas Montgomery, one of the Judges of the circuit courts in & for the state aforesaid, do hereby certify, that James Durham this day personally appeared before me in the county of Lincoln in the state aforesaid, being the county within which he resides & being sworn stated that he is upwards of sixty years old; that he enlisted in the regular service of the United States in the continental army in the war of the revolution against Great Britain; that the term of his enlistment was three years, which term he faithfully served out & was discharged in Richmond in Virginia. That he was enlisted into the company commanded by Captain William Minnis [sic: Holman Minnis]; that the Regiment was commanded by Colonel [Burgess] Ball; and the Brigade by General [Peter] Muhlenberg, that he was wounded severely in the shoulder near Pawleas Hook [sic: Paulus Hook NJ, 19 Aug 1779]. That he is able to labour very little, is really poor & stands in great need of the aid proposed in the act of Congress, passed in March, A.D. 1818. I certify further, that George Caldwell & John Batiste, stated before me upon oath, that they are & have been long acquainted with the said James Durham; that he is a man of good moral character; that they believe his statements to be true; and that they know he is poor & in need of the pension proposed &. I certify further that I have good reason to believe the statements above to be true and that the said James Durham is desirous to be placed upon the Pension list. In testimony of the foregoing statements, I hereby set my hand this 13th day of May, A.D. 1819.  

Thomas Montgomery

State of Kentucky, 12th Judicial District and Circuit Court for Lincoln County Sct.

On this 15th day of August A.D. 1820 in open Court, before the Court abovementioned it being a Court of Record by act of Assembly proceeding according to the course of the common Law James Durham aged about and over 61 years old personally appeared in Court and being first duly sworn according to law declared that he served in the Revolutionary War as follows Viz. three years, that he enlisted in the year 1778, as well as he remembers for three years in the service of the United States in the revolutionary War, in the company commanded by Captain Holman Minnis, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Ball, and the Brigade by Gen’l. Muhlenburg, it being as he believes part of the Virginia line upon the continental establishment, that he served on faithfully until he was captured near Pawlis Hook and remained in captivity about 15 months during which time he term expired as will more fully appear by the affidavit under which he obtained his certificate for a pension No 16645 dated the 5th day of April 1820. And I the said James Durham I do solemnly swear that I was a resident Citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818 and that I have not since that time by gift sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby to so diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled “an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War” passed on the 18th day of March 1818 and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities contracts or debts due to me nor have any income other than what is contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed Viz:

- 3 Horses in the whole of the value of $100 and not more $100.00
- 9 Head of cattle in the whole of the value of $50 and not more 50.00
- 15 Sheep, in the whole of the value of $20 and not more 20.00
- 25 Hoggs in the whole of the value of $25 and not more 25.00
- Household furniture in the whole of the value of $15 and not more 15.00
- Farming Utensils in the whole of the value of $10 and not more 10.00
- Towls of the value of $2 2.00

$222.00

[The following are among pension records in the Library of Virginia:]

At a Court held for Hanover County on Thursday the 4th day of September 1783 Pursuant to a late act of assembly concerning Pensioners the Court do now inquire into the bodily state and ability of James Durham and do Certifie that it appears to them that the said James was wounded in the shoulder while a Soldier in the Continental Service, by which wound the said James Lost a part of his blade bone, and is disabled from getting his living A Copy Ben Pollard for William Pollard CHC

The Gov’t. requests the Favor of Doctor Foushee to view & report upon the wound of James Durham [Patrick Henry as Governor]

On Examination, find a Ball has passed thro’ the left Scapula & Pectoral muscle, which has produced a Contraction in the arm in part but no withering of the Limb. A Considerable Injury has no doubt been done to those parts, but is in some measure removed[?] from the present appearance; he complains of great weakness in that arm, & pain & swelling in attempting to Labour; this may be the case, as the contraction evinces an existing Injury: Some allowance may I think be made him.

[signed] W. Foushee

I DO, with the advice of the Council, hereby certify that James Durham of Hanover about [blank] late a Private in the first Virginia Regiment appears to have been disabled in such a manner while in the service of The United States as to entitle him to the sum of Eight Pounds yearly; which allowance is accordingly made him, to commence from the first day of January 1786.

GIVEN under my hand at Richmond, this 25th day of October 1786

[The following is among the bounty-warrant records in the Library of Virginia:]

I do Certifie that James Durham enlisted as a Soldier in the first Virg’a. Continen’t Reg’t. 24 of May[?] 1777 for three years & that he was made prisoner by the Enemy the 17th of Augt 1779 & remained in captivity [one or two illegible words] the time of his enlistment expired.

Copy [illegible abbreviation] 1st Virg’a Cont.’. Reg’t.

NOTE: The file contains no explanations for the two numbers assigned to it.
Tax Lists Identify Land Patent History & Family Information
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**Lincoln County, Kentucky Tax Lists**

1801

Page 15
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HEADERS: 1830 Tax Lists

- Persons Names Chargeable with Tax
- Land: 1st Rate, 2nd Rate, or 3rd Rate
- County in which Land lies
- Watercourse
- In whose name(s) the land was entered, surveyed, & patented (This information is included from 1795 through the mid-1830’s.)
- White Males over 21 years
- Blacks over 16 & Total Blacks
- Horses; Mares; Mules & Jennies; Stud Horses & Jacks; & Rates of covering per season
- Wholesale & Retail Stores; Tavern Licenses
- Billiard Tables; Wheel Carriages; Value of Land per Acre
- Total Value, except Stud Horses, Jacks, & Billiard Tables
HEADERS: 1875 Tax Lists

- Full names of Taxpayers
- Land, each tract in Acres
- Name of Nearest Resident
- Election Precinct No.; Value of Lands
- Town Lots, Town or City, No. of Lots on Town Plat, Value of Town Lots
- Horses & Mares; Mules, Jennets, Cattle ($50 Deduction); and their Value
- Stores, Pleasure Carriages, Buggies, Stage Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Omnibuses & other Passenger Vehicles; Value of Gold, Silver & other Metallic Watches & Clocks, Gold & Silver Plate, and Pianos; Total at $.45 per $100.
- White Males over 21; Legal Voters; Enrolled Militia; Children between 6 & 20 years old
- Hogs over 6 months old; Studs, Jacks & Bulls; Rates per Season
- Tavern Licenses; No. of Dogs over two; No. of Sheep killed by Dogs; Value of Sheep killed by Dogs
- White persons that are blind & post office; White persons that are deaf and dumb & post office
- Pounds of Tobacco; Pounds of Hemp; Tons of Hay; Bushels of Corn; Bushels of Wheat; Bushels of Barley; Tons of Pig Metal (iron); Tons of Bloom (wrought iron); Tons of Bar Iron.
RESEARCHING TAX LISTS

• Tax Lists are available on microfilm at the Kentucky History Center, KDLA, and LDS Libraries. (We have found different repositories may have different information.) Some county tax lists include tithable reports prior to 1792.
• County tax lists from 1795 to the mid-1830’s, may provide critical information regarding original land patent recipients.
• Tax lists should span from the year of county formation through the mid-1880’s.
• Study Acts of the General Assembly to determine tax laws.
• Women, Free Blacks (40 years before the Civil War), & Pensioners are included on Tax Lists; occasionally they are listed as exempt.
• Tax Lists may include two or three districts.
• The “Company” header identifies the name of the Captain of the Militia Company receiving the taxes.
• Minors, if they are the head of the household, are included on tax lists.
• Tax Lists are no longer available from KDLA for duplication.
• Tax Lists may be viewed on the Family Search website hosted by the Church of Latter Day Saints.
• Tax Lists may serve as an “Annual Census”—”hiding from the tax man” had severe penalties.
Although no master patent map was constructed by the Virginia or Kentucky Land Office, many local historians have researched Kentucky land patents and developed patent maps for their area. Contact your local historical society, county surveyor, county clerk, or library to determine if patent maps exist for the area in which you are interested.
Construct a Map!

• Run your chain of title back to patent. Find a survey that can serve as an “anchor patent” then place the patent on a topo map. (Topo maps are available online or from the UK Geological Survey Office in Lexington.)

• Use traditional methods for survey plotting or access the internet for software to plot the deeds emanating from the patent.

• Visit the site, walk the land, find a long lost cemetery, and enjoy the view your ancestors enjoyed years ago. It can be done!

• Donate a copy of your map to your local historical society for future researchers to enjoy.
“Early Landowners in Madison County, Kentucky”

Researched and Compiled by Robert P. Humphreys, PhD, 2014

*Patent Map used with Dr. Humphrey's permission.*
The patent series indicates what types of warrants were used to authorize surveys. Each series is based on time period and land location. The nine major groupings are as follows:

- **Virginia Series** (Grants issued prior to 1792) -- 9,441 surveys
- **Old Kentucky Series** (Grants issued from 1792-1815) -- 7,668 surveys
- **South of Green River Series** (Grants from 1795 forward) -- 16,664 surveys
  - This series opened the Military District to settlement by non-veterans. County commissioners approved the issuance of warrants/certificates to residents purchasing no more than 400 acres of unappropriated land. Applicants had to meet age and residency requirements and they had to have occupied the land one year prior to application. An improvement, such as a cabin or a crop, was also required. The original 1795 Act of the General Assembly required the applicants to be 21 years of age or older. The minimum age was lowered in 1798 to 18. Due to errors in patent series assignments, a number of patents in the South of Green River Series are located outside the region. Some are as far north as Pendleton County.
- **Tellico Series** (Grants in southeast Kentucky) -- 590 surveys
  - This area was purchased from the Cherokee Indians in 1805. Under the Act of 1810, settlers meeting the six-month residency requirement could patent up to 200 acres of land by paying $40 per 100 acres. Due to errors in patent series assignments, a number of patents in the Tellico Series fall out of the Tellico Region.
- **Kentucky Land Warrant Series** (Grants from 1815 forward) -- 26,080 surveys
  - These warrants were purchased or issued by the Kentucky Land Office. Many were authorized by the General Assembly for the development of Kentucky's infrastructure, i.e., proceeds from warrant sales were used to build roads.
- **South of Walker's Line Series** (Grants from 1820 forward) -- 4,327 surveys
  - These patents are located in northern Tennessee. They generally run to the 36 degrees 30 minute parallel or the baseline of the Jackson Purchase. The Kentucky Land Office has patent records for the following Tennessee counties: Sumner, Smith, Robertson, Macon, Montgomery, Stewart, Jackson, Claiborne, Clay, Fentress, Pickett, Scott and Campbell.
- **West of Tennessee River Military Series** -- (Grants from 1821 to 1828) -- 242 surveys
  - This area was purchased from the Chickasaw Indians in 1818. A number of Revolutionary War soldiers occupied the land, known later as the Jackson Purchase, without having clear title. In 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly advised the veterans to immediately file for patents.
- **West of Tennessee River Non-Military Series** (Grants from 1822 to 1900) -- 9,308 surveys
  - While the Revolutionary War veterans were patenting their land, the Jackson Purchase was being mapped in ranges, townships and sections by William Henderson. In 1821, the General Assembly authorized the auctioning of "odd sections" in the West of Tennessee River area. Sales would be held in Princeton. Upon presentation of a receipt, the Register issued a certificate authorizing the grant. In 1825, public sales were authorized in Waidborough in Calloway county. The state set a minimum price per acre for the land sales. By 1835, that price had been reduced to 12.5 cents per acre.
- **County Court Order Series** (Grants from 1835 to present date) -- 70,238 surveys.
  - In 1835, the General Assembly granted county courts the right to issue warrants authorizing surveys. Fees are set locally, however, the law requires a minimum of $5 per 100 acres of unappropriated land. The County Court Order Patent Series is codified in Chapter 56 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.
KENTUCKY LAND PATENTS

What is online?

(Secretary of State’s Land Office Website)

• Virginia & Old Kentucky Series
  – Patents authorized by: French & Indian War Warrants; Lord Dunmore Warrants; Revolutionary War Warrants; Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants; Treasury Warrants, etc.

• West of Tennessee River Military Series

• West of Tennessee River Non-Military Series

• Jackson Purchase Locator

• County Court Order Series Database (over 8200 patents link to scanned images)
West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents

The Chickasaw Indian Nation relinquished all lands east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mississippi state line with the signing of the Treaty of October 19, 1818. The treaty, ratified by the United States Senate and confirmed by President James Monroe on January 7, 1819, expanded Kentucky's western territory by approximately 2,000 square miles and Tennessee's western territory by approximately 6,000 square miles. The newly-acquired area in Kentucky became known as the Jackson Purchase.

On February 14, 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation that provided for the mapping of the lands west of the Tennessee River into ranges, townships and sections. On December 21, 1821, the legislature provided for the sale of vacant fractional or complete quarter-sections (160 acres) in the Purchase Area. On January 3, 1825, the Kentucky General Assembly mandated the appointment of a Receiver of Public Moneys to oversee the land sales. The Receiver's office was to be located in Wardsboro in Calloway County.

The West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents database includes the names of persons who bought tracts at public land sales, their assignees, witnesses to assignments, grantees, costs of tracts and total acreage. It contains scanned images of more than 8,500 patent files. The database also links to the Jackson Purchase Locator, which allows researchers to determine the location of the patented tract.

The database is searchable by township, range and East/West coordinates, and information can be sorted by the grid-view option. By entering township, range and East/West coordinates into the related Jackson Purchase Locator, researchers may determine patent receipts for any location included on the 1865 Loungridge Survey.
To determine patent recipients for an entire Township, enter Township #, Range #, and enter Township #, Range #, and East or West coordinates. Omit Quarter-section information.

Search by Name:  Rupard
Search by Patent #:  Match Any
Search by Receipt #:  Match Any
Search by Watercourse/Location:  Match Any
Quarter Section Location:  Match Any
Quarter Section #:  Match Any
Township:  Match Any
Range:  Match Any
East/West:  Match Any

Display Style:  List  Sortable Grid

1 result found.

Patent #: 1698  Images 1547  Receipt Date: Wednesday, October 07, 1829
Receipt #: Wardsboro, Kentucky
Receiver's Office: Clifton, Samuel
Receipt Name:
Acreage: 160
Price: $40.00
Receipt Assignee(s): Rupard, Samuel
Assignee Witness(es): Rupard, John
County:
Watercourse/Location: Unknown
Quarter Section Location: SW
Quarter Section #: 18
Township: 1
Range: 1
East/West: W  Jackson Purchase Locator
Receiver: Curd, Edmund
Deputy Receiver:
Grantee(s): Rupard, John
Grant Date: Tuesday, December 14, 1830
Grant Book: 2
Grant Page: 337
Note:
Receiver’s Office, Waidboro’,

No. 1547

I, EDMUND CURD, Receiver of monies for the sale of Lands west of Tennessee river, do hereby certify that SAMUEL S. CHITTON has this day entered in my office the quarter of section South West one range one West and has paid into my office forty dollars the full State price for said quarter of section containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Edmund Curd Receiver.

Samuel S. Chitton Certificate No. 1547
The last will and testament of Thomas Metcalfe, by power of the commonwealth of Kentucky, to
be known as such, shall come into operation, to wit:

No. 1678

In the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, this instrument was executed
by Thomas Metcalfe, of the County of Bourbon, to wit:

In consideration of the sum of twenty dollars paid to the receiver for the said county, I give, grant,
and convey unto the said Thomas Metcalfe, and his heirs forever, the

Township, 4th quarter of Section Eighty Township one, Range one west, containing

one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, of improved land, together with the

Nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and thirty and of the commonwealth the thirty ninth year.

By the subscriber,

J. Thrutter

Metcalfe
Jackson Purchase

Quick Search: Township ☐ Range: ☐ West ☐

OR...

Search By Location:

(Use "W" as a wildcard or to flip all entries)

Match: all keywords

☐ Search within these results

Search  Reset

1 Results Found

1) Image: 001
   Township: 1 Range: 1 Direction: W
   Present County: Graves
   County (1885 Loughridge Map Location): Graves
   Established Locations in 1885: Feliciana; Pilot Oak; Water Valley
West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents

The West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents may be searched by different variables. **It is not necessary to enter information for each search field.** Search results will link to images of scanned documents and, in most instances, the Jackson Purchase Locator.

To determine patent recipients for an *entire section*, enter Section #, Township #, Range #, and East or West coordinates. Do not enter Quarter-Section Location.

To determine patent recipients for an *entire Township*, enter Township #, Range #, and enter Township #, Range #, and, enter Township #, Range #, and East or West coordinates. Omit Quarter-section information.

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Display Style:  □ List  □ Sortable Grid

4 results found.

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County Court Orders

In 1835, the Kentucky General Assembly modified the system for patenting unappropriated land in the Commonwealth. Prospective landowners purchased orders (or warrants) from the county court authorizing the county surveyor to survey a tract of unappropriated land for a patent application. The total acreage could not exceed the amount specified in each warrant, and the land had to be located within the county issuing the warrant. More than one warrant could be used for a particular survey.

The survey and a copy of the authorizing order(s) were then sent to the Register of the Land Office in Frankfort. Upon approval by the Register and, in some instances, the Attorney General, the governor signed the grant finalizing the patent. Since 1835, more than 70,000 Kentucky land patents have been issued in the County Court Order Series. The process for patenting land is defined in Chapter 56 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

This database can be searched by patent number, grant book and page, county, watercourse, grant name, survey name, survey year or grant year.

For questions regarding the County Court Order Series, please review the frequently asked questions or contact the Land Office at (502) 564-3490 or by email.
County Court Order Land Patents

This Database includes more than 68,000 of 70,000 entries. Check back monthly for updates.

Search By: County
Match: all keywords

Search For: Mercer
Show: 25 Results

Sort By: Default
Ascending
Search
Reset Form
## County Court Order Land Patents

- Results for 'Mercer'

This Database includes more than 68,000 of 70,000 entries. Check back monthly for updates.

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KENTUCKY LAND PATENTS

What is not online?

(Secretary of State’s Land Office Website)

- South of Green River Patent Series
- Kentucky Land Warrants Patent Series
- Tellico Patent Series
- South of Walker’s Line Patent Series
  (Note: Tennessee Land)

- Fayette County, Virginia, Entry Books
- Jefferson County, Virginia, Entry Books
  (Note: These books include Kentucky County, Virginia, Entries.)
- Entry Books for the Military District
Other Kentucky Land Records
• **DEEDS**: Transactions after land is patented.

Filed on the county level with the county clerk. May also be researched by contacting the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives, Frankfort.

There is no central registration of Deeds in Kentucky. Remember county formation dates!

Establish a “chain-of-title” by starting with present owners then working backward through county records to identify past owners (the next links in the chain). Ultimately most deeds refer to the initial patent.
TYPES OF DEEDS

• Commissioners’ Deeds

Land sales conducted by the Master Commissioner for delinquent taxes, mortgage forfeitures, etc. May be indexed in a separate book by the county clerk. If recorded with the Deeds, may be listed as “Commissioner” in the Grantor Index rather than the property owner’s name.
• **Processioners’ Deeds**

Processioners are appointed by the court to divide lands involved in an estate settlement or property dispute. These deeds often include plat drawings of the divided property and their designated owners. Deeds may be recorded in the county clerk’s office with other county deeds or may be included in separate volumes. These deeds may also be part of the final estate settlement papers filed with the circuit court clerk.
In some instances you will find property transferred in Kentucky by Will rather than by Deed. Wills often include plat drawings of divided property including names of designated owners. Wills are filed on the county level with the county clerk. Early estate settlements may be found with the county clerk; for more recent settlements, contact the circuit court clerk.
If a land patent hasn’t been sold, the wording on the Grant conveys the patent to the patentee’s heirs. In many instances that conveyance is not recorded with the county clerk. It is important for the heir(s) to register their land ownership with the Property Valuation Administrator for taxation purposes.

(Note: Transfers of patents between individuals often result in an assignment on the Grant and the transfer isn’t recorded with the county clerk. Again, registration for tax purposes may be the only indication there is a new owner for the tract.)
QUICK GUIDE: KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

• The federal government does not issue land patents in Kentucky. Kentucky patents are authorized by Acts of the Virginia General Assembly (prior to 1792) or the Kentucky General Assembly.

• Warrants do not identify a certain tract or location.

• Neither warrants nor surveys convey title. Every step in the patent process must be followed. The Governor’s Grant finalizes the patenting transaction.

• Military grants comprise a small portion of Kentucky land patents. Most patents were authorized by purchasing treasury, state, or county warrants/certificates.

• The only military warrants honored in Kentucky were for service in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War.

• Kentucky did not honor warrants for service in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, or subsequent conflicts. Those warrants had to be used in federal public domain states, such as Missouri or Illinois. (This partially explains the move westward by some Kentucky veterans or assignees; they had to relocate to a state that honored federal bounty land warrants.) Contact the Central Reference Division, National Archives, Pennsylvania Avenue, 8th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20408 for information regarding military service, federal bounty land, and pension applications.
Online Resources

Kentucky history fascinates and intrigues researchers around the world. The resources on this website provide everything from background information on Kentucky’s history to research aids to links to groups and events that will allow you to further your research.

Articles - Includes a variety of published and non-published manuscripts, databases and reference materials.

History - information about the Secretary of State’s office, including office holders and a timeline of the office’s evolution.

Geographic Materials - references regarding county locations, county formations and maps

Glossary - defines more than 100 terms associated with land patenting.


Bibliography - publications regarding the history of Kentucky land

Links - selected government agencies and professional associations, research libraries and online databases, genealogy websites and websites relating to maps and Kentucky locations.
To search for land patents:
1. Start by selecting the State.
2. You do not have to fill in all fields, but provide at least one additional field.
3. Click the Search Patents button.

Search Tips:
- Hover your mouse over a field to get a brief description.
- Get detailed information by checking the Glossary in the Reference Center.
- For more tips and help, check out our Patent Search Overview.

Note: This site does not cover every state, but we do have resource links for most states.
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Names On Document
- HARRIS, MARY E.
- TRIBBLE, ORSON

Military Rank: ---

Document Numbers
- Document Nr: 26672
- Misc. Doc. Nr: ---
- BLM Serial Nr: ---
- Indian Allot. Nr: ---
- Coal Entry. Nr: ---

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- Survey Date: ---
- Geographic Name: ---
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Due to data limitations, we could not map the aliquots or lots of this patent.
The United States of America,
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 28, 1850, ENTITLED "AN ACT GRANTING BOUNTY LAND TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES," WARRANT NO. 26872, FOR 50 ACRES, ISSUED IN FAVOR OF "ORSO TRIBBLE, PRIVATE IN CAPT. SIMPSON'S COMPANY, KENTUCKY MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS, WAR 1812," HAVING BEEN DULY ASSIGNED TO MARY E. HARRIS, HAS BEEN RETURNED TO THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WITH EVIDENCE THAT THE SAME HAS BEEN DULY LOCATED UPON THE SOUTH HALF OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION NINE IN TOWNSHIP NINETEEN NORTH OF RANGE SEVEN EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ILLINOIS, CONTAINING EIGHTY ACRES, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF THE SURVEY OF THE SAID LAND, RETURNED TO THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE BY THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

NOW KNOW YE, THAT THERE IS, THEREFORE, GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES, UNTO THE SAID MARY E. HARRIS, THE TRACT OF LAND ABOVE DESCRIBED; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAID TRACT OF LAND, WITH THE APPURTENANCES THEREOF, UNTO THE SAID MARY E. HARRIS, AND TO HER HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, WILLIAM H. TAFT
President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fourth day of DECEMBER in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ELEVEN and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and THIRTY-SIXTH.

By the President: By W. H. TAFT

Secretary, Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number 236782
• The Secretary of State's Office is the repository for over 100,000 patent files containing warrants, surveys, and grants. Researchers do not have to travel to Virginia to research Kentucky land patents prior to 1792. Those records were sent to Frankfort shortly after Kentucky became a state.

• Kentucky county formation must be considered when researching any facet of Kentucky history.

• There is no central registration of deeds in Kentucky. Deeds are filed on the county level with the county clerk along with wills and marriages. Courthouse disasters, such as fires or thievery, are just disasters. Records not previously microfilmed or removed for preservation are lost. Check the Grantor AND Grantee indices; some conveyances may be recorded in one book but not the other. Research processioners’ books and court judgments for division of disputed or inherited land.

• Be creative when researching land patents and all land records! Names were spelled phonetically in many instances. Tax Lists may be indexed by given name rather than surname!
• Patents were issued to women as early as the 1700s. In some instances, they were heirs finishing patents initiated by their husband or a family member. In 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly allowed poor widows to patent up to 100 acres of land without fee payment.

• African-Americans patented land in Kentucky prior to the Civil War.

• Land Office holdings are limited to land patents only. Although applications listing parents, family history, etc., were not required, there are instances in which wills, or other affidavits of descent, are part of the patent file.

• Not all Kentucky Patent Series are online. Contact the Kentucky Land Office for access to original patent files. The Kentucky History Center Library has printback books of Land Office Surveys and Grants. (These are ideal for researching an area rather than a family.) Microfilm reels of all original Warrants, Entries, Surveys, and Land Office copies of Grants are available at the Kentucky History Center.

• The Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives is the state repository for county records, such as Wills and Deeds.
OTHER RESOURCES

- Court cases can provide valuable information if an area has been litigated. Case files may include deed references, affidavits, maps, & court decisions.
  - Circuit Court Records may be available locally or at the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives, 300 Coffee Tree Road, Frankfort, KY 40601 (502-564-8300).
  - Contact the State Law Library, Capitol Building, Frankfort, KY 40601 (502-564-4187) for cases decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Kentucky Supreme Court, & courts of higher jurisdiction.

- District or Regional Mining Offices: Maps, Deeds, & Leases
- U.S. Forest Service: Maps, Deeds & Leases
- Department for Natural Resources, Mine Permits (502-564-2320)
- Department of Revenue, Division of Minerals Taxation & GIS Services (502-564-5977)
BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

• “Kentucky Land Grants” by Willard Rouse Jillson lists grant recipients for all patent series with the exception of the West of Tennessee River Military Patents.

• “Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds” by Willard Rouse Jillson identifies persons who filed Entries in early Fayette, Lincoln, & Jefferson counties as well as the Military District. Revolutionary War Warrants are also included as well as an index of Court of Appeals Deeds.

• “Stockading Up” by Nancy O’Malley, Dept. of Anthropology, UK, is a compilation of patent maps, history and genealogy regarding early settlers and stations in central Kentucky.

• “Early Kentucky Land Records” by Neal Hammon lists Fincastle and Kentucky County Entries, Commissioners’ Records, and Military Surveys.

• “Early Landowners of Madison County, Kentucky,” Researched, Compiled, & Published by Robert P. Humphreys, PhD. Includes CD depicting location of patents. *(May be ordered online by searching for title of book.)*
• “Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments,” Lloyd D. Bockstruck, (1996), ISBN: 0-8063-1511-3 (Note: In the front of the book, Bockstruck includes information regarding (1) the location of each former colony’s Military District & (2) the repository housing each state’s bounty land warrant records.)

• Publications by the Kentucky Historical Society are indexed by Survey Name and cross-indexed by Grant Name for all patent series except the County Court Orders.


• Publications by Michael & Bettie A. Cook include Court of Appeals Deeds and other county records.

• Historians, including Harry Enoch, LaRoux Gillespie, & Robert Humphreys, have published such books as “Capt. Billy Bush & the Bush Settlement,” “Lincoln County Deeds,” “Land Maps of Early Bourbon County Settlers,” “Land Maps of Early Bourbon County Settlers on Huston Fork,” “Early Landowners in Madison County,” & others. Check your local historical society!
The Juncture of Kentucky’s Original Three Counties

“Where Benson Creek flows into the Kentucky River”

Franklin County, formed in 1795, is the daughter of Mercer County (daughter of Lincoln County), Shelby County (daughter of Jefferson County), and Woodford County (daughter of Fayette County).

Thank you for your efforts to preserve our history!

Kandie Adkinson
Room T21B
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, KY 40601
502-782-7408
Kandie.Adkinson@ky.gov
Thank you to the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) for sponsorship of this webinar.
Follow KDLA on Social Media!

@KDLALibDev

KDLALibDev
SAVE THE DATE

Register on the KDLA CE Events Calendar

Knowledge Transfer
   Tuesday, April 30, 10-11 am ET (9-10 am CT)

Library Link Up: Family Programming
   Thursday, May 2, 10-11 am ET (9-10 am CT)

Oh, the Places You’ll Go: Travel RA
   Wednesday, May 15, 10-11 am ET (9-10 am CT)

Give Us Your Tired, Your Poor, Your Huddled Masses, and Make Them Behave
   Thursday, May 16, 10-11 am ET (9-10 am CT)

Almost Painless Politics: or, How to Conduct a Civil Candidate Forum
   Tuesday, May 21, 2-3 pm ET (1-2 pm CT)

More webinars are available on our Archived Webinars page:
https://kdla.ky.gov/librarians/staffdevelopment/kdlaarchivedwebinars/Pages/default.aspx
Thank you for attending!

Kandie Adkinson
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Capitol Annex
Frankfort, KY  40601
502-782-7408
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