

Chapter 1 : Warrant of Possession - the final stage of the tenant eviction process - Solicitors 4 Landlords

Definition of LAND WARRANT: the name that is given to a guarantee that is issued by the federal government land office to the purchasers of public The Law Dictionary Featuring Black's Law Dictionary Free Online Legal Dictionary 2nd Ed.

Sunday, September 02, Warrants. I received the article in from a distant cousin, Margery Bebow, who is related through both the Brubaker and Foster lines. She had received the article from another distant cousin, Ken Fawley, who happens to be married to my 1st cousin Caroline Conrad. The seven-page article presented what was known about the three generations of men named Hans Jacob Brubacher who lived in what was then Martic Township now Providence Township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania from about through His father, Hans Jacob I, is my 7th great-grandfather. Proved on April 17, the will stated that he owned real estate but did not provide a location or description of the land. A more garbled account by the same authors gives similar information in a history of the town of New Providence: His land extended westward. Johnson goes on to say: The most probable tract is the one consisting of plus acres, for which Henry Herr obtained warrant, survey, and patent in and which was located one mile or more south-southwest of the village of New Providence. In the footnote for the above statement, citing Patent AA and Survey C, the author states: Because his personal estate was insufficient to pay all expenses, a sale of 60 acres of his land was contemplated, but the family later agreed to sell the whole tract. On December 31, , another sale was held on the premises. Henry Herr may have been a close friend or relative; the year before the sale, minor child Abraham Brubacher chose him as guardian. Available online through the above mentioned Land Records Portal are digital images of land warrants, surveys, patents, warrantee township maps, and other associated state-level land records from the s to the present day. They DO NOT have the deed books for transactions "transferring land between private citizens that occurred either after or during the patenting process. Some image sets, such as the warrantee township maps, do not include coverage for all counties or even all townships within a county. But it is well worth the time it takes. One warrant for his land was dated July 20, and another on March 9, but the patents were not issued until February 23, I first looked at the Warrantee Township Maps. There are very few available for the counties where my ancestors settled, but there just happened to be one for Providence Township, Lancaster County. These maps show all original land purchases from the Proprietors or the Commonwealth that were made within the boundaries of present-day townships. The warrants and surveys will generally be found in the county at the time they were issued. Like I said, it does get a bit confusing! The maps are large pdf files. This one was 7. You have to enlarge the map considerably to be able to read the text. Then you look through the names on the map to find your person s of interest. The numbers in the upper left of each entry indicate the location on the map. I was looking for Jacob Brubaker but was pleasantly surprised to find the name of Thomas Stoneroad also. Records show that the surname was originally Steinweg or Steinweeg. The surnames seem to have been used interchangeably for a period of time in the s through the early s. Apparently "stein" is a German and Norwegian word meaning "stone" or "rock" and "weg" means way or road. Thus Stoneroad is the anglicized equivalent of Steinweg. Above is a very small portion of the Warrantee Township Map for Providence Township double-click the image to view a larger version. The area outlined in green is the tract of Thomas Stoneroad. I also looked up the survey for Thomas Stoneroad. Survey C for Thomas Stoneroad. His tract of land is 42 acres. But what I found very interesting is that his name is associated with the tract labeled A, which is the survey number. So, yeah, I grabbed that one too. The original survey A is for Jacob Prowpather! This is the record that had previously not been found! It was just nice to be able to talk it over with someone else who "understands" these things! The document text reads: Herr], the 4th of November Lancaster County was a part of Chester County until Looking at the Warrantee map once again, we see that the land identified as survey A outlined in red belonged to Martin Funk and is the same property originally owned by Jacob Prowpather, aka Jacob Brubaker the 1st from until his death in The land that Thomas Stoneroad obtained in is outlined in green, and that of Jacob II and III , which they owned from to about , is outlined in blue. In his article, David R. Johnson included two diagrams of the property of Jacob II,

DOWNLOAD PDF ISSUE OF LAND WARRANT.

one of which placed the property in a present-day map. Using his drawings and Google Maps, I was able to locate the Brubaker tracts on a road map and on a satellite view. That dark line running from the left-center and curving down the lower-right of the image is the Enola Low Grade Trail , which opened last year. I may just have to check that out amongst other things on my way through Pennsylvania this coming week! All in all, the last couple of days have been very productive Published under a Creative Commons License.

Chapter 2 : What is LAND WARRANT? definition of LAND WARRANT (Black's Law Dictionary)

Land warrant definition is - a transferable certificate from the land office authorizing a person to assume possession of a specified quantity of public land.

War Bounty Land Warrants, [database on-line]. War Bounty Land Warrants, This database contains bounty land warrants issued to veterans of the U. Revolutionary War between and , and to veterans of the War of between and It also contains some related papers of the Revolutionary War warrants that date to as late as Bounty land warrants were certificates given to eligible veterans granting them rights to free land on the public domain. During the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress promised bounty land as an inducement to military service. For this war and other wars in which the United States engaged during the years , the issuance of bounty land warrants to veterans or their heirs as a form of reward for service was continued. The warrants for Revolutionary War service were issued under acts of July 9, , March 3, , and April 15, The act gave free land in the public domain to officers and soldiers who continued to serve during the Revolutionary War or, if they were killed, to their representatives or heirs. The resolution provided that a private or noncommissioned officer would be entitled to acres of bounty land, an ensign to acres, a lieutenant to acres, a captain to acres, a major to acres, a lieutenant colonel to acres, a colonel to acres, a brigadier general to acres, and a major general to 1, acres. A 4, square mile tract was located in the Northwest Territory and was set aside for these land warrants. This area came to be known as the U. Military District of Ohio. Originally the lands in this district were to be distributed by January 1, By the end of about 14, warrants had been issued. However, additional time was needed to locate warrants and to grant warrants to soldiers with late applications or uncompleted claims. Congress passed the act of , which was later amended by the act of , to extend the time limit. The first series of warrants for War of service were issued under acts of December 24, , January 11, , and May 6, , in which Congress provided that noncommissioned officers and soldiers serving for 5 years unless discharged sooner , or their heirs, would be entitled to acres of land from the public domain in partial compensation for their military service. Six million acres of land in the Territories of Michigan, Illinois, and Louisiana were set aside for this purpose. The second series resulted from an act of December 10, , by which Congress doubled the acreage offered to soldiers enlisting after that date. Warrants issued under the act were called Double Bounty Warrants. About the Revolutionary War Warrants: The first series includes warrants issued under the act of July 9, numbered Most of the warrants from in this first series were destroyed during the War Department fires in and Beginning with warrant , most of the actual warrants are intact. Those that are missing are presumed to be lost or not surrendered by the veteran or his heirs. The second series comprises warrants issued under the acts of March 3, , and April 15, The warrants are numbered from under the act of , and continue from under the act of A series of 18 additional warrants issued under later acts is also included. Warrants usually contain the following information: Date of issuance Name and rank of veteran State from which enlisted Name of heir or assignee, if applicable Note: Warrants issued at this time were assignable and were often sold by the veteran on the open market. When this was done a notation on the reverse of the warrant indicates subsequent transfers of ownership from the veteran to heirs or assignees. About the War of Warrants: The majority of the records for the War of are of original warrants. Warrants under the act of , and warrants under the act of were detached from the original volumes. For these warrant numbers, the warrant stub is provided in place of the original warrant. Also, the location of warrants under the act of , and warrants under the act of is unknown by NARA. They may have been destroyed. However, copies of warrants from the Veterans Administration are available on microfilm prior their misplacement and are included in this database. Name of veteran Rank on discharge from service Company, regiment, and branch of service Date warrant was issued Usually the date the land was located and the page on which the location is recorded in Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations Warrant stubs usually include the following information: Warrants issued for War of service could not be transferred or assigned to another person except through inheritance. Images of manuscript indexes created by the U. Military District of Ohio between and Entries give the warrant number, the number of acres shown on the warrant, and the page number in the

DOWNLOAD PDF ISSUE OF LAND WARRANT.

register where the name of the veteran or of the warrant holder is cited. The Register of Army Land Warrants contains entries arranged chronologically by date of warrant registration from April 11, , to March 20, Entries give the registration date, the name of the patentee, and the name and the service rank of the warrantee. Entries in the Register of Military Land Warrants are arranged chronologically by date of warrant registration, Each entry provides the registration date, the name of the person presenting the warrant for registration, the warrant number; the name and the service rank of the warrantee; the number of acres shown on the warrant; the location of the warrant by lot, township, and range in the U. Military District of Ohio; the date on which a patent for the land was received; and to whom the patent was delivered. There are four manuscript indexes which apply to both series of the War of warrants. Index of Arkansas Patentees - Entries arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname of patentee and contain GLO patent book citation, legal land description, and warrant number. Index of Patentees Under the Act of - Entries are arranged alphabetically by first two letters of surname of patentee and include GLO patent book citation, legal land description, and warrant number. How to Use This Database: The following information has been keyed from the manuscript indexes just described and can be used to search this database in the above search template: In most cases, performing a search through the search template will yield results with links to images of both the index and the warrant, identified by the corresponding Warrant Numbers. You may also browse this record collection and locate a particular individual by first finding them in one of the indexes and then using the Warrant Number and other information listed in the index to locate them in the appropriate set of warrant records. Not all individuals who were granted military land warrants will be found in this collection. Warrants that were never surrendered by the veterans, their heirs, or assignees are not included in these records. The following abbreviations and latin words may be found in these records:

Chapter 3 : Wars, Indigenous Peoples, and Bounty Land Warrants - Christine Sleeter

The Revolutionary War warrant indexes for the second series (issued under the acts of and) are called "Index to Revolutionary War Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Acts of and " and the "Register of Military Land Warrants Presented at the Treasury for Locating and Patenting, ".

Because it has always been important to know who owned what land, it is of utmost importance for historians and genealogists to master the use of Tennessee land records in their research. Public land states surveyed the land into township and range prior to granting it; state land states surveyed the land only after issuing the entry and warrant for it. The colonies and those states formed from the colonies and Texas are known as state land states, using the metes and bounds survey system. Those states formed by the federal government from federal land, use the township and range survey system. Early Tennessee land acquisition is probably more complex than any other state because of the different governments and the time involved in processing grants. Since the Indians assisted the British in the American Revolution, North Carolina believed they had relinquished their title to the land. The United States government honored Indian ownership and required title by treaty before granting land. In an compact, North Carolina, the United States, and Tennessee, agreed that Tennessee could issue grants, provided they honored all land warrants already issued by North Carolina, as well as any warrants they were required to issue. When North Carolina took control of her lands from the Crown in , she established land entry offices in each of her counties. At that time, all of the occupied land in what is now Tennessee was Washington County, North Carolina. Settlement was primarily confined to northeast Tennessee. For forty shillings per hundred acres, each head of a family could buy six hundred and forty acres for himself and one hundred acres for his wife and each child. Any amount of land above that cost five pounds per one hundred acres. By , the population had increased and an entry takers office was opened in Sullivan County, North Carolina now Tennessee. These offices closed in Richard Henderson, by treaty with the Indians, purchased a large area in middle Tennessee and Kentucky; his land company, including the James Robertson and John Donelson groups, were the first people in Middle Tennessee. It was many years before North Carolina could verify that all her soldiers had received a warrant for their service, and that grants had been issued for those warrants. There were six different types of land grants issued. Purchase grants were obtained by purchasing warrants from county offices and the Hillsboro, North Carolina office, also called the Hillsboro office, for land in particular areas. Military grants were issued to North Carolina soldiers of the Continental Line, based on their rank and length of service. Pre-emption grants were issued to those settlers in Middle Tennessee who settled upon the land when the North Carolina Commissioners surveyed the military district for North Carolina. Pre-emption grants were also issued in other areas to the first legal settler. Surveyor grants, also called service grants, were issued to surveyors and their assistants in compensation for their services in surveying the land. Commissioner grants were issued to those commissioners appointed by the North Carolina legislature to survey or "lay off" the military reservation, later known as District 1. Legislative grants were issued for special service to special individuals, including General Nathanael Greene and David Wilson for their special service, and to Richard Henderson in exchange for his company that settled in Middle Tennessee before it was selected as the military district. The enterer, or someone for him, such as a real estate agent, sometimes called a locator, actually went upon the land desired, marked the trees and wrote a rough description of the land desired, specifying its bounds and describing its monuments. This entry was taken to the entry taker at the local land office. The location of the appropriate land office depended upon the type of grant to be received, i. The entry taker searched his records, and if he determined no one had previously entered that particular land, he copied the entry into his well-bound book and gave it the next number in sequence, called an entry or location number. The entry taker used his own shorthand. Sometimes the locator was identified and other information pertaining to that particular entry may be given. Often, the date was specified only by day and it is necessary to search previous pages for the month and year. After three months, if no one else claimed that he had previously entered that land, the entry taker issued a warrant which authorized the surveyor to make the survey. The surveyor used a thirty-three foot chain carried by two people

in measuring the boundaries. Another person, called a marker, marked the land as it was measured. All were sworn "the truth to tell. The drawing was called the plat and the boundary description was called the certificate of survey. The grant was returned to the entry taker, who notified the recipient via the newspaper that he could pick up his grant from the land office. The process usually took 18 months to 2 years to complete during which time the recipient sat tax-free on his land. The final step was for the recipient to have his grant recorded in the county where the land lay. There were a few occasions, because of Indian opposition, when the recipient was allowed to record his grant in the North Carolina county where he lived. At another time, recipients who lived out of the state were directed to record their grants in Hawkins County. These were temporary arrangements and only allowed when some cause prevented access to the register of the county where the land lay. The necessity of having the grants recorded in "the county where the land lay" is understandable, for it would be here that persons interested in knowing the ownership of the land would search. Also, the local county has always held jurisdiction over the collection of property taxes, as well as land transfer and the recording fees, and they were insistent upon this technicality. In , when Tennessee received the right to issue land grants, they discovered they had no records. A large North Carolina land fraud had caused the original records to be subpoenaed to North Carolina. Tennessee agents had to go to North Carolina and copy Tennessee records from the North Carolina books, which included both North Carolina and Tennessee grants. They also had to copy the entry and survey books. North Carolina had sold many large land grants in that area, but since an Indian treaty was not signed for it until , the federal government closed the area until that time. In , Middle Tennessee was known as West Tennessee. Before Tennessee could issue a grant, it had to be approved by one of these boards. At the same time, Tennessee surveyed the land into districts and appointed land officers for each district. It did not work very well and eventually became metes and bounds. The record books of these two Boards are included in the microfilmed Record Group The loose papers are not processed or microfilmed at this time. The real West Tennessee, in , was surveyed into Districts 9 through The record books and loose papers of these boards and districts are in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, but they have not been completely arranged and microfilmed and are not available for use. There are so many documents, in no order, that it has required the life-time work of several archivists. Each new archivist first has to learn the history of the land and the order the records are in before determining how to proceed. Until these records are processed and made public, other records can be used. Each grant was registered in the county where the land lay and that record can be obtained from the deed books of that county. The records copied from the North Carolina record books have been microfilmed, and these films, known as Record Group 50, are available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, although there are inconsistencies in RG 50 that require careful searching to locate the materials in question. In addition, the Tennessee State Library and Archives has purchased from North Carolina microfilmed copies of the warrants and surveys North Carolina used to issue grants for land in Tennessee. These films are known as Manuscripts Microfilm This land is our land! B26 Griffey, Irene M. G72 Griffey, Irene M. Glasgow land fraud papers, North Carolina Revolutionary War, bounty land in Tennessee, ca. P78 Sistler, Barbara, Byron, and Samuel. Tennessee Land Grants, The indexes and images are free to Tennessee residents. Individuals outside of Tennessee who subscribe to Ancestry. Prepared by Irene M. Griffey, Certified Genealogist SM.

Chapter 4 : Bounty-Land Warrant Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.

Land Warrant Applications What is a land warrant application? An application was a request to purchase a certain amount of land in a particular locality from the State government. The successful applicant received a land warrant from the State Land Office, and both the applications and warrants are filed in Record Group 17, Records of the Land Office, at the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Arrest Warrant or Summons on a Complaint Rule 4. Arrest Warrant or Summons on a Complaint a Issuance. If the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establish probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue an arrest warrant to an officer authorized to execute it. At the request of an attorney for the government, the judge must issue a summons, instead of a warrant, to a person authorized to serve it. A judge may issue more than one warrant or summons on the same complaint. If an individual defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a judge may, and upon request of an attorney for the government must, issue a warrant. If an organizational defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a judge may take any action authorized by United States law. A summons must be in the same form as a warrant except that it must require the defendant to appear before a magistrate judge at a stated time and place. Only a marshal or other authorized officer may execute a warrant. Any person authorized to serve a summons in a federal civil action may serve a summons. A warrant may be executed, or a summons served, within the jurisdiction of the United States or anywhere else a federal statute authorizes an arrest. A summons to an organization under Rule 4 c 3 D may also be served at a place not within a judicial district of the United States. A A warrant is executed by arresting the defendant. Upon arrest, an officer possessing the original or a duplicate original warrant must show it to the defendant. B A summons is served on an individual defendant: C A summons is served on an organization in a judicial district of the United States by delivering a copy to an officer, to a managing or general agent, or to another agent appointed or legally authorized to receive service of process. If the agent is one authorized by statute and the statute so requires, a copy must also be mailed to the organization. D A summons is served on an organization not within a judicial district of the United States: The officer may do so by reliable electronic means. At the request of an attorney for the government, an unexecuted warrant must be brought back to and canceled by a magistrate judge or, if none is reasonably available, by a state or local judicial officer. B The person to whom a summons was delivered for service must return it on or before the return day. C At the request of an attorney for the government, a judge may deliver an unexecuted warrant, an unserved summons, or a copy of the warrant or summons to the marshal or other authorized person for execution or service. In accordance with Rule 4. Notes As amended Feb. July 1, ; Apr. The rule states the existing law relating to warrants issued by commissioner or other magistrate. The provision for summons is new, although a summons has been customarily used against corporate defendants, 28 U. See also, Albrecht v. United States, U. Code of Criminal Procedure , Commentaries to secs. More general use of a summons in place of a warrant was recommended by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report on Criminal Procedure See also, Medalie, 4 Lawyers Guild, R. The provision for the issuance of additional warrants on the same complaint embodies the practice heretofore followed in some districts. It is desirable from a practical standpoint, since when a complaint names several defendants, it may be preferable to issue a separate warrant as to each in order to facilitate service and return, especially if the defendants are apprehended at different times and places. Failure to respond to a summons is not a contempt of court, but is ground for issuing a warrant. Note to Subdivision b. Compare Rule 9 b and forms of warrant and summons, Appendix of Forms. Note to Subdivision c 2. This rule and Rule 9 c 1 modify the existing practice under which a warrant may be served only within the district in which it is issued. When a defendant is apprehended in a district other than that in which the prosecution has been instituted, this change will eliminate some of the steps that are at present followed: The warrant originally issued will have efficacy throughout the United States and will constitute authority for arresting the defendant wherever found. The change will not modify or affect the rights of the defendant as to removal. The authority of the marshal to serve process is not limited to the district for which

he is appointed, 28 U. Note to Subdivision c 3. The provision that the arresting officer need not have the warrant in his possession at the time of the arrest is rendered necessary by the fact that a fugitive may be discovered and apprehended by any one of many officers. It is obviously impossible for a warrant to be in the possession of every officer who is searching for a fugitive or who unexpectedly might find himself in a position to apprehend the fugitive. The rule sets forth the customary practice in such matters, which has the sanction of the courts. If such were the law, criminals could circulate freely from one end of the land to the other, because they could always keep ahead of an officer with the warrant. Ohio , F. Service of summons under the rule is substantially the same as in civil actions under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure , Rule 4 d 1 [28 U. Note to Subdivision c 4. Return of a warrant or summons to the commissioner or other officer is provided by 18 U. The amendment permits the complainant to state the facts constituting probable cause in a separate affidavit in lieu of spelling them out in the complaint. See also Jaben v. Notes of Advisory Committee on Rulesâ€” Amendment The amendments are designed to achieve several objectives: Subdivision a makes clear that the normal situation is to issue a summons. Subdivision b provides for the issuance of an arrest warrant in lieu of or in addition to the issuance of a summons. Subdivision b 1 restates the provision of the old rule mandating the issuance of a warrant when a defendant fails to appear in response to a summons. The reason may be apparent from the face of the complaint or may be provided by the federal law enforcement officer or attorney for the government. See comparable provision in rule 9. Subdivision b 3 deals with the situation in which conditions change after a summons has issued. It affords the government an opportunity to demonstrate the need for an arrest warrant. This may be done in the district in which the defendant is located if this is the convenient place to do so. Subdivision c provides that a warrant or summons may issue on the basis of hearsay evidence. What constitutes probable cause is left to be dealt with on a case-to-case basis, taking account of the unlimited variations in source of information and in the opportunity of the informant to perceive accurately the factual data which he furnishes. Wright, Federal Practice and Procedure: Moore, Federal Practice 4. Amendments Proposed by the Supreme Court. Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure deals with arrest procedures when a criminal complaint has been filed. It provides in pertinent part: Upon the request of the attorney for the government a summons instead of a warrant shall issue. As proposed to be amended, Rule 4 gives priority to the issuance of a summons instead of an arrest warrant. The Committee agrees with and approves the basic change in Rule 4. The decision to take a citizen into custody is a very important one with far-reaching consequences. That decision ought to be made by a neutral official a magistrate rather than by an interested party the prosecutor. It has been argued that undesirable consequences will result if this change is adoptedâ€”including an increase in the number of fugitives and the introduction of substantial delays in our system of criminal justice. Rakestraw and convincingly demonstrated that the undesirable consequences predicted will not necessarily result. The major difference between the present rule and the proposed rule is that the present rule vests the decision to issue a summons or a warrant in the prosecutor, while the proposed rule vests that decision in a judicial officer. Thus, the basic premise underlying the arguments against the proposed rule is the notion that only the prosecutor can be trusted to act responsibly in deciding whether a summons or a warrant shall issue. The Committee rejects the notion that the federal judiciary cannot be trusted to exercise discretion wisely and in the public interest. The Committee recast the language of Rule 4 b. No change in substance is intended. These sentences permitted a magistrate to question the complainant and other witnesses under oath and required the magistrate to keep a record or summary of such a proceeding. The Committee does not intend this change to discontinue or discourage the practice of having the complainant appear personally or the practice of making a record or summary of such an appearance. Rather, the Committee intended to leave Rule 4 c neutral on this matter, neither encouraging nor discouraging these practices. The Committee added a new section that provides that the determination of good cause for the issuance of a warrant in lieu of a summons shall not be grounds for a motion to suppress evidence. This provision does not apply when the issue is whether there was probable cause to believe an offense has been committed. The House version provides two methods for serving a summons: The Senate version provides three methods: No substantive change is intended. Committee Notes on Rulesâ€” Amendment The language of Rule 4 has been amended as part of the general restyling of the Criminal Rules

to make them more easily understood and to make style and terminology consistent throughout the rules. These changes are intended to be stylistic, except as noted below. The first non-stylistic change is in Rule 4 a , which has been amended to provide an element of discretion in those situations when the defendant fails to respond to a summons. Under the current rule, the judge must in all cases issue an arrest warrant. The revised rule provides discretion to the judge to issue an arrest warrant if the attorney for the government does not request that an arrest warrant be issued for a failure to appear. Current Rule 4 b , which refers to the fact that hearsay evidence may be used to support probable cause, has been deleted. That language was added to the rule in , apparently to reflect emerging federal case law. A similar amendment was made to Rule 41 in . In the intervening years, however, the case law has become perfectly clear on that proposition.

Chapter 5 : Land grant - Wikipedia

About Pennsylvania, Land Warrants, This database is an index to land warrants in Pennsylvania. While it includes no images, it does list the name of the person associated with the warrant, the date, acreage, and location of the land.

Arranged alphabetically by surname of grantor. Contains the following indexes: A grantor index of deeds that were the subject of court proceedings and the descriptions of which were recorded in four volumes that are possibly no longer extant. Originally, such requests were not recorded but from requests were recorded in the minute books of the Commissioners of Property. During these years, the provincial government issued tickets that would later serve as the basis for drawing up patents when the regular land office reopened. During the administration of the proprietary government the formal written application for a warrant became a regular part of the series of records necessary to warrant and patent land. The only exceptions are Proof of Settlement Certificates series. By the s the assumption that all unwarranted country land within the purchases of and earlier was vacant and unimproved had given way to the realization that thousands of squatters had already settled upon the land. On June 17, a new application system was implemented making a formal application the required first step in the patenting process. The new procedures also introduced a new type of warrant, called a warrant to accept, that was granted after a survey was conducted. Under the new system, the applicant was to appear in person at the Land Office in Philadelphia where his name, the date of application, and the description of the land were entered in a special application book. To curb speculation, each applicant was limited to a maximum of acres. The Secretary of the Land Office sent copies of applications to the surveyor general who registered the receipt of the copies in his application book and these copies accompanied the orders to survey sent to the deputy surveyors. The survey was to be completed in six months and a drawing showing courses, distances, and adjoining owners returned to the surveyor general. The applicant had another six months to produce a certified statement of his settlement date and the nature of his improvement and to pay the receiver general for the land. To avoid overloading the Land Office, the new application system was first implemented for settled unwarranted land on the eastern side of the Susquehanna River and was extended to the lands on the western side of the river in . The information contained in the East Side Applications has been published and indexed internally in Pennsylvania Land Applications, Volume 1: East Side Applications, by Kenneth D. The West Side Applications are indexed in the finding aid located on the top of the Land Office microfilm cabinets. In a New Purchase of land from the Indians opened a vast new region to settlement. Part of a broader agreement negotiated with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix, the New Purchase opened western land that was better situated for settlers to compete for the Indian trade in the Illinois Territory. The New Purchase also encouraged Pennsylvanians to settle along the upper Susquehanna in order to prevent Connecticut settlers of the Susquehanna Company from moving further west into territory claimed by Pennsylvania. Another copy was also entered in Lancaster County Deed Book U, page 68 because one of the provisions of the purchase conveyed Conestoga Indian land located in Lancaster County to the proprietors. The information contained in the New Purchase applications has been published and indexed internally in Pennsylvania Land Applications, Volume 2: New Purchase Applications, by Kenneth D. McCrea Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: The General Assembly used the Purchase of , or Last Purchase, as an opportunity to implement new land laws and procedures. Land located west of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek was set aside for Depreciation and Donation lands while land east of these rivers was opened to settlement as soon as preemption applications by squatters already living in the area between Lycoming Creek and Pine Creek were settled. Depreciation Land was sold to compensate veterans of the Revolutionary War who had received pay in depreciated currency and Donation Land was provided to officers and veterans of the Pennsylvania Line who served for the duration of the war. After the preemption claims were settled the initial sale of land in the eastern portion of the Last Purchase took place through the Northumberland Lottery. From an application for improved land was usually called an "entry" and was certified by two justices of the peace for the county. Between and entries were the only type of application accepted as the Land Office required settlement, improvement, and cultivation before granting land. Most applications have not been indexed but can be

DOWNLOAD PDF ISSUE OF LAND WARRANT.

located by searching backward from the date of the warrant.

Chapter 6 : About the Revolutionary War Bounty Warrants

A land warrant certifies that the person named in the certificate is entitled to the quantity of land specified in the certificate. Land Warrant is a certificate, or scrip, entitling the holder to enjoy a specific portion of land described in the warrant.

Ancient Rome[edit] Roman soldiers were given pensions praemia at the end of their service including cash or land. Augustus fixed the amount in AD 5 at 3, denarii and by the time of Caracalla it had risen to 5, denarii.

Australia[edit] In the British claimed all of eastern Australia as its own, and forming the colony of New South Wales in Australia. The land was claimed as crown land. Over time, it granted land to officers and released convicts. Governor Macquarie canceled land grants issued during the Rum Rebellion of , although some were later restored. Land grants started to be phased out when private tendering was introduced, and stricter limits were placed on grants without purchase. The instructions to Governor Brisbane were issued on 17 July From 9 January , all land was to be sold at public auction. Land grant railways[edit] In , the Midland Railway of Western Australia was granted land concessions to build and operate a railway from Midland, near Perth, to Walkaway, near Geraldton. This was built, but taken over by the government railway in the s. Angle Pole was a locality where the Telegraph line had bend in it. The plan was abandoned, though the government railway was extended in the s from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs , with similar extensions at the Darwin end. In , a land grant railway was proposed in Queensland from Charleville to Point Parker on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria , but the plan was abandoned. Land grants were an incentive for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ireland[edit] The Plantations of Ireland in the 16th and 17th centuries involved the confiscation of some or all the land of Irish lords and its grant to settlers "planters" from England or Scotland.

New Zealand[edit] In New Zealand two private railway companies were offered land grants to build a railway, though both were eventually taken over by the government and incorporated into the government-owned New Zealand Railways Department. The company was New Zealand owned. It was taken over by the government in , and the line became part of the North Island Main Trunk. The New Zealand Midland Railway Company started the Midland Line between Canterbury and the West Coast in but the British-owned company was taken over by the government in , having constructed only km of the km route. Under this system, emigrants or those paying for their passage would receive land if they survived for a certain period of time although many indentured servants did not survive their contracts and enslaved Africans were ineligible for headrights. Countries granting land included Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Britain. As English colonial law developed, headrights became patents and a patentee had to improve the land. When the United States acquired that land by treaty, it agreed to honor all valid land grants. As a result, years of litigation ensued over the validity of many of the Spanish Land Grants. These grants were given to help colonization of the area by Mexican and Spanish nationals, and strengthen frontier towns along the Texas border. During the Mexican period of California and other portions of Mexican territories inherited from New Spain ,the Mexican government granted individuals hundreds of ranchos or large tracts of land. The ranchos established land-use patterns that remain recognizable in the California of today. The Land Ordinance of provided a method for settling that land and establishing governmental institutions, which became federal land policy until The Northwest Ordinance of established the Northwest Territory , pursuant to which homesteading settlers could buy land, and certain land was set aside for public schools and other purposes. The Federal Government acquired additional lands by treaties with various Native American Tribes, such as the Treaty of Chicago by which many eastern tribes agreed to settle across the Mississippi River. Revenues from public land purchases were a major source of funding for the federal government through the 19th centuries, along with tariff revenues, since the federal income tax was not established until the 20th century. Starting with the American Revolutionary War , United States veterans often received land grants instead of backpay or other remuneration. The warrant program was discontinued before the American Civil War. The Land Grant Act of provided for 3.

Chapter 7 : Land Warrant | Definition of Land Warrant by Merriam-Webster

Request for Warrant of Possession of Land To be completed and signed by the claimant or his solicitor and sent to the court with the appropriate fee You should provide a contact number so that the bailiff can speak to you if he/she needs to.

This is a fully searchable database that can be searched by name or military certificate number. Images of the warrants are available online. The site also contains information about the Kentucky Land Office and the land patenting process. Published Resources Bockstruck, Lloyd Dewitt. Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants: Awarded by State Governments. Willow Bend Books, Revolutionary War Records, Volume 1: Virginia Soldiers of American Library Association, Using Virginia Revolutionary War Records. Library of Virginia, This is a comprehensive overview of both published and archival materials. Virginia Land Bounty Warrants. Search Tips Punctuation and capitalization are disregarded. Entries in this database are arranged in letter-by-letter alphabetical order. In addition to the regular searches, you may click on any highlighted element of a database record such as a name to initiate a search on that element. Each record in the Revolutionary War Bounty Warrants database consists of: A Browse search in the Name index retrieves records in an alphabetical listing by name, beginning with the word or words used in the search. Please note that given names may be abbreviated. A Browse search on the name "morgan, andrew" retrieves an alphabetical listing beginning with the names: Morgan, Andrew Morgan, Haynes Morgan, James A Basic keyword search, or an Advanced search, retrieves only the records that contain the exact word or words specified in the search argument. There are also notes listing the documents submitted by the soldier or his heirs to prove length of service, etc. Some notes are keyword searchable. Most notes have captions which can be used as a keyword to narrow searches. The available captions are:

Chapter 8 : Pennsylvania, Land Warrants,

Upon the issue of the warrant of possession the court will allocate a date and will inform both ourselves and the tenant of the eviction date. Should there be any concerns that the bailiffs will be met with threats of violence upon the tenant's eviction we should inform the court of this when we confirm the eviction appointment.

Chapter 9 : Warrant (law) - Wikipedia

Bounty land warrants were grants of free land issued to veterans in return for military service from the time of the Revolutionary War through in the United States. They contained the surrendered warrant, a letter of assignment if the warrant was transferred to another individual, and other papers pertaining to the transaction.