

**Early Private Landowners  
in Northern Harmony Township, Morrow County  
(Formerly Delaware County), Ohio**

**1805 to 1840**

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the transfer of lands in the northern half of Harmony Township, in what is now Morrow County, Ohio, from the U.S. government to private landowners. According to government records, these transfers took place between January 1, 1805, and August 1, 1839. The amount of land transferred during this time, and covered in this report, amounted to approximately 12 square miles, or 8,000 acres. This was a time of great inward migration and change in Ohio. According to *Along the Ohio Trail* (2003), the state's population grew from 230,000 in 1810 to 1,519,467 in 1840

### Description of Northern Harmony Township

Government land surveys in Ohio used a system of numbered ranges, generally divided by parallel lines running north-south; and numbered townships, generally divided by parallel lines running east and west. These numbered "survey townships" do not coincide with the named "civil townships," such as Harmony, Troy, Lincoln, or Westfield, which serve as political subdivisions of a county.

Harmony Township lies along the northern edge of the tract of land designated by the U.S. Congress as the "U.S. Military District" (sometimes known as U.S. Military Lands or Survey) and is bounded on the north by the Greenville Treaty Line. The Treaty of Greenville was signed on August 3, 1795, following the victory of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers in 1794. Lands northwest of the line were reserved for the Indians, and lands southeast of the line, including Harmony Township, were open for settlement by Americans from the south and east.

Surrounding townships are Franklin, Chester, Bennington, Lincoln, and Gilead. The lands in U.S. Military District were provided by Congress on June 1, 1796, and contained 2.5 million acres in all. Surveying began in 1797. In a slight departure from the standard Federal survey practice, the district was divided into survey townships 5 miles square (16,000 acres), with each survey township then divided into quarter-townships of 4,000 acres each (Knepper, p. 39).

Within the U.S.M.D., Harmony Township is situated in survey Range 16-West, in central Morrow County. The portion of the township covered in this report is made up of part of survey Township 7-North and all of the fractional survey Township 8-North. This locality, which has been rural and predominantly agricultural since its first settlement by European-Americans, is about 40 miles north of Columbus, Ohio, at approximately 40°28'N and 82°45'W. Harmony Township was formerly part of Delaware County, until, in 1848, Morrow County was established from portions of Marion, Delaware, Knox, and Richland counties.

The northern half of Harmony Township, which is the focus of this report, is bounded on the south by what is now County Road 25, or the Waldo-Fulton-Chesterville Road. This road bisects the township running straight east and west. In the descriptions below, a helpful point of reference is that the division between survey Townships 7 and 8 runs east and west along a line defined for most of its length by Blackbird Pike, or County Road 123. Township 7 lies south of this line, and Township 8 lies to the north.

According to the 1880 *History of Morrow County and Ohio* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co., pp. 465-466),<sup>1</sup> the northern part of Harmony Township was surveyed in 1803 by Jesse Spencer. The history continues:

“The general character of the surface of Harmony Township is that of low, wet ground. . . The original field-notes that have been preserved show that the country was wet, the northeast quarter showing only narrow tracts of solid land winding among the swamps. . . [By 1880,] the swamps have largely dried up under the influence of the sun and drainage, and the site of some of them is now some of the finest farming land in the township.”

One interesting feature of the survey of this region (Harmony Township north of County Road 25) is that two methods of dividing the land were used. Of the approximately 8,000 acres in this half-township, about half was surveyed by each method:

- All of the lands lying north of County Road 123, and also all of the lands lying west of County Road 170, or the Bennington-Harmony Central Road, were divided into so-called “**aliquot lots**,” which were nominally 100 acres in area, each lot running roughly 100 rods (1650 feet, or 550 yards) north-south by 160 rods (1640 feet, or 880 yards, equivalent to a half-mile) east-west. This was the land granted to military veterans, from 1805 to 1820.
- The remainder of the northern half-township, that is, the lands lying south of County Road 123 and east of County Road 170, were divided in the more customary **square-mile sections** of 640 acres each, with fractional sections or parcels laid out on a quadrant grid, of 320, 160, 80, and even 40 acres. This was the land subject to sale from the government to private buyers. It was sold from 1824 to 1839, after the military grants had been made. The so-called “Federal Rectangular Survey System” of dividing land into square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships was developed around 1785 and first used in the “Seven Ranges” in eastern Ohio. This method of surveying was used throughout the western development of the United States.

*The Official Ohio Lands Book* (Knepper, pp. 36-42) has a discussion on the chronology and reasons for different survey practices, and why some of the U.S. Military Lands were divided into sections and other lands were divided into smaller 100-acre aliquot lots. The basic reason was a conflict between veterans—who wanted to exchange their warrants (often for as little as 100 acres) for actual land patents—and the government, which wanted the lands to be sold in 640-acre, square-mile sections.

### **Sources of Information on Land Grants**

On the web site maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office (BLM GLO), <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>, users can search and download electronic image files of land patents for lands conveyed from the federal government to individuals in any of the 30 so-called “Public Land States,” including Ohio, and generally covering much of the U.S. west of the 13 original colonies. This web site was used to determine

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<sup>1</sup> All references to the *History of Morrow County* in this report are to this 1880 edition, unless otherwise indicated.

the names, the location and extent of parcels granted, and other information about the first private landowners in northern Harmony Township. A second important source for tracing the few owners not indexed by the GLO was the two-volume *Tract Book and Entries* on microfilm (Roll GR8285) at the Ohio State Archives in Columbus. This microfilm facsimile of old government record books lists the names of thousands of original proprietors, arranged by survey, range, township, and section or quarter-township.

Another source for information on early private landowners in Morrow County is on the web site [http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/oh/morrow/mor\\_land.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/oh/morrow/mor_land.htm), Morrow County Land Records.

When land was granted to veterans or their heirs or assignees by the federal government in lieu of cash payment for military service, the grantees may never have seen the land, but may have held the title as an investment or sold the land to investors, speculators, other buyers, or prospective pioneers who may have already settled, or wanted to settle, on the land. This report, therefore, is focused on only the first private landowners, who were not necessarily the first residents or settlers of northern Harmony Township. The first military grants were issued in 1805, but the *History of Morrow County* indicates that no permanent settlers arrived until around 1824 to 1826. If true, this would indicate that for about 15 years, the absentee owners held title without moving to or otherwise improving the land. Further research among the Delaware and Morrow County land transfer records would show how long the original owners generally held their patents before granting or selling the land to others.

### **Description of Land Patents**

The land patents themselves are interesting historical artifacts. Each patent consists of a government form preprinted with certain standard language, and with blank spaces left to be filled out in pen and ink by a scribe, clerk, or other federal official representing either the Secretary of State or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on behalf of the President of the United States. Appendix A contains a transcript of one of the early, military patents, and Appendix B is an example of a later, private sale patent. Appendix G shows an image of the original land patent that is transcribed in Appendix A. Presumably the image files available on the BLM GLO web site are based on duplicate documents retained by the government for recordkeeping purposes, the originals having been signed, sealed, and delivered to the new landowners at the time of the conveyance.

The land patents list several types of parties to these grants: the “patentee” is the person(s) who received the original certificate, and became the owner(s) of the land being granted. The “warrantee” is the person who received the military warrant. On some certificates, the patentee and the warrantee are the same person, and on some, they are two different persons. Also, more than one person can be named, as, for example, when a veteran is deceased, and the grant is issued to more than one of his lawful heirs.

Some parcels were granted to two or more persons, usually recognized in the patent language as “tenants in common, and not as joint tenants.” For example, assume that James Hilliard and Thomas Hilliard own the same parcel of land as tenants in common. If James were to die, his interest or share in the land would pass to his heirs according to his will, and James’s interest

would not automatically pass to the other tenant in common, namely Thomas. Had the two been “joint tenants,” then, if James were to die, his ownership interest would automatically pass to Thomas.

The “assignee (sometimes spelled ‘asignee’)” is the person to whom a grant is assigned by the warrantee. For example, in one of the early Harmony Township patents, Michael Buckley, described as “a soldier in the late army of the United States,” assigned his patent to Thomas Worthington. So Buckley was the warrantee and Worthington was the patentee or assignee, who actually received the land. The circumstances of the assignments— whether patentees paid cash to the warrantees, or made other kinds of barter, exchanges, or valuable consideration—are not specified in these records.

The U.S. Presidents in whose names the federal lands were granted are listed below:

- 1805 to 1808 Thomas Jefferson
- 1809 to 1815 James Madison
- 1817 to 1824 James Monroe
- 1825 to 1828 John Quincy Adams
- 1829 to 1835 Andrew Jackson
- 1837 to 1839 Martin Van Buren

### **Description of Report Entries and Appendices**

In the listings that follow, each grant or land patent found in the BLM GLO records appears in chronological order. The entries give the date, the names of the warrantees (if military), the names of the patentees (for all grants), the approximate acreage included in the grant, and a description of where the granted parcel is located. Names at first occurrence are shown in **boldface**. Approximate acreage is used for convenience. The actual patents might indicate “one hundred thirty-eight and twenty-four hundredths of an acre,” but for this report, this amount is rounded to 140 acres.

Each entry is followed by a parenthetical reference to part of the BLM GLO accession or identifying number, for example, (ref. 536), which is a key to the last three digits of this identifying number.<sup>2</sup> The last three digits are used to save space in this report. The same three-digit code number, however, can be used for more than one grant. In those cases, notes are added giving the full, unique BLM GLO accession number. The locations of the parcels are usually referenced to current County and Township Road numbers, and compass bearings. Any historical or contextual information related to the named parties or to the land being granted is also included when available. The main source for this type of information is the *History of Morrow County*. Reference was also made to old plat maps showing property ownership as far back as 1857, available at the Morrow County Engineer’s office.

Each entry within the report is also followed by a listing of the owner of the relevant parcel in 1857, according to the plat map of Harmony Township prepared in that year, the earliest such

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<sup>2</sup> For the three parcels not found in the BLM GLO records (Thomas 1823; Benson 1823; and Easton 1829), there are no accession number references.

map available at the Morrow County Engineer's office. In some cases, a large grant made up of several hundred acres had already been subdivided among two or more owners between the time of the original grant and the preparation of the 1857 plat. An 1849 plat map of Delaware County, with portions of Morrow and Marion Counties, was also consulted. This map is available at the Ohio State Archives in Columbus. A reference was found to an earlier, 1848 plat map available at the National Archives in Washington DC, but this 1848 map was not used in this report. Nor have any of the later Morrow County plat maps (1871, 1901, 1919, 1926, 1936, 1960), or any of the map resources that may reside at the Delaware County, Ohio, Recorder's or Engineer's offices, been used.

A search was made of the names in the Harmony Township History chapter and the Harmony Township Biographies chapter of the *History of Morrow County*, with the intention of finding further information about early landowners. Because the same names were commonly used within and across families and generations, it is difficult to know with certainty whether the persons named in the grants are the same as the persons named in the history, and these quotations from the 1880 accounts should be viewed with caution.

Example language from the actual patents is given in Appendices A and B, and an image file of one patent is given as an example in Appendix G. An alphabetical index linking warrantee and patentee names to the dates and reference numbers of individual land grants is included in Appendix C. Likewise, a geographic index, sorted by the location and description of parcels, is included in Appendix D. Maps illustrating the names and dates of various parcels granted in each decade from 1805 to 1840 are presented in Appendix E. A map of northern Harmony Township, showing the original government survey divisions, with section and lot numbers, as well as the numbers of public roads (township, county, and state roads), is presented in Appendix F.

The following surnames (family names) appear more than once in different grant years among the early landowners:

Burns, George	1826	McCracken, James	1824
Burns, John	1834	McCracken, James	1826
Davis, David	1826	Shaw, David	1826
Davis, William	1824	Shaw, David	1831
Gaunt, John	1826	Shaw, John	1828
Gaunt, Joseph	1833	Shaw, William	1827
Gaunt, Ner	1834		
Hayden, Samuel Jr.	1837		
Hayden, Stephen	1837		
Hayden, Warner	1839		

## MILITARY GRANTS

According to the General Land Office, the amounts of land granted to each warrantee for military service were based in part on the rank and the length of service for a particular veteran. A total of 24 former military personnel received land warrants in northern Harmony Township. In these records, a warrantee listed as a former soldier, private, corporal, or sergeant usually received 100 acres. There were 11 such 100-acre grants made to persons with one of these ranks in this area. With the price of land (according to the History) being between \$1 and \$2 per acre, and allowing for inflation in the consumer price index since the 1820s, a grant of 100 acres would have a cash value of approximately \$2500 today.

The four former lieutenants listed in these records each received 200 acres. The four captains each received 300 acres. The two former majors each received 400 acres, and the only former colonel received 500 acres. The warrantees are listed by rank and by state given (if other than the U.S.) below.

### Former Ranks of Military Veterans Receiving Land Warrants in Northern Harmony Township

Rank	Last Name	First Name	Unit (if other than U.S. Army)
COL	Baylor	George	
MAJ	Gibbs	Caleb	
MAJ	Winslow [Sr.]	Nathaniel	Massachusetts Line
CAPT	Hutchins	Nathaniel	
CAPT	Keeler	Samuel	
CAPT	Reed	Nathan	
CAPT	Wallace	Adam	Virginia Line
CAPT	Wallace	Andrew	Virginia Line
LT	Crute	John	
LT	Darby	Nathaniel	
LT	Fickle	Benjamin	
LT	Gordon [, dec'd.]	Ambrose	Virginia Line
SGT	Baker	Michael	
CPL	Allen	Edward	Connecticut Line
CPL	Fuller	Barzillai	
PVT	Asher	Canada	4 <sup>th</sup> Regt, Massachusetts Line
PVT	Cottle	Jedekiah	
PVT	Halfpenny	John	2 <sup>nd</sup> Regt, Light Dragoons, Connecticut Line
PVT	McEllery	Hugh	Pennsylvania Line
SOL	Ambler	Peter	
SOL	Ambler	Squire	
SOL	Ambler	Stephen	
SOL	Buckley	Michael	
SOL	Shotte	Richard	

Ranks: COL=Colonel; MAJ=Major; CAPT=Captain; LT=Lieutenant; SGT=Sergeant; CPL=Corporal; PVT=Private; SOL=Soldier (no other rank specified)

## *1805 to 1810*

The first grant in northern Harmony Township was from Thomas Jefferson to **Caleb Gibbs**, on January 1, 1805 (ref. 164). Mr. Gibbs had been a “Major in the Late Army of the United States,” and he was granted 400 acres, 100 of which straddled the Greenville Treaty Line at the Harmony/Franklin border in the extreme northeast of Harmony Township, so only approximately 340 acres of the granted lands lay within Harmony Township itself. The lands were designated as Lots 4, 6, 9, and 10 of Township 8, and, aside from the lot on the boundary line, they lay generally along both sides of Township Road 121, mostly west of County Road 20. In 1857, the landowners were J. Brown, B. Kelly, J. McCracken, J. Lewis, and T. Garsuch.

On March 26, 1805, three former soldiers and one former lieutenant received patents for land in the opposite (southwestern) corner of northern Harmony Township. The three soldiers, named **Squire Ambler** (ref. 198), **Stephen Ambler** (ref. OH2110\_\_200),<sup>3</sup> and **Peter Ambler** (ref. 205), received 100 acres each. The lieutenant was **Benjamin Fickle**, who received 200 acres (ref. OH2110\_\_199). These lands were in Township 7, along Township Roads 26 and 233, and County Road 25. In 1857, the landowners were T. Edgell, D. Daniels, J. Daniels, F. Monday, B. Frost, and the heirs of H. Fickle. This occurrence of the name “Fickle” in the same neighborhood suggests that the warrantee Benjamin Fickle himself, or at least his heirs, may have, for more than 50 years, held or even occupied the land the former lieutenant was granted, a rare event in these records.

On March 28, 1805, **Samuel Keeler**, a former captain, received 100 acres in the same vicinity, at the southeast corner of Township Road 26 and County Road 23 (ref. 212). At this same time, Mr. Keeler also was granted two lots of 100 acres each in what is now Lincoln Township, Morrow County, making the total grant 300 acres. In 1857, the owner of the Harmony Township lot was J.M. Doty.

Three years later, on January 13, 1808, **Nathaniel Darby**, a former lieutenant, received 200 acres along the Franklin Township line in the area of Township Roads 121 and 122 (ref. 450). This land was later known for many years as the Chipps farm. In 1857, the landowners were N. Chilcoat and S. Chips.

On November 25, 1808, President Jefferson granted 100 acres to **John Lamme**, the assignee of **Richard Shotte**, a former soldier (ref. 529). This parcel lies on both sides of County Road 20 just north of County Road 123. The grant for this land was mis-indexed on the BLM GLO database as lying in Monroe County rather than Morrow County, but the first owners were identified through the records at the State Archives. The 1849 and 1857 plat maps show H[ugh] Green as the owner of this parcel.

On December 22, 1808, President Jefferson granted 100 acres to **Thomas Worthington**, the assignee of **Michael Buckley**, a former soldier (ref. 536). This land was mostly at the northwest corner of County Road 20 and Township Road 121, just south of the present State Route 95 in

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<sup>3</sup> The last three digits of this reference or code number also appear with another grant, so in this case (and several others like it throughout this report) to avoid duplicate reference numbers, the full BLM GLO accession number is given in parentheses. The purpose is to give each grant a unique identifying number in the body of this report.



the far northeast of the township. This may be the most historically significant grant in the area, because Thomas Worthington (born 1773, died 1827) served as the sixth governor of Ohio (from 1814 to 1818). This particular land grant occurred between Mr. Worthington's two terms as U.S. Senator from the new state of Ohio (1803 to 1807, and 1810-1814). The lot had been subdivided by 1857, and the owner of the largest portion cannot be identified from the plat map.

On August 31, 1809, President James Madison granted **Walker Baylor** 100 acres. Walker Baylor was listed as the assignee of **George Baylor**, identified as a colonel in the late Army of the United States (ref. 031). This parcel, in the extreme northeast of Harmony Township, straddles the highway now known as State Route 95, which connects Mount Gilead, the seat of Morrow County, with Mount Vernon, the seat of neighboring Knox County. The land was owned by Browns for many years and the portion lying south and west of the highway is now known as the Gleason farm. The warrantee, George Baylor, was the highest-ranking officer to receive a land warrant in northern Harmony Township. In addition to the 100 acres described above, Walker Baylor, as the assignee of Colonel Baylor, received 400 more acres in Morrow County: namely 200 acres in what is now southwestern Cardington Township, 100 acres in northeastern Westfield Township, and 100 acres in northwestern Lincoln Township, near where these three townships adjoin. In 1857, the owner of the Harmony Township lot was J. Lyon.

On June 7, 1810, President Madison granted 200 acres to **Charles Woodsen** as the assignee of **John Crute**, a lieutenant in the late Army (ref. OH2120\_\_062). This parcel ran along the north side of Blackbird Pike, from the intersection with Township Road 234 (Gompf Road) eastward almost to County Road 20. In 1857, the landowners were the heirs of T. Conger, plus C. Lyons and G. Frits.

- In summary, from 1805 to 1810, the government granted approximately **1,640 acres**, made up of 600 acres in the southwestern corner of this half-township, near the intersection of County Road 25 and Township Road 26; plus about 1040 acres in the opposite or northeastern corner, in the vicinity of the intersections of County Roads 20 and 123, Township Road 121, and State Route 95.

### ***1811 to 1820***

On January 16, 1811, President Madison granted 300 acres to **Nathan Reed**, identified as a captain in the late Army (ref. 095). These lands were in the north central part of the township, running along the south side of Township Road 121 and straddling Township Road 234 (Gompf Road). In 1857 the landowners of these lots were H. Chilcutt, Hathaway and Smith, E. George, and W.B. Kimble.

On May 14, 1811, a grant of 100 acres was made to **David Jewett [Jewitt] Poor**, assignee of **Barzillai Fuller**, a corporal in the late Army (ref. 120). That same day, 300 nearby acres were granted to **Rachel Poor** described in the patent as "formerly **Rachel Welsh**, only daughter and heir of **Samuel Welsh**, deceased, who was assignee of **Nathaniel Hutchins**" (ref. 123).

Mr. Hutchins was a captain in the late Army. All of these lands were located in the northwest corner of the township, in a rolling area near the intersection of Township Road 121 and County Road 114, around the Greenville Treaty Line, which in that area is also the boundary between Harmony and Gilead Township. Two of the parcels straddle the Greenville Treaty Line, with

approximately 90 acres of the David Poor property in Harmony Township, and about 260 of the Rachel Poor property in Harmony Township. The northern part of this parcel is known locally as Wright's Springs or the S-Curve, named for a later family that farmed in the area, an artesian spring beside the road, and a series of sharp curves in County Road 114. In 1857, the David Poor parcel was owned by G. Carter and J. Wright. The Rachel Poor parcels were owned in 1857 by C. Taylor, M. Warner, J. Brown, and W. Edwards.

On July 27, 1813, President Madison granted 100 acres to **John Lawrence**, the assignee of **Hugh McEllery**, identified as a private in the late Pennsylvania Line (ref. 218). This parcel lies at the northeast corner of the intersection of County Roads 114 and 123, again in the northwestern area of the half-township. In 1857, this lot was owned by W. Chambers.

On January 23, 1815, 100 acres each were granted to **Michael Baker** (ref. 249) and also to **Robert Blair**, the assignee of **Jedekiah Cottle** (ref. 247). Mr. Baker was late a sergeant, and Mr. Cottle was late a private. These 200 acres were in the south-central area, close to the intersections of County Roads 114, 23, and 170. In 1857, these lots were owned by J. Denman, J. McCracken, and D. Miles.

On February 7, 1815, 100 acres were granted to **John Halfpenny**, a private in the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons in the late Connecticut Line (ref. 252). This parcel was at the southwest corner of the intersection of County Roads 123 and 170. In 1857, this lot was owned by J. Wheeler and A. Clark.

**Side Note:**

According to the web site <en.wikipedia.org>, the "dragoon" in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries was traditionally a soldier trained to fight on foot, but transport himself on horseback. The term "dragoon" derives from the dragoon's primary weapon, a carbine or short musket called the "dragon." Sometimes, dragon carbines are said to have been so-called because they "breathed fire"—a reference to the smoke they emitted when fired.

On March 28, 1815, **John Ruff**, the assignee of two veterans, namely **Adam Wallace** (ref. 258) and **Andrew Wallace** (ref. 259), was granted 600 acres in the central and southern region of the half-township. Both of the Wallaces are identified as having been captains in the Virginia Line, and each was granted 300 acres. All of the parcels except one abutted the west side of County Road 170 between County Roads 123 and 25. The other parcel was slightly to the west, on Township Road 233 south of County Road 23. In 1857, these six lots were owned by D. Kenny, Heirs of E. Smith, E. Healea, and B. Phillips.

On December 6, 1817, President James Monroe granted 400 acres to **Nathaniel Winslow [Jr.]**, **William Winslow**, **Sarah Copeland**, **Nancy Winslow**, **Judith Tolman**, and **Lydia Winslow**, children and heirs of **Nathaniel Winslow [Sr.]**, late a major in the Massachusetts Line (ref. OH2120\_\_332). The grant describes the six heirs as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants. This parcel ran along the west side of County Road 114, from the corner with County

Road 124 at the north, all the way past County Road 23 to the south. In 1857, these lots were owned by Smith, W. Hayden, T.A. Wood, J. Brown, and J.M. Doty.

#### **Side Note**

On one of these former Winslow lots, west of the intersection of County Roads 114 and 23, about where Hayes Ditch passes under County Road 23, the 1857 map appears to show an “Ashery” and a “Store.” According to <en.wikipedia.org>, an ashery is “a factory that converts hardwood ashes into lye, potash, or pearlash. Asheries were common in newly settled areas of North America during the late 18th century and much of the 19th century, when excess wood was available as settlers cleared their land for farming. Hardwood ashes contain abundant levels of potassium carbonate and potassium hydroxide. The lye and potash stages were commonly performed on site by the settlers themselves, and the asheries only performed the final and most difficult step of converting the black salts to pearlash, which was often shipped to Great Britain, where it was used in the production of glass and ceramic wares.”

On December 20, 1817, a grant of 100 acres was made to **Canada Asher**, a private in the Fourth Regiment of the late Massachusetts Line (ref. 337). This parcel was at the northeast corner of the intersection of County Road 23 and Township Road 26, on the western border of the township. In 1857, the landowner was E. Buck.

On January 18, 1819, President Monroe granted 100 acres to **Newton Hayes**, as the assignee of **Edward Allen**, identified as a corporal in the late Connecticut Line (ref. 393). This parcel was just north of the Asher grant listed above, halfway between County Roads 23 and 124 on the east side of Township Road 26. In 1857, the landowners were listed as T. Hays and J. Hartley.

On March 11, 1820, President Madison granted 100 acres to the unnamed residuary legatees of **Ambrose Gordon**, deceased, who was a former lieutenant in the late Virginia Line (ref. 482). This parcel straddled the Greenville Treaty line in the extreme northwest of Harmony Township, with only about 20 acres in Harmony Township. The rest of the parcel lies in Gilead Township. No roads reach this parcel today, but old township maps at the County Engineer’s office show that there may have been one or more roads to the area in the 1800s. In 1857, the landowner of the Harmony Township portion of this lot was J. Heald.

The late Lt. Gordon’s heirs were also granted 100 acres in what is listed as “lot numbered Twenty two in the Second Quarter of the Eighth Township in the Sixth Range” of U.S. Military Lands.

The location of this second Gordon parcel is perplexing, for several reasons: (1) The scribe began to write the description of the first parcel as “Seventh Township,” but then crossed it out and wrote “Eighth Township,” which is where the first parcel is believed to be located; (2) if the second parcel is actually in Range 6 (not Range 16), then it lies about 40 miles to the east of the Harmony Township grant, somewhere between Coshocton and Millersburg in either Coshocton or Holmes County, which would be unusual; (3) as discussed below, no government grants for **Lots 23 or 24** of the **Seventh** Township in the **Sixteenth** Range— which is in northwestern

Harmony Township, about 1 mile southwest of the first Gordon parcel listed above—have been found in the BLM GLO records. So if the scribe wrote down the lot, township, and range numbers wrong (which seems unlikely) on the copy in the BLM GLO records, then the second parcel named in this Gordon grant could solve one of the remaining puzzles in the northern half of Harmony Township. Research at the Delaware and Morrow County Recorders' offices will be required to resolve this question.

“Gordon” was to become a prominent name in northern Harmony Township, but it is not known whether this Ambrose Gordon was an ancestor or relative of the later Gordons who farmed in the vicinity of Harmony Chapel. Of Israel Gordon (born 10 Sep. 1818) and his wife, the former Susan Irvin, the *History of Morrow County* says:

[The Gordons] bought 246 acres, where [Israel] now lives—of Jeremiah Smith—who was the first settler; on this farm stand two large willows, which sprang from two walking canes stuck there by Smith about 1820; Mr. Gordon has still continued to increase his means, and has now 516 acres of finely improved land, on which he deals in fine hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses. . . . [H]e is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and also of the Methodist Church, to which his wife also belongs; he votes the Republican ticket, and has represented that party in county conventions; encourages all modern improvements (page 706-707).

Three 100-acre parcels from the northwestern portion of the township do not appear in the General Land Office records, namely Township 7, Lots 9, 23, and 24. The first owners were, however, identified from records at the State Archives, and are included in the next section of this report. The three lots in question lie near the intersections of County Roads 114, 123, and 124, and extend westward along County Road 124 to the Lincoln Township border at Township Road 26. Unlike the rest of the 100-acre survey lots in northern Harmony Township, all of which had been claimed by 1820, these three lots were evidently granted to civilian purchasers between 1823 and 1829, as described below.

- In summary, approximately **2,270 acres** within the half-township were granted by the government from 1811 to 1820, the year when the last of the recorded military grants were made.

## NONMILITARY (CIVILIAN) GRANTS

Beginning in 1824, the BLM GLO records no longer list military service as a qualification for receiving a land warrant, patent, or grant. After this time, the patents normally attest that the grantee has “deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, whereby it appears that full payment has been made.” Records at Chillicothe have not been searched in preparing this report. *The Official Ohio Lands Book* (Knepper, pp. 34-42) indicates that the price of federal lands sold in Ohio varied according to the law covering different tracts, and that the minimum price for lands sold at auction generally varied from \$1 to \$2 per acre. Between 1800 and 1820, the four land offices in Ohio sold more than 8 million acres at an average price of \$1.95 per acre (Knepper, p. 37).

Some passing references in the *History of Morrow County* tend to confirm this prevailing price. One passage indicates that a portion of the southwestern quarter of Harmony Township, which “was part of the land set aside for school purposes, did not come into the market until late. Before this time, most of the available Government lands had been taken up, and the price of land had risen considerably, so that when this quarter was put upon the market at \$1.25 per acre, it was considered remarkably cheap, and eagerly sought for by those not permanently situated.”

As described below, in that same history it is recorded that Jeremiah Smith paid \$297.02 for 250 acres, evidently in northeastern Harmony Township in 1825, which factors out to \$1.19 per acre. According to a web site sponsored by Oregon State University <oregonstate.edu>, giving consumer price index factors or estimates from 1800 to 2016, this amount from 1825, expressed in Year 2000 dollar terms, would be \$19.83 per acre. There is a similar reference to land in the area purchased by John Hayden from his brother, the early landowner Stephen Hayden in 1835, for \$1.62 per acre (page 708). This amount, expressed in year 2000 dollars, would be the equivalent of \$30.57 per acre.

Later records of a few private sales (not involving the government) in the northern half of Harmony Township, as documented in the Morrow and Delaware County Recorders’ offices, suggest that \$6.00 to \$12.00 per acre was a prevailing price for parcels ranging in size from 30 to 200 acres, and sold between 1839 and 1852. Taking the median of this range as \$9.00/acre and the median year as about 1845, the value would be about \$195/acre expressed in year 2000 dollars.

By 1880, according to the *History of Morrow County*, some township land was valued at \$90 per acre (page 703). This amount, expressed in year 2000 dollars, would be the equivalent of \$1,451.61 per acre.

Evidently an economic panic in the U.S. in 1819 caused the Congress to modify its terms and conditions for buying Federal lands. Previously, private buyers generally had to buy land in square-mile sections, and could do so on credit, but this resulted in many defaults. After the Land Act of 1820, credit was no longer allowed, but buyers could purchase as little as 80 acres, for \$1.25 per acre (Knepper, p. 38).

The vast majority of grants after 1820 were issued to persons identified as residing in Delaware County, which would suggest that persons living nearby (because all of Harmony Township until 1848 was within Delaware County) were buying up land in northern Harmony. It is possible that pioneers were also “squatting” on the land until it was offered for sale, and thus listed their residence as Delaware County at the time of buying properties. The *History of Morrow County* describes such squatters in southwestern Harmony Township: “Some half a dozen families had ‘squatted’ upon this section, probably with a view of buying it when thrown upon the market. These families, who were principally from Maine, settled about 1819.”

Except for the three unusual 100-acre lots described above, the lands granted after 1820—that is, those in the southeastern portion of the half-township—were surveyed in square-mile sections. The illustration below (not to scale) shows how a square-mile section would ordinarily be subdivided. Assuming that the large square is one mile on a side, when undivided it contains

640 acres. The rectangular, 80-acre half-quarter sections and the small, square, 40-acre quarter-quarter sections could be located anywhere within the section, following the basic quadrant grid shown below.

The great majority of lands granted during this period were in 80-acre half-quarter section parcels, running twice as long north-south as they did east-west. Of the approximately 6 square miles granted by the government from 1820 to 1839, there were five quarter-section grants (160 acres each) and six quarter-quarter-section grants (40 acres each). The other 37 grants were each for approximately 80 acres.

<b>80 acres</b> (west half of northwest quarter-section)	<b>80 acres</b> (east half of northwest quarter-section)	<b>160 acres</b> (northeast quarter-section)
<b>40 acres</b> (NW qtr of SW qtr)	<b>40 acres</b>	<b>160 acres</b> (southeast quarter-section)
<b>40 acres</b>	<b>40 acres</b>	

### **Standard method of dividing a 1-square-mile (640-acre) section**

When reading the legal descriptions of lands running along and just east of County Road 170 and also along and just north of County Road 25, it may save the reader some time to keep in mind that the original surveyor had to create partial or fractional sections, numbered 3, 8, 13, 12, and 11. Fractional Section 3, for example, at the southeast corner of County Roads 123 and 170, has only a northeast and southeast quarter-section. The way the survey ended up, working from east to west toward County Road 170, the west half of this fractional section does not exist. Likewise, Fractional Section 11 along County Road 25 has only a northwest and northeast quarter-section. The southern half of this fractional section does not exist. Also, the acreages in these fractional sections tend to be smaller than the standard 160/80/40-acre parcels granted in the subdivision of a standard section. There are no sections numbered 4, 5, 6, or 7, nor any sections numbered greater than 13 in the northern half of Harmony Township.

### ***1821 to 1830***

After March 1820, the next documented government grants were issued in February 1823, for two of the three 100-acre lots that do not appear in the BLM GLO records. According to the

*Tract Book and Entries* at the State Archives, **Sally Thomas** took possession of 100 acres in late February (no ref.). The scribe's notation appears to show the 29<sup>th</sup>, but it may have been the 27<sup>th</sup>, because 1823 was not a leap year. This lot was located on both sides of County Road 114, between County Roads 123 and 124. The owner in 1849 was Jac. Stine and in 1857, the owners were listed as J. Wheeler and W. Hayden.

On February 27, 1823, **Reuben Benson** (no ref.) was granted 100 acres immediately to the west of the Sally Thomas parcel. The Benson lot lay along the north side of County Road 124, and was bisected by the stream known locally as Hayes Ditch, a tributary of the Big Walnut Creek. The owner of this lot in 1849 was G.B. Ewald [spelling uncertain] and in 1857 was R. Cravens.

President James Monroe made four grants on September 1, 1824, for 80 acres each, to **William Davis** (ref. 273), **James McCracken** (ref. 284), **James McCrary** (ref. 391), and **Eunice Seals** (ref. 254). These half-quarter sections were in the southeast of the half-township, along the present course of Interstate Highway 71, around County Roads 20 and 23, and Township Road 185. These purchases coincide with the account in the *History of Morrow County*, which records that the first true settlements in the township were around 1826.

There is a discrepancy among these first grants, such that the parcels granted to McCracken and Seals appear to coincide. Both parcels, granted on the same day, are described in the patents as the "West Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 10." More research is required to determine the character of these conflicting grants, issued on the same day. It is possible that the clerk made an error in preparing the government's copy of one or both of these patents. One method would be to trace the chains of ownership of both parcels backward through the Delaware County Recorder's office, to see who the earliest owners in their records appear to be.

**William Davis** is named in the 1880 *History of Morrow County* as one of the earliest pioneers, as follows:

[E]arly in 1824, William Davis, a resident of Knox County, wrote to Chillicothe for information [about the availability of government land in Harmony Township], and in that year entered the first Congressional land within the present limits of the township. His land was located near the bend in the South Branch of Owl Creek, and is still occupied by his son (page 466).

That same history lists Charles (but not James) McCracken as a very early settler:

If not the second family, that of Charles McCracken was very closely following that of [Alexander] Walker. McCracken came to Chester from Lancaster County, Penn., but, finding the land of Harmony not so generally taken, entered a farm of a hundred acres in the eastern edge of the township, near where runs the Cardington and Chesterville road [County Road 23] (page 466).

The first school in the township was supposed to have been held in a log cabin on Charles McCracken's lot.

**James McCrary** also appears in the 1880 *History*:

The way thus opened was soon followed by those who had become restless in the older settlements and desired a newer country, and, notwithstanding the forbidding character of the soil, the northeast quarter settled up quite rapidly. The settlement was thus principally made up from the older settlements near at hand, and to considerable extent by those who, after partially clearing up their farms, moved again to newer territory. Among those who came into this section within a few years of the first settlers, was James McCrary, originally from Licking County. He came to Chester, and from there moved to Harmony, settling on the land just north of [William] Kramer, and on the opposite side of the stream [Owl Creek] (page 467).

In 1857, the owner of the William Davis parcel was listed as B. Davis. The owners of the questioned Seals/McCracken parcel in 1857 were I. McCracken and C. McCracken. The owner of the McCrary parcel in 1857 was T. Evans.

On June 15, 1825, President John Quincy Adams made two grants to **George Yoakam**, for 80 acres each (ref. 420; ref. 421). These lands ran south from County Road 123 to Township Road 173. The southerly of these two parcels is the subject of a minor discrepancy. It is described on the BLM GLO web site as being located in the “East Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 2.” The web site also appears to list a grant to James McCracken for this same parcel, on October 26, 1826. However, a closer review of the patent itself indicates that the BLM GLO web site may contain a transcription error, with “Section Ten” on the McCracken patent being confused with “Section Two” in the database. This is very understandable because of the faint and hasty pen-and-ink handwriting on many of the patent images. In 1857, the Yoakam parcels were owned by H. Burns.

On June 20, 1826, President Adams made six grants to five persons. **Jeremiah Smith** was granted one parcel of 160 acres (ref. 059), and another adjacent parcel of 80 acres (ref. 060). The other four patentees, **James Austin** (ref. 052), **William Carter** (ref. 103), **James McClain** (ref. 085), and **Zabed Pearce** (ref. 081), were granted 80 acres each. Smith’s large property has a good deal of history to it, enclosing the future location of Harmony Chapel (or Blackbird) Church and cemetery, at the intersection of County Roads 20 and 123. The other parcels were toward the south in the same vicinity, along County Roads 20 and 23, near where I-71 passes today.

The 1880 *History* contains a good deal of information on **Jeremiah Smith**:

Soon after [**Samuel**] **Hayden** [in 1826], Jeremiah Smith moved on to land in the northeastern part of the township, which he had entered as early as 1825. Mr. Smith came from Luzerne County, Penn., in 1824, and settled at Berkshire, but did not purchase any property until the following year, when, after looking the whole township over, he chose that in the northeast part of the township, sticking down two willow stakes to mark the land he had chosen. These were unintentionally left sticking in the mud, and the years have changed them into thrifty trees, which still stand a monument to the departed pioneer. The land was then pretty much under water, but there was quite a large cleared spot which bore a luxuriant growth of grass, and nearby was an excellent spring. It did



not take him long to discover that the land could be drained and made into excellent farming land, while the spring would prove a perpetual treasure. The grass-land, though too insecure for cattle or horses to walk on, would furnish an amount of feed that was a valuable consideration at that time.

He at once entered 250 acres of this land at the office in Chillicothe, his deed bearing date August 5, 1825, and paid \$297.02 in cash for it. He made no improvements on this property, however, until the latter part of 1827, when he put up a cabin, and in March of the following year moved his family into it. The prospect here was not inviting, and would have discouraged any one not trained to the hard experiences of the pioneer. The whole country here was but little more than a succession of swamps, many of them so soft as to mire the dogs of the coon hunters. On Mr. Smith's farm was a large beaver dam of semi-circular shape, enclosing about thirty acres of swamp, which was known as the Feather-Bed Swamp, on account of its softness. It seemed to have no solid bottom, a pole having been thrust into it to the depth of twenty feet without touching firm soil. Under the influence of clearing and draining, this has become firm and is now tilled regularly with the best results. The dam, though abandoned by the beavers, some time before the appearance of the settlers, was a very extensive affair, and so broad on top as to afford a building site for the first frame house built in the township, erected in 1837 by Mr. Smith. In digging the foundation, trunks of trees of the largest growth were found buried to the depth of ten or fifteen feet (page 468).

Jeremiah Smith was an early temperance man, and, on the occasion of his barn raising, he determined to put his principles into practice. His neighbors were early on the ground, to set the work moving, but, on looking around for the preliminary drink, they found it absent. A stand was made right there and no amount of persuasion or argument could do anything toward answering their demand. A boy was accordingly sent to a neighbor's for the requisite whisky, and the building went up without trouble. But the most of those old-time drinkers have been cured of the habit by the poisonous adulterations which have been resorted to, to swell the gains of the vendors of this stuff (page 470).

The widow of Jeremiah Smith relates that on one occasion she went after the cows, but, after going a long distance and failing to hear any sound of their bell, she undertook to retrace her steps. She soon became confused, however, among the numerous trails that led in all directions through the woods, and realized that she had lost her way. She stopped and listened for the sound of the bell of some of the neighborhood stock, and soon recognized the bell which was attached to their horse. She made for the direction from where the sound proceeded, and found several horses of the neighborhood quietly feeding together. She at once started them up, and, after trotting off together a short distance, they separated, each one instinctively making for their several homes. By following at the top of her speed, her dumb guides brought her safely within sight of her home (page 471).

At the [1828] election in [Harmony] township, Jeremiah Smith was elected Justice of the Peace, and served the community for a number of years. He lived here on his farm forty years, dying in the seventy third year of his age.

Harmony Chapel was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1850. In 1831, Jeremiah Smith laid out a small cemetery, donating a quarter of an acre to this purpose, and in August of that year buried his first wife there. Later, he added another quarter of an acre, and, desirous of having a church established in the community, offered a building-site to any church that would build a place of worship on it. The proposition was taken into consideration by both the Baptists and Methodists, but the latter, coming first to a conclusion, were given the site, and Harmony Chapel was built. The first class was formed about two years previous, under the influence of such preachers as Russell Bigelow and Edward Smith. Among the members of this first class were Nicodemus Chilcoat, a Mr. Bates and Samuel Chipps, with their wives. Rev. Mr. Dubois was the first stated preacher, who was succeeded according to the polity of the church. There are now about thirty-four members, with Rev. Allen Moffet as Pastor (page 472).

The proximity of the McCrary and Pearce parcels to each other is confirmed in the 1880 *History*:

Zabad Pierce entered a farm in the same vicinity [as that of James McCrary and William Kramer].

The three parcels granted to Jeremiah Smith were owned by an "I. Smith" in 1857, though old handwritten records often substitute the capital "I" and "J" for each other, so it may have been the same Smith. The Austin parcel was owned in 1857 by A.S. Wintermute. The Carter parcel was owned in 1857 by G. Fogle. The McClain parcel was owned in 1857 by the heirs of C. Burns. The Zabad Pearce parcel was owned in 1857 by "Z. Pierce," evidently the same family if not the same person.

On June 23, 1826, an 80-acre grant was made to **David Davis** (ref. 137) adjoining (and across Township Road 185 from) the parcel granted in 1824 to William Davis, in the southeastern part of the half-township. In 1857, this parcel was owned by T. Jenkins.

On August 17, 1826, President Adams made three grants of 80 acres each, to **George Burns** (ref. OH0160\_\_.200), **John Gaunt** (ref. OH0160\_\_.199), and **Benjamin Warner** (ref. 223). The Burns parcel lies where County Road 20 now passes over I-71. Near this site, south of the bridge, is the present location of the Harmony Township Hall. The Gaunt parcel runs between Township Road 173 and County Road 23, just west of County Road 20. The Warner parcel is along the Chester Township line, north of County Road 23.

George Burns represents the first occurrence of this family name, which was prominent in the township for decades, and whose last members remained in the immediate area until the 1970s. George Burns is named in the 1880 *History*, as purchasing land in the same area as McCrary and Pearce:

. . . . George Burns, who came from Columbiana County, located on the land now owned by Jacob Fogle (page 467).

The 1880 *History* has a biographical entry for a William R. Burns (born in 1812), who may well be the brother of this George Burns. According to the history:

WILLIAM R. BURNS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Burns; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in the same state; they emigrated to Columbiana Co., Ohio, at an early day, and settled in the green woods; there they raised George, Daniel, Hugh, Benjamin, Mary, John, Hezekiah, Anderson, William R. and Peter R. . . . William was born Dec. 25, 1812, in Columbiana Co. . . . was married Feb. 20, 1838, to Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Peart) Howell . . . Mrs. Burns was born Sept. 19, 1813, in Pennsylvania; they settled, after marriage, in Columbiana Co. for two years, and then came to their present farm of 103 acres, buying the same of his brother Hugh; it was entered by David Shaw. They have improved the same, and now enjoy a fine farm, the fruit of their own labors (page 703).

The 1880 *History*, at a biographical entry for Thomas J. Beam, also alludes to a “B. Warner, “ who may be Benjamin Warner:

THOMAS J. BEAM, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born March 15, 1821, in Knox Co. . . he was married about 1844, to Rebecca Lafever, and was blessed with two children-Upton and James W.; His wife died about 1849, and he was again married to Phoebe E. Burns, by whom he was blessed with Jennie and Mary B. He settled for one year in Knox Co., after his first marriage, and then came to this county and settled on the land now owned by Joseph Sellers, buying at that time 84 acres of **B. Warner**, and sold the same in 1880. He bought 42 acres where he now resides, in 1870, of Mr. Burns, and has improved the same and made it worth \$90 per acre (page 703).

The George Burns parcel was owned in 1857 by the heirs of C. Burns. The Gaunt parcel was owned in 1857 by J.A. Ross. The Warner parcel was owned in 1857 by S. Hayden.

On October 26, 1826, three grants of 80 acres each were made to two persons. **James McCracken** was granted 80 acres (ref. 245), and **David Shaw** was granted two separate 80-acre parcels (ref. 243; ref. 244). As described above, the McCracken parcel is actually in Section 10, even though the BLM GLO web site lists it as being in Section 2, south of County Road 23 near the Chester Township line. One of the two Shaw parcels was south of County Road 123, and the other was along the Chester Township line north of County Road 171.

A James McCracken is named in the 1880 *History*, but, because he is listed as having been born in 1826, he must not be the same James McCracken named in the government patent in that same year.

The westernmost of the two David Shaw parcels, fronting on County Road 123, was owned in 1857 by W.R. Burns. The eastern David Shaw parcel, fronting on Township Road 171, was still owned in 1857 by a D. Shaw.

On April 12, 1827, President Adams granted 80 acres each to **Samuel Hoffman** (ref. 294) and **William Shaw** (ref. 286). The Hoffman parcel ran between County Road 25 and Township

Road 185, just east of County Road 20. The William Shaw parcel was just west of the David Shaw parcel along County Road 123, mentioned above as having been granted in 1826. The Hoffman parcel was owned in 1857 by T.J. Bean, and the plat shows a schoolhouse located at the northwest corner of the parcel. The William Shaw parcel was owned in 1857 by W.D. Runyon and W.R. Burns.

On January 8, 1828, an 80-acre grant was made to the third of the Shaws, **John Shaw** (ref. 403). This parcel was north of Township Road 173, west of County Road 20. It is unknown whether any of these Shaws—David, William, or John—were related. The John Shaw parcel was owned in 1857 by D. Sellars.

On March 6, 1829, President Andrew Jackson granted 80 acres to **Jacob Waltermire** (ref. 006). This parcel was on the north side of the intersection of County Roads 25 and 20. This parcel was owned in 1857 by J. Ullery.

On July 1, 1829, President Jackson granted 160 acres to **Thomas Casteel** (ref. 091). This quarter-section lay south of County Road 23, about midway between County Roads 170 and 20. This parcel was owned in 1857 by John Sellars and D. Sellars.

According to records at the State Archives, on August 16, 1829, **Sarah Easton** (no ref.) was granted the last of the three 100-acre parcels unaccounted for in the BLM GLO records. This parcel lay at the southeast corner of County Road 124 and Township Road 26, along the western border of the township, and bisected by Hayes Ditch. The owners in 1849 were W. Hayes and J. Kelly. The owner in 1857 was listed as W. Hayser, which may be an erroneous spelling of “Hayes,” sometimes also seen in the records as “Hays.”

- In summary, approximately **2,300 acres**, mostly in the eastern and southern portions of the half-township were granted by the government to private purchasers between 1821 and 1830.

### ***1831 to 1840***

All of the remaining land in the northern half of Harmony Township was sold by the government from 1831 to 1839. (It is presumed that the four parcels of 100 acres each, listed above, which have not been found in the BLM GLO records, were also granted to private landowners in satisfaction of military warrants by the government prior to 1820.) As with the lands sold between 1821 and 1830, the majority of parcels granted in this last decade were 80-acre half-quarter sections. However, three larger parcels were granted (140 to 160 acres each, nominally a quarter-section each), and six smaller parcels were also granted (33 to 40 acres, nominally a quarter-quarter section each) during this last period of sale.

Because of the fractional sections described above, in this part of the half-township, some of the acreages listed do not fit exactly with the 40-, 80-, and 160-acre pattern established for dividing a standard section. Those that do not match tend to be smaller in size, and are all located along County Roads 170 or 25.

The first of these transfers occurred on January 4, 1831, when President Andrew Jackson granted 80 acres each to four parties, namely **Samuel Fields** (ref. 336); **James Madison Hilliard** and **Thomas Jefferson Hilliard**, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants (ref. OH0170\_\_332); **George Pearsen** (ref. 330); and **John Shur** (ref. 382). The Fields parcel lay north of Township Road 173, about halfway between County Roads 170 and 20. The Hilliard parcel fronted on three roads: Township Roads 184 and 185 and County Road 25. The Pearsen parcel was northwest of the intersection of County Road 20 and Township Road 185, and it also abutted County Road 23 to the north. The Shur parcel was south of County Road 123, and west of County Road 20.

The Fields parcel was owned in 1857 by J.A. Bloxham. The Hilliard parcel was owned in 1857 by H. Hilyard (no doubt the same family). The Pearsen parcel was owned in 1857 by J. Morris, and the Shur parcel was owned in 1857 by "I. Sharb." It is possible that this is the same name as the "J. Shur" shown in the BLM GLO records.

On July 1, 1831, President Jackson again granted four parcels: 160 acres were granted to **David Peoples** (ref. 492), two parcels of 80 acres each were granted to **Joseph Reese** (ref. 461; ref. OH0170\_\_460), and one grant of 80 acres was made to **David Shaw** (ref. 490). The Peoples parcel extended from Township Road 173 to County Road 23. The two Reese parcels were adjacent to each other, and were south of County Road 171, between County Road 20 and the Chester Township line. The Shaw parcel was the next half-quarter east of the Reese parcels, at the corner of County Road 171 and the Chester Township Line, on land now crossed by I-71.

The Peoples parcel was owned in 1857 by J.A. Bloxham, John Sellars, and J.A. Ross. The Reese parcels were owned in 1857 by G. Fogle and T. Evans. The David Shaw parcel was owned in 1857 by R. Virtue.

On September 1, 1831, a grant of 80 acres was made to the same two Hilliards who had been granted land here in January of the same year, namely **James Madison Hilliard** and **Thomas Jefferson Hilliard**, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants (ref. 029). This September parcel was across the road to the east of the parcel along Township Road 184, earlier granted to the Hilliards. This parcel was owned in 1857 by J. Meredith.

The only grant made in 1833 was on May 30, to **Joseph Gaunt**, for 80 acres (ref. 361). This parcel was north of County Road 25, just west of County Road 20, and diagonally south and west of the land granted in 1826 to John Gaunt. This parcel was owned in 1857 by Joseph Sellars.

On March 5, 1834, President Jackson made five grants: one for 140 acres, and two each for 80 and 40 acres. The largest parcel was granted to **Ner Gaunt**, the third occurrence of this surname in the half-township (ref. 017). This quarter-section fronted on Township Road 173 and on County Roads 170 and 23. An 80-acre parcel was granted to **Joseph Morris** and **William Evans** as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants (ref. 444), north of County Road 23 just east of County Road 20. Another 80-acre parcel was granted to **Thomas Powell**, in the extreme southeast of the half-township, bordering County Road 25 and the Chester Township line (ref. 019).

One of the 40-acre grants on this same day was made to **John Burns** (ref. 196), whose parcel was north of Township Road 173, about halfway between County Roads 170 and 20. The other 40-acre grant was to **Thomas Jenkins** (ref. 288), whose parcel was located north of County Road 25 just west of County Road 20.

The Ner Gaunt parcel was owned in 1857 by J.H. Biggs and H. Sellars. The Morris-Evans parcel was owned in 1857 by T. Evans. The Powell parcel was owned in 1857 by Daniel Powell. The Burns parcel was owned in 1857 by J.H. Biggs. The Jenkins parcel was owned in 1857 by I. Stiley and Joseph Sellars.

On July 10, 1834, three grants totaling 280 acres were made. The largest was to **Eleazer Biggs** and **Jeremiah Biggs**, as tenants in common (ref. OH0190\_\_460) for 140 acres, at the southeast corner of County Roads 170 and 23. **Edward Humphreys** (ref. 438) and **Elizabeth Williams** (ref. 108) each were granted 70 acres in adjacent parcels at or near the northeast corner of the intersection of County Roads 170 and 25.

The Biggs parcel was owned in 1857 by E. Healea and G.M. Elliott. The Humphreys parcel was owned in 1857 by R. Meredith, and the Williams parcel was owned in that year by T. Griffith.

On November 5, 1835, President Jackson granted an irregular-shaped parcel of 30 acres in Township 8 to **Ralph Osborn** and **Demas Adams** as tenants in common and not as joint tenants (ref. 314). This parcel, in the extreme north center of Harmony Township, was bounded on the south by Township Road 121, on the west by Township Road 116, and on the north by the diagonal line of the Greenville Treaty. In 1857, this parcel was owned by Amos Smith.

On November 25, 1835, President Jackson made his last three grants in this half-township. **John Fritz** was granted 70 acres on the northeast corner of County Road 170 and Township Road 173 (ref. 347). This name is noteworthy because it may represent the longest period of continuous residence in the area by persons sharing the same surname as an original landowner. The most recent of the Fritzes in northern Harmony Township, Clarence M. Fritz, age 77, died on February 3, 2006. This Mr. Fritz lived his entire life less than one mile from the original family grant, awarded more than 170 years before his death.

John Fritz (Frits) is named in the 1880 *History*, in connection with the biographical entry for his son, Henry. The link is confirmed by the original land grant, which notes that John Fritz is a resident of Franklin County, Ohio.

HENRY FRITS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born March 7, 1829, in Franklin Co., Ohio; son of John and Elizabeth Frits; his younger days were spent in school, and clearing the forests; his life has been one of usefulness. He was married in 1852, to Rhoda, daughter of Nicodemus and Anna Chilcoat; she was born in 1832. They settled after marriage, on the land now owned by John Cook and Charles Jagers. In 1854 he bought his present farm of 51 acres, of his brother George; they have improved the same, and now enjoy 120 acres of fine land, attained entirely by their own labors. They had three children-Lavina, born Nov. 20, 1853; married Clinton Acker; Charles, born May

21, 1838, married Alice Fogle; William. He paid out about \$500 for this township, to clear a draft, made during the civil war; he has been identified with the Democratic party since he became a voter. Takes interest in all enterprises, is an industrious and accommodating farmer (page 706).

The next parcel north along County Road 170, also for 70 acres, was granted to **Robert Gray** (ref. 166). The last grant made on this day was to **Thomas Jenkins** (ref. 447), for 40 acres adjacent and lying just north of the parcel he was granted on County Road 25 in 1834.

The Fritz parcel was still owned in 1857 by J. Fritts. The Gray parcel was also owned by J. Fritts in 1857. The Jenkins parcel was owned in 1857 by I. Stiley and Joseph Sellars.

On August 1, 1837, President Martin Van Buren made two grants. One was for about 70 acres, to **Stephen Hayden** (ref. 408). This parcel was located south of County Road 123 and east of County Road 170. The other grant was for a parcel adjacent to the first, with about 35 acres being granted to **Samuel Hayden, Jr.**, east of County Road 170 and about a quarter-mile south of County Road 123 (ref. 409). A Samuel Hayden also appears in the *History*, as follows:

On January 7, 1826, Samuel Hayden [the son of William Hayden] came into [Harmony] township and settled on the Cardington and Chesterville road [County Road 23], just north of the stream, his farm lying right on the boundary line between Chester and Harmony Townships. He moved, with his parents, from Greene County, Penn., when about five years old, and settled in Licking County, in November, 1808. The two hundred miles which intervened was traveled on horseback within the space of eight days, losing one day by a storm that compelled them to put up. . . . Samuel Hayden's cabin in Harmony was built on the hill, where the later residence was built. His wife was quite timid about the trees falling on the house, and was given due notice when one was about to fall near the cabin. Game was plenty, and, by removing the chinking between the logs, he frequently supplied his table with wild turkey or venison. In the year following his settlement here, it is said that Mr. Hayden walked barefooted to Mount Vernon and back, a distance of thirty-four miles, in one day, carrying a pail of butter, which he exchanged, at five cents per pound, for powder and lead. This was the ordinary price for this article, and eggs sold for two cents a dozen, with no demand at that (pages 467-468).

In the 1880 *History*, Samuel and Stephen Hayden also appear as two of the eleven children of William and Esther Hoover Hayden. The biographical entry is for Samuel and Stephen's brother, John Hayden, who evidently bought Samuel's 80-acre parcel:

JOHN HAYDEN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; one of the pioneers of this county, was born June 11, 1810, in Licking Co., Ohio. His father, William, was born in New York City, and was raised in Sussex Co., N. J. His mother, Esther (Hoover) Hayden, was born in Fayette Co., Pa. They were married in Pennsylvania, and there the father engaged in burning charcoal until 1808, when they settled near Granville, Licking Co., this State, in 1823, and came to Chester Tp., and there the father died in 1842, and the mother in 1859. Their union gave them eleven children-Samuel, Stephen, Wahala, John, Saloma, Mary, Hannah, Hosea, Ruth, Washington and Ezra. Our subject attended school one term in a

barn, and in a log house, in all six months; he engaged in farming early, and has been a hard worker; he has reaped wheat and mowed grass at 50 cents per acre; has gone to mill sixteen miles, once per week, on horseback; he was married Aug. 29, 1833, to Rachel, daughter of William W. and Mary (Rees) Evans, by whom he had seven children (two died when young) - Elias, William, Mary, Hannah and Catharine. His wife died May 7, 1857, and he was again married, June 8, 1858, to Elizabeth Salisbury, a sister of his first wife. Her parents were born in Wales, married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1810, settling in Licking Co. The following are the children-Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Rachel Ann, Catharine, Julia A., Benjamin and Jemima. His last wife was born Aug. 27, 1812. He settled on the present farm in 1835, buying eighty acres of his brother, Stephen, and has since added to it, making in all 196 acres of arable land, which has been mostly obtained by their own labor; he paid \$1.62 per acre for the first eighty acres; he has made a specialty of horses; he once raised a horse that was trained to run, and was bought by the government of Massachusetts for \$10,000, was once Captain and Lieutenant of a militia company. He and his wife are members of the Chester Baptist Church. He has always been an active Republican, and was a firm man when there were but three votes for this party cast in the township (page 708).

Both the Stephen and Samuel Hayden parcels were still owned in 1857 by S. Hayden.

A week later, on August 8, 1837, President Van Buren granted a land-locked 40-acre parcel to **Augustus Ayres** (ref. OH1200 \_\_.062). This parcel was located near the center of an area bounded by County Roads 170, 123, and 20, and Township Road 173. For reference, in 2005-2006, the BLM GLO web site had this patent erroneously indexed as granting land in Section four (4). The actual patent indicates Section two (2). This parcel was owned in 1857 by J.H. Biggs.

The last recorded grant in the BLM GLO collection for northern Harmony Township was made on August 1, 1839, from President Van Buren to **Warner Hayden**, for about 35 acres at the southeast corner of County Roads 123 and 170 (ref. 050). This corner parcel was still owned by W. Hayden in 1857.

Approximately **1,930 acres**, or all of the remaining lands in the eastern and southern portions of the half-township, were granted by the government to private purchasers between 1831 and 1839.

Summarizing the four time periods covered in this report, the approximate total acres granted by decade were as follows:

1805-1810	1,640 Acres
1811-1820	2,270 Acres
1821-1830	2,300 Acres
<u>1831-1840</u>	<u>1,930 Acres</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,140 Acres, or 12.72 Square Miles</b>



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*Tract Book and Entries: Congress Lands, 22 Ranges, and U.S. Military Lands* (2 volumes). Available on microfilm roll GR8285, Ohio State Archives, Ohio Historical Center, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**Appendix A**  
**Transcript of Example Military Land Patent Issued Prior to 1820**  
**(BLM GLO Accession No. OH2110\_\_536)**

**THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America.**

**To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING:**

**KNOW YE**, That in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the first day of June 1796, entitled “An act regulating the grants of Land appropriated for Military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen,” and of the several acts supplementary thereto passed on the second day of March 1799, and on the eleventh day of February and first of March 1800 & 21<sup>st</sup> March 1806, there is granted unto Thomas Worthington, assignee of Michael Buckley, a Soldier in the late Army of the United States; in consideration of the said Michael Buckley’s military services, a certain tract of Land estimated to contain **One Hundred acres being Lot number Five in the fourth quarter of the Eighth Township in the Sixteenth Range of the Tract appropriated for satisfying Warrants for Military Services**, surveyed and located in pursuance of the acts above recited: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said described tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Thomas Worthington and to his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the conditions, restrictions and provisions contained in the said recited acts.

<L.S.>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, hath caused the seal of the said United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand, at the City of Washington, the 22d day of December in the year of our Lord 1808; and of the Independence of the United States of America the Thirty-third.

<Th. Jefferson>

BY THE PRESIDENT,

<James Madison> Secretary of State.

**Appendix B**  
**Transcript of Example Private Sale (Nonmilitary) Land Patent Issued After 1820**  
**(BLM GLO Accession No. OH0170\_\_461)**

**The United States of America.**

**To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:**

**Whereas**, Joseph Reese, of Muskingum County, Ohio has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Joseph Reese according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24<sup>th</sup> of April, 1820, entitled “An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands,” for the West half of the South East Quarter of section One, in Township Seven of Range Sixteen of the unappropriated lands in the military District, subject to sale at Chillicothe, Ohio, containing seventy-nine acres + fifty hundredths of an acre according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Joseph Reese.

**Now Know Ye**, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said Joseph Reese and to his heirs, the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Joseph Reese and to his heirs and assigns forever.

**In testimony whereof**, I, Andrew Jackson, 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 first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

By the President

Commissioner of the General Land Office

**Appendix C**  
**Alphabetical Index to Patentees and Warrantees by Name**  
**(Recipients of Military Warrants and/or Land Grants)**

This appendix presents a listing of all persons associated with the grantees, or the persons receiving the lands described in a government land warrant or patent. The purpose of this index is to permit searching by the last names of early landowners.

The columns of the index are defined as follows:

<b>Column Label</b>	<b>Definition</b>
LAST_NAME	Surname of the Warrantee, Patentee, or related person receiving land
FIRST_NAME	Given (First) name of the person receiving land
YR	Year in which the grant was made
MO	Month of the grant
DAY	Numerical day of the grant
PW	Flag to show whether the person was the Warrantee, Patentee, or both
CODE	Part of the BLM GLO accession (identification) number
TP	Survey township number
QT	Quarter township number
SC	Square-mile section number
ALIQ/LOT	100-acre aliquot lot number or fractional section description
NET_AC	Approximate acres within Harmony Township
COMMENTS	Notes about residence of grantee, military service, or any discrepancies

The Aliquot or fractional section column combines two different kinds of information, depending on the location of the parcel being granted. If the row has a numeral, then that refers to a nominally 100-acre “aliquot lot,” as the land in the north and west areas of the half-township was divided in the original surveys.

If the row has a combination of capital letters and numerals, then that refers to a fraction of a square-mile section, as the land in the south and east areas of the half-township were divided. Using their standard or nominal acreages, these parcels can be 160-acre quarter sections, 80-acre half-quarter sections, or 40-acre quarter-quarter sections. The letters refer to the portion of the original section being described. For example, the record at “Austin, James” has the following aliquot/lot designation: E1/2-SW1/4. This record shows that in 1826, Mr. Austin was granted title to 80 acres, namely the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 10 in Township 7. Surveyors generally advise researchers to read such designations backwards. In this case, to locate the parcel that was granted to Mr. Austin, refer to the survey map in Appendix F. Section 10 (640 acres) is in the lower right corner of the map. The southwest quarter-section (SW1/4) is 160 acres, and the east half (E1/2) of this quarter section thus contains 80 acres. By combining the information in Appendix F and Appendix E (and using the map for the decade from 1821 to 1830), Mr. Austin’s parcel can be found fronting on County Road 23 to the north as well as Township Roads 184 (to the east) and 185 (to the south).

For the grants made prior to 1820, each grant has a Warrantee (the military veteran) and one or more Patentees (the person assigned by the Warrantee to receive the land grant). The Warrantee and Patentee could be the same person. When they were different persons, in this index, a separate row or record is provided for each person, with a flag “W” or “P” to show whether the person named is a Warrantee or a Patentee. Thus, a single land grant may appear more than once in this index. For example, the row for “Buckley, Michael” represents Lot 5 in Township 8, Quarter 4. The “W” in the “PW” column shows that Mr. Buckley was the Warrantee. A similar record appears under “Worthington, Thomas,” for the same parcel. But this second record shows that Mr. Worthington was the Patentee.

Records with “P,W” in this same column indicate that a single person was both the Warrantee and the Patentee.

Each parcel of land has a single row or record in this index. Thus, if a single land grant included two or more parcels, that grant will have two or more rows in the index. For example, there are two records for the Warrantee “Crute, John,” because he (or in this case his assignee and Patentee Charles Woodsen) received two parcels of land, Lots 8 and 12 in Township 8, Quarter 4.

When several Patentees are listed as receiving land, there is a separate record for each named person. For example, the six “children and heirs” of the deceased Major Nathaniel Winslow Sr. each received a share of four 100-acre parcels in Township 7, Quarter 2. In this case, the late Major Winslow has four records in the index, and each of his six heirs also has four records in the index.

In some other anomalous cases, other persons besides the Warrantee and the Grantee are named as being related to the principal parties. In these cases (for example, Samuel Welsh was an assignee, but he evidently died before receiving his grant, so he was named as the legal predecessor to his daughter, Rachel Poor (formerly Rachel Welsh). Separate records were also added to the index for Mrs. Poor’s maiden name, to assist researchers in finding early landowners.

The grantors, normally the sitting President of the U.S at the time of the grant, and his agent or representative within the General Land Office, are not listed in this index.

Using the dates in this index, users should be able to locate the chronological written entry for a given grant in the text of this report.

Appendix D has a similar index, but it is sorted by geographic location, for use when the location or legal description of a given parcel is known, but not the name of the early landowner.

**Table C. Name Index**

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	NET_AC	COMMENTS
ADAMS	DEMAS	1835	11	5	P	314	8	4		15	30	OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
ALLEN	EDWARD	1819	1	18	W	393	7	2		22	100	CORPORAL IN THE LATE CONNECTICUT LINE
AMBLER	PETER	1805	3	26	P,W	205	7	2		16	100	SOLDIER IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
AMBLER	SQUIRE	1805	3	26	P,W	198	7	2		17	100	SOLDIER IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
AMBLER	STEPHEN	1805	3	26	P,W	200	7	2		15	100	SOLDIER IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
ASHER	CANADA	1817	12	20	P,W	337	7	2		21	100	PRIVATE IN THE 4TH REGT OF THE LATE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
AUSTIN	JAMES	1826	6	20	P	052	7		10	E1/2-SW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
AYRES	AUGUSTUS	1837	8	8	P	062	7		2	NW1/4-SW1/4	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
BAKER	MICHAEL	1815	1	23	P,W	249	7	2		3	100	LATE A SERJEANT
BAYLOR	GEORGE	1809	8	31	W	031	8	4		3	100	COLONEL IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
BAYLOR, ASSIGNEE	WALKER	1809	8	31	P	031	8	4		3	100	
BENSON	REUBEN	1823	2	27	P	N/A	7	2		24	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
BIGGS	ELEAZER	1834	7	10	P	460	7		8	SE1/4	140	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
BIGGS	JEREMIAH	1834	7	10	P	460	7		8	SE1/4	140	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
BLAIR, ASSIGNEE	ROBERT	1815	1	23	P	247	7	2		4	100	
BUCKLEY	MICHAEL	1808	12	22	W	536	8	4		5	100	SOLDIER IN LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
BURNS	GEORGE	1826	8	17	P	200	7		9	E1/2-SE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY OHIO
BURNS	JOHN	1834	3	5	P	196	7		2	SW1/4-SW1/4	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
CARTER	WILLIAM	1826	6	20	P	103	7		1	W1/2-SW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
CASTEEL	THOMAS	1829	7	1	P	091	7		9	SW1/4	160	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		10	100	
COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		11	100	
COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		12	100	
COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		13	100	
COTTLE	JEDEKIAH	1815	1	23	W	247	7	2		4	100	LATE A PRIVATE
CRUTE	JOHN	1810	6	7	W	062	8	4		8	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	TP	QT	SC	ALIQUOT	NET_AC	COMMENTS
CRUTE	JOHN	1810	6	7	W	062	8	4		12	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
DARBY	NATHANIEL	1808	1	13	P,W	450	8	4		1	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
DARBY	NATHANIEL	1808	1	13	P,W	450	8	4		2	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
DAVIS	DAVID	1826	6	23	P	137	7		11	W1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
DAVIS	WILLIAM	1824	9	1	P	273	7		10	W1/2-SW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
EASTON	SARAH	1829	8	16	P	N/A	7	2		23	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
EVANS	WILLIAM	1834	3	5	P	444	7		10	W1/2-NW1/4	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
FICKLE	BENJAMIN	1805	3	26	P,W	199	7	2		18	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
FICKLE	BENJAMIN	1805	3	26	P,W	199	7	2		19	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
FIELDS	SAMUEL	1831	1	4	P	336	7		2	E1/2-SW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
FRITZ	JOHN	1835	11	25	P	347	7		3	S1/2-SE1/4	70	OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
FULLER	BARZILLAI	1811	5	14	W	120	8	3		2	90	CORPORAL IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
GAUNT	JOHN	1826	8	17	P	199	7		9	W1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY OHIO
GAUNT	JOSEPH	1833	5	30	P	361	7		12	E1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
GAUNT	NER	1834	3	5	P	017	7		8	NE1/4	140	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	8	4		4	40	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	8	4		6	100	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	8	4		9	100	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	8	4		10	100	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
GORDON, DEC'D	AMBROSE	1820	3	11	P,W	482	8	3		6	20	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE VIRGINIA LINE
GRAY	ROBERT	1835	11	25	P	166	7		3	N1/2-SE1/4	70	OF OHIO COUNTY, VIRGINIA
HALFPENNY	JOHN	1815	2	7	P,W	252	7	2		8	100	PRIVATE IN THE 2ND REGT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS IN THE LATE CT LINE
HAYDEN	STEPHEN	1837	8	1	P	408	7		3	E1/2-NE1/4	70	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
HAYDEN	WARNER	1839	8	1	P	050	7		3	NW1/4-NE1/4	35	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
HAYDEN JR	SAMUEL	1837	8	1	P	409	7		3	SW1/4-NE1/4	35	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
HAYES, ASSIGNEE	NEWTON	1819	1	18	P	393	7	2		22	100	
HILLIARD	JAMES M	1831	9	1	P	029	7		11	W1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OHIO
HILLIARD	JAMES MADISON	1831	1	4	P	332	7		11	E1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OHIO

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	TP	QT	SC	ALIQUOT	NET_AC	COMMENTS
HILLIARD	THOMAS JEFFERSON	1831	1	4	P	332	7		11	E1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OHIO
HILLIARD	THOMAS JEFFERSON	1831	9	1	P	029	7		11	W1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OHIO
HOFFMAN	SAMUEL	1827	4	12	P	294	7		12	E1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
HUMPHREYS	EDWARD	1834	7	10	P	438	7		13	E1/2-NE1/4	70	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
HUTCHINS	NATHANIEL	1811	5	14	W	123	8	3		3	60	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF U.S.
HUTCHINS	NATHANIEL	1811	5	14	W	123	8	3		4	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF U.S.
HUTCHINS	NATHANIEL	1811	5	14	W	123	8	3		5	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF U.S.
JENKINS	THOMAS	1834	3	5	P	288	7		12	SW1/4-NW1/4	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
JENKINS	THOMAS	1835	11	25	P	447	7		12	NW1/4-NW1/4	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
KEELER	SAMUEL	1805	3	28	P,W	212	7	2		20	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
LAMME	JOHN	1808	11	25	P	529	8	4		7	100	ASSIGNEE
LAWRENCE, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1813	7	27	P	218	8	3		1	100	
MCCLAIN	JAMES	1826	6	20	P	085	7		9	E1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
MCCRACKEN	JAMES	1824	9	1	P	284	7		10	W1/2-SE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY; BUT SEE SEALS AT CODE 254
MCCRACKEN	JAMES	1826	10	26	P	245	7		2	E1/2-SE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO; BUT SEE YOAKAM AT CODE 420; SEC 10?
MCCRARY	JAMES	1824	9	1	P	391	7		10	E1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
MCCELLERY	HUGH	1813	7	27	W	218	8	3		1	100	PRIVATE IN THE LATE PENNSYLVANIA LINE
MORRIS	JOSEPH	1834	3	5	P	444	7		10	W1/2-NW1/4	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
OSBORN	RALPH	1835	11	5	P	314	8	4		15	30	OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
PEARCE	ZABED	1826	6	20	P	081	7		10	W1/2-NE1/4	80	OF KNOX COUNTY
PEARSEN	GEORGE	1831	1	4	P	330	7		9	W1/2-SE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
PEOPLES	DAVID	1831	7	1	P	492	7		9	NW1/4	160	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
POOR	DAVID J	1811	5	14	P	120	8	3		2	90	
POOR	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		3	60	HEIR OF SAMUEL WELSH, DEC'D, ASSIGNEE
POOR	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		4	100	HEIR OF SAMUEL WELSH, DEC'D, ASSIGNEE
POOR	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		5	100	HEIR OF SAMUEL WELSH, DEC'D, ASSIGNEE
POWELL	THOMAS	1834	3	5	P	019	7		11	E1/2-NE1/4	80	OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO



LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	TP	QT	SC	ALIQUOT	NET_AC	COMMENTS
REED	NATHAN	1811	1	16	P,W	095	8	4		11	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
REED	NATHAN	1811	1	16	P,W	095	8	4		13	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
REED	NATHAN	1811	1	16	P,W	095	8	4		14	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
REESE	JOSEPH	1831	7	1	P	460	7		1	E1/2-SW1/4	80	OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY
REESE	JOSEPH	1831	7	1	P	461	7		1	W1/2-SE1/4	80	OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY
RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	258	7	2		5	100	
RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	258	7	2		6	100	
RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	258	7	2		7	100	
RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	259	7	2		1	100	
RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	259	7	2		2	100	
RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	259	7	2		14	100	
SEALS	EUNICE	1824	9	1	P	254	7		10	W1/2-SE1/4	0	OF GALLIA COUNTY; BUT SEE MCCrackEN AT CODE 284
SHAW	DAVID	1826	10	26	P	243	7		1	E1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
SHAW	DAVID	1826	10	26	P	244	7		2	E1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
SHAW	DAVID	1831	7	1	P	490	7		1	E1/2-SE1/4	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
SHAW	JOHN	1828	1	8	P	403	7		2	W1/2-SE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
SHAW	WILLIAM	1827	4	12	P	286	7		2	W1/2-NW1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
SHOTTE	RICHARD	1808	11	25	W	529	8	4		7	100	SOLDIER IN LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
SHUR	JOHN	1831	1	4	P	382	7		2	W1/2-NE1/4	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
SMITH	JEREMIAH	1826	6	20	P	059	7		1	NW1/4	160	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
SMITH	JEREMIAH	1826	6	20	P	060	7		1	W1/2-NE1/4	80	
THOMAS	SALLY	1823	2	N/A	P	N/A	7	2		9	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		10	100	
TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		11	100	
TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		12	100	
TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		13	100	
WALLACE	ADAM	1815	3	28	W	258	7	2		5	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
WALLACE	ADAM	1815	3	28	W	258	7	2		6	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
WALLACE	ADAM	1815	3	28	W	258	7	2		7	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
WALLACE	ANDREW	1815	3	28	W	259	7	2		1	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
WALLACE	ANDREW	1815	3	28	W	259	7	2		2	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
WALLACE	ANDREW	1815	3	28	W	259	7	2		14	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	TP	QT	SC	ALIQUOT	NET_AC	COMMENTS
WALTERMIRE	JACOB	1829	3	6	P	006	7		12	W1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
WARNER	BENJAMIN	1826	8	17	P	223	7		10	E1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
WELSH	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		3	60	MAIDEN NAME OF RACHEL POOR
WELSH	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		4	100	MAIDEN NAME OF RACHEL POOR
WELSH	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		5	100	MAIDEN NAME OF RACHEL POOR
WELSH, DEC'D	SAMUEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		3	60	ASSIGNEE
WELSH, DEC'D	SAMUEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		4	100	ASSIGNEE
WELSH, DEC'D	SAMUEL	1811	5	14	P	123	8	3		5	100	ASSIGNEE
WILLIAMS	ELIZABETH	1834	7	10	P	108	7		13	W1/2-NE1/4	70	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		10	100	
WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		11	100	
WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		12	100	
WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		13	100	
WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		10	100	
WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		11	100	
WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		12	100	
WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		13	100	
WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		10	100	
WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		11	100	
WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		12	100	
WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		13	100	
WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		10	100	
WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		11	100	
WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		12	100	
WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	7	2		13	100	
WINSLOW [SR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	7	2		10	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
WINSLOW [SR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	7	2		11	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
WINSLOW [SR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	7	2		12	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
WINSLOW [SR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	7	2		13	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
WOODSEN, ASSIGNEE	CHARLES	1810	6	7	P	062	8	4		8	100	
WOODSEN, ASSIGNEE	CHARLES	1810	6	7	P	062	8	4		12	100	

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	TP	QT	SC	ALIQUOT	NET_AC	COMMENTS
WORTHINGTON	THOMAS	1808	12	22	P	536	8	4		5	100	
YOAKAM	GEORGE	1825	6	15	P	420	7		2	E1/2-SE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO; BUT SEE MCCRACKEN AT CODE 245
YOAKAM	GEORGE	1825	6	15	P	421	7		2	E1/2-NE1/4	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

**KEY**  
YR = YEAR  
MO = MONTH  
P = PATENTEE  
W = WARRANTEE  
TP = TOWNSHIP NUMBER  
QT = QUARTER OF TOWNSHIP  
SC = SECTION NUMBER  
NET\_AC = ACRES IN HARMONY TP

## **Appendix D**

### **Geographical Index to Grants by Parcel Location**

This index has identical contents to Appendix C, but the rows are sorted differently, to enable researchers to identify the names of the early landowners when the location of a parcel is known. The information needed to trace the location of a parcel can generally be found in the legal description accompanying the deed to a property, by reference to a current plat map, or at the County Recorder's office if the current owner is known.

The index is divided into two parts, corresponding to the different survey methods. The lands granted from 1805 to 1820 (divided into 100-acre lots) appear first, followed by the lands granted after 1820 (divided into fractions of 640-acre, square-mile sections).

For reference, the lands in survey Township 8 lie in either Quarter Township 3 or Quarter Township 4. The north-south division between these two quarter-townships is approximately at the jog in Township Road 121, where that road splits off from the Greenville Treaty Line. The lots west of this line are in Quarter 3, and the lots east of this line are in Quarter 4.

All of the 100-acre lots in Township 7 (west of County Road 170) lie in Quarter Township 2. All of the fractional-section parcels (eastern of County Road 170) do not have a quarter-township designation.

The 100-acre lands are sorted first by survey township number, then by quarter-township number, and then by lot number.

The fractional section lands (all within survey Township 7) are sorted first by Section number, and then according to a counterclockwise ordering convention, beginning with the northeast quarter-section, then the northwest, then the southwest, and last the southeast.

Using the dates in this index, users should be able to locate the chronological written entry for a given grant in the text of this report.

Appendix C has a similar index, but it is sorted by the last names of persons named as receiving land warrants or patents.

**Table D. Location Index**

TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET_AC	COMMENTS
<b>LANDS DIVIDED INTO 100-ACRE LOTS</b>												
7	2		1	RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	259	100	
7	2		1	WALLACE	ANDREW	1815	3	28	W	259	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
7	2		2	RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	259	100	
7	2		2	WALLACE	ANDREW	1815	3	28	W	259	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
7	2		3	BAKER	MICHAEL	1815	1	23	P,W	249	100	LATE A SERJEANT
7	2		4	BLAIR, ASSIGNEE	ROBERT	1815	1	23	P	247	100	
7	2		4	COTTLE	JEDEKIAH	1815	1	23	W	247	100	LATE A PRIVATE
7	2		5	RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	258	100	
7	2		5	WALLACE	ADAM	1815	3	28	W	258	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
7	2		6	RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	258	100	
7	2		6	WALLACE	ADAM	1815	3	28	W	258	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
7	2		7	RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	258	100	
7	2		7	WALLACE	ADAM	1815	3	28	W	258	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
7	2		8	HALFPENNY	JOHN	1815	2	7	P,W	252	100	PRIVATE IN THE 2ND REGT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS IN THE LATE CT LINE
7	2		9	THOMAS	SALLY	1823	2	N/A	P	N/A	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
7	2		10	COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		10	TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		10	WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		10	WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		10	WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		10	WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		10	WINSLOW [SR] DEC'D	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE

TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET_AC	COMMENTS
7	2		11	COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		11	TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		11	WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		11	WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		11	WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		11	WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		11	WINSLOW [SR] DEC'D	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
7	2		12	COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		12	TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		12	WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		12	WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		12	WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		12	WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		12	WINSLOW [SR] DEC'D	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
7	2		13	COPELAND	SARAH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		13	TOLMAN	JUDITH	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		13	WINSLOW	LYDIA	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		13	WINSLOW	NANCY	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		13	WINSLOW	WILLIAM	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		13	WINSLOW [JR]	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	P	332	100	
7	2		13	WINSLOW [SR] DEC'D	NATHANIEL	1817	12	6	W	332	100	LATE A MAJOR IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
7	2		14	RUFF, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1815	3	28	P	259	100	
7	2		14	WALLACE	ANDREW	1815	3	28	W	259	100	LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
7	2		15	AMBLER	STEPHEN	1805	3	26	P,W	200	100	SOLDIER IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
7	2		16	AMBLER	PETER	1805	3	26	P,W	205	100	SOLDIER IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET_AC	COMMENTS
7	2		17	AMBLER	SQUIRE	1805	3	26	P,W	198	100	SOLDIER IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
7	2		18	FICKLE	BENJAMIN	1805	3	26	P,W	199	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
7	2		19	FICKLE	BENJAMIN	1805	3	26	P,W	199	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
7	2		20	KEELER	SAMUEL	1805	3	28	P,W	212	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
7	2		21	ASHER	CANADA	1817	12	20	P,W	337	100	PRIVATE IN THE 4TH REGT OF THE LATE MASSACHUSETTS LINE
7	2		22	ALLEN	EDWARD	1819	1	18	W	393	100	CORPORAL IN THE LATE CONNECTICUT LINE
7	2		22	HAYES, ASSIGNEE	NEWTON	1819	1	18	P	393	100	
7	2		23	EASTON	SARAH	1829	8	16	P	N/A	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
7	2		24	BENSON	REUBEN	1823	2	27	P	N/A	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
8	3		1	LAWRENCE, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1813	7	27	P	218	100	
8	3		1	MCELLERY	HUGH	1813	7	27	W	218	100	PRIVATE IN THE LATE PENNSYLVANIA LINE
8	3		2	FULLER	BARZILLAI	1811	5	14	W	120	90	CORPORAL IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	3		2	POOR	DAVID J	1811	5	14	P	120	90	
8	3		3	HUTCHINS	NATHANIEL	1811	5	14	W	123	60	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF U.S.
8	3		3	POOR	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	60	HEIR OF SAMUEL WELSH, DEC'D, ASSIGNEE
8	3		3	WELSH	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	60	MAIDEN NAME OF RACHEL POOR
8	3		3	WELSH, DEC'D	SAMUEL	1811	5	14	P	123	60	ASSIGNEE
8	3		4	HUTCHINS	NATHANIEL	1811	5	14	W	123	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF U.S.
8	3		4	POOR	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	100	HEIR OF SAMUEL WELSH, DEC'D, ASSIGNEE
8	3		4	WELSH	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	100	MAIDEN NAME OF RACHEL POOR
8	3		4	WELSH, DEC'D	SAMUEL	1811	5	14	P	123	100	ASSIGNEE
8	3		5	HUTCHINS	NATHANIEL	1811	5	14	W	123	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF U.S.
8	3		5	POOR	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	100	HEIR OF SAMUEL WELSH, DEC'D, ASSIGNEE

TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET_AC	COMMENTS
8	3		5	WELSH	RACHEL	1811	5	14	P	123	100	MAIDEN NAME OF RACHEL POOR
8	3		5	WELSH, DEC'D	SAMUEL	1811	5	14	P	123	100	ASSIGNEE
8	3		6	GORDON, DEC'D	AMBROSE	1820	3	11	P,W	482	20	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE VIRGINIA LINE
8	4		1	DARBY	NATHANIEL	1808	1	13	P,W	450	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		2	DARBY	NATHANIEL	1808	1	13	P,W	450	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		3	BAYLOR	GEORGE	1809	8	31	W	031	100	COLONEL IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		3	BAYLOR, ASSIGNEE	WALKER	1809	8	31	P	031	100	
8	4		4	GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	40	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		5	BUCKLEY	MICHAEL	1808	12	22	W	536	100	SOLDIER IN LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		5	WORTHINGTON	THOMAS	1808	12	22	P	536	100	
8	4		6	GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	100	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		7	LAMME, ASSIGNEE	JOHN	1808	11	25	P	529	100	INFO FROM STATE ARCHIVES
8	4		7	SHOTTE	RICHARD	1808	11	25	W	529	100	SOLDIER IN LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		8	CRUTE	JOHN	1810	6	7	W	062	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		8	WOODSEN, ASSIGNEE	CHARLES	1810	6	7	P	062	100	
8	4		9	GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	100	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		10	GIBBS	CALEB	1805	1	1	P,W	164	100	MAJOR IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		11	REED	NATHAN	1811	1	16	P,W	095	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		12	CRUTE	JOHN	1810	6	7	W	062	100	LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		12	WOODSEN, ASSIGNEE	CHARLES	1810	6	7	P	062	100	
8	4		13	REED	NATHAN	1811	1	16	P,W	095	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		14	REED	NATHAN	1811	1	16	P,W	095	100	CAPTAIN IN THE LATE ARMY OF THE U.S.
8	4		15	ADAMS	DEMAS	1835	11	5	P	314	30	OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
8	4		15	OSBORN	RALPH	1835	11	5	P	314	30	OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO



TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET AC	COMMENTS
<b>LANDS DIVIDED INTO SQUARE-MILE SECTIONS AND QUARTER-SECTIONS</b>												
7		1	E1/2-NE1/4	SHAW	DAVID	1826	10	26	P	243	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		1	W1/2-NE1/4	SMITH	JEREMIAH	1826	6	20	P	060	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		1	NW1/4	SMITH	JEREMIAH	1826	6	20	P	059	160	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		1	E1/2-SW1/4	REESE	JOSEPH	1831	7	1	P	460	80	OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY
7		1	W1/2-SW1/4	CARTER	WILLIAM	1826	6	20	P	103	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		1	E1/2-SE1/4	SHAW	DAVID	1831	7	1	P	490	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		1	W1/2-SE1/4	REESE	JOSEPH	1831	7	1	P	461	80	OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY
7		2	E1/2-NE1/4	YOAKAM	GEORGE	1825	6	15	P	421	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		2	W1/2-NE1/4	SHUR	JOHN	1831	1	4	P	382	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		2	E1/2-NW1/4	SHAW	DAVID	1826	10	26	P	244	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		2	W1/2-NW1/4	SHAW	WILLIAM	1827	4	12	P	286	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
7		2	E1/2-SW1/4	FIELDS	SAMUEL	1831	1	4	P	336	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		2	NW1/4-SW1/4	AYRES	AUGUSTUS	1837	8	8	P	062	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		2	SW1/4-SW1/4	BURNS	JOHN	1834	3	5	P	196	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		2	E1/2-SE1/4	MCCRACKEN	JAMES	1826	10	26	P	245	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO; BUT SEE YOAKAM AT CODE 420; SEC 10?
7		2	E1/2-SE1/4	YOAKAM	GEORGE	1825	6	15	P	420	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO; BUT SEE MCCRACKEN AT CODE 245
7		2	W1/2-SE1/4	SHAW	JOHN	1828	1	8	P	403	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY OHIO
7		3	E1/2-NE1/4	HAYDEN	STEPHEN	1837	8	1	P	408	70	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		3	NW1/4-NE1/4	HAYDEN	WARNER	1839	8	1	P	050	35	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		3	SW1/4-NE1/4	HAYDEN, JR	SAMUEL	1837	8	1	P	409	35	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		3	N1/2-SE1/4	GRAY	ROBERT	1835	11	25	P	166	70	OF OHIO COUNTY, VIRGINIA
7		3	S1/2-SE1/4	FRITZ	JOHN	1835	11	25	P	347	70	OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
7		8	NE1/4	GAUNT	NER	1834	3	5	P	017	140	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		8	SE1/4	BIGGS	ELEAZER	1834	7	10	P	460	140	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		8	SE1/4	BIGGS	JEREMIAH	1834	7	10	P	460	140	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		9	E1/2-NE1/4	MCCLAIN	JAMES	1826	6	20	P	085	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY

TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET_AC	COMMENTS
7		9	W1/2-NE1/4	GAUNT	JOHN	1826	8	17	P	199	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY OHIO
7		9	NW1/4	PEOPLES	DAVID	1831	7	1	P	492	160	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		9	SW1/4	CASTEEL	THOMAS	1829	7	1	P	091	160	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		9	E1/2-SE1/4	BURNS	GEORGE	1826	8	17	P	200	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY OHIO
7		9	W1/2-SE1/4	PEARSEN	GEORGE	1831	1	4	P	330	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY OHIO
7		10	E1/2-NE1/4	WARNER	BENJAMIN	1826	8	17	P	223	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		10	W1/2-NE1/4	PEARCE	ZABED	1826	6	20	P	081	80	OF KNOX COUNTY
7		10	E1/2-NW1/4	MCCRARY	JAMES	1824	9	1	P	391	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
7		10	W1/2-NW1/4	EVANS	WILLIAM	1834	3	5	P	444	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		10	W1/2-NW1/4	MORRIS	JOSEPH	1834	3	5	P	444	80	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO
7		10	E1/2-SW1/4	AUSTIN	JAMES	1826	6	20	P	052	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		10	W1/2-SW1/4	DAVIS	WILLIAM	1824	9	1	P	273	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
7		10	W1/2-SE1/4	MCCRACKEN	JAMES	1824	9	1	P	284	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY; BUT SEE SEALS AT CODE 254
7		10	W1/2-SE1/4	SEALS	EUNICE	1824	9	1	P	254	0	OF GALLIA COUNTY; BUT SEE MCCRACKEN AT CODE 284
7		11	E1/2-NE1/4	POWELL	THOMAS	1834	3	5	P	019	80	OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO
7		11	W1/2-NE1/4	HILLIARD	JAMES M	1831	9	1	P	029	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OHIO
7		11	W1/2-NE1/4	HILLIARD	THOMAS JEFFERSON	1831	9	1	P	029	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OHIO
7		11	E1/2-NW1/4	HILLIARD	JAMES MADISON	1831	1	4	P	332	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OH
7		11	E1/2-NW1/4	HILLIARD	THOMAS JEFFERSON	1831	1	4	P	332	80	OF DELAWARE CO, OH
7		11	W1/2-NW1/4	DAVIS	DAVID	1826	6	23	P	137	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		12	E1/2-NE1/4	HOFFMAN	SAMUEL	1827	4	12	P	294	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY
7		12	W1/2-NE1/4	WALTERMIRE	JACOB	1829	3	6	P	006	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		12	E1/2-NW1/4	GAUNT	JOSEPH	1833	5	30	P	361	80	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		12	NW1/4-NW1/4	JENKINS	THOMAS	1835	11	25	P	447	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		12	SW1/4-NW1/4	JENKINS	THOMAS	1834	3	5	P	288	40	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
7		13	E1/2-NE1/4	HUMPHREYS	EDWARD	1834	7	10	P	438	70	OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

TP	QT	SC	ALIQ/LOT	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	YR	MO	DAY	PW	CODE	NET_AC	COMMENTS
7		13	W1/2-NE1/4	WILLIAMS	ELIZABETH	1834	7	10	P	108	70	OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO

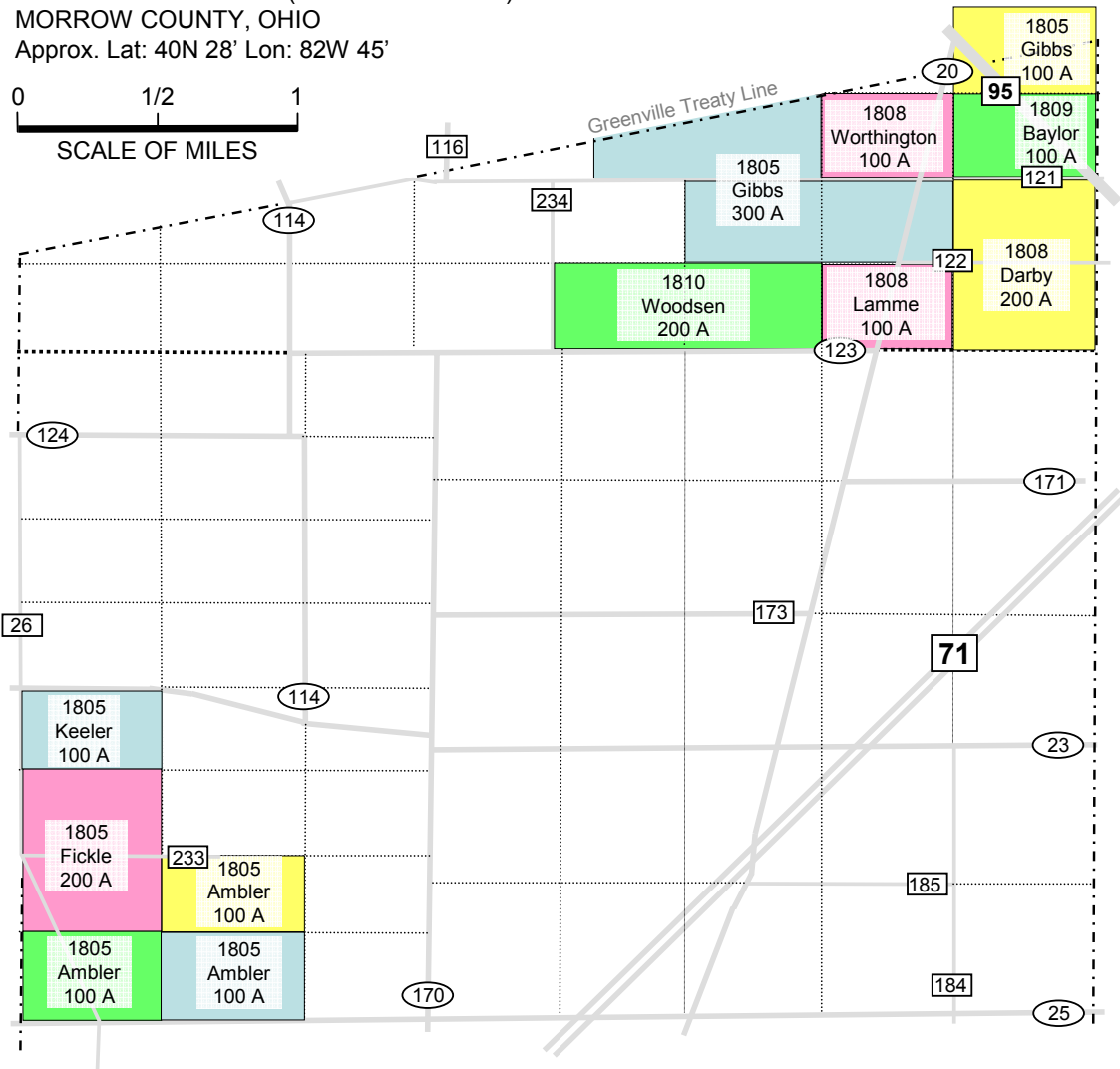
**KEY**  
YR = YEAR  
MO = MONTH  
P = PATENTEE  
W = WARRANTEE  
TP = TOWNSHIP NUMBER  
QT = QUARTER OF TOWNSHIP  
SC = SECTION NUMBER  
NET\_AC = ACRES IN HARMONY TP

**Appendix E**  
**Maps Depicting Locations, Grantees, and Dates of Grants by Decade**

The following pages show four maps, one for each time period (approximately 10 years each) covered in this report. The maps show the progression of land grants during each period and the location of any remaining unclaimed or unrecorded land.

# Government (Military) Land Grants in Northern Harmony Township 1805 to 1810

HARMONY TOWNSHIP (NORTHERN HALF)  
MORROW COUNTY, OHIO  
Approx. Lat: 40N 28' Lon: 82W 45'



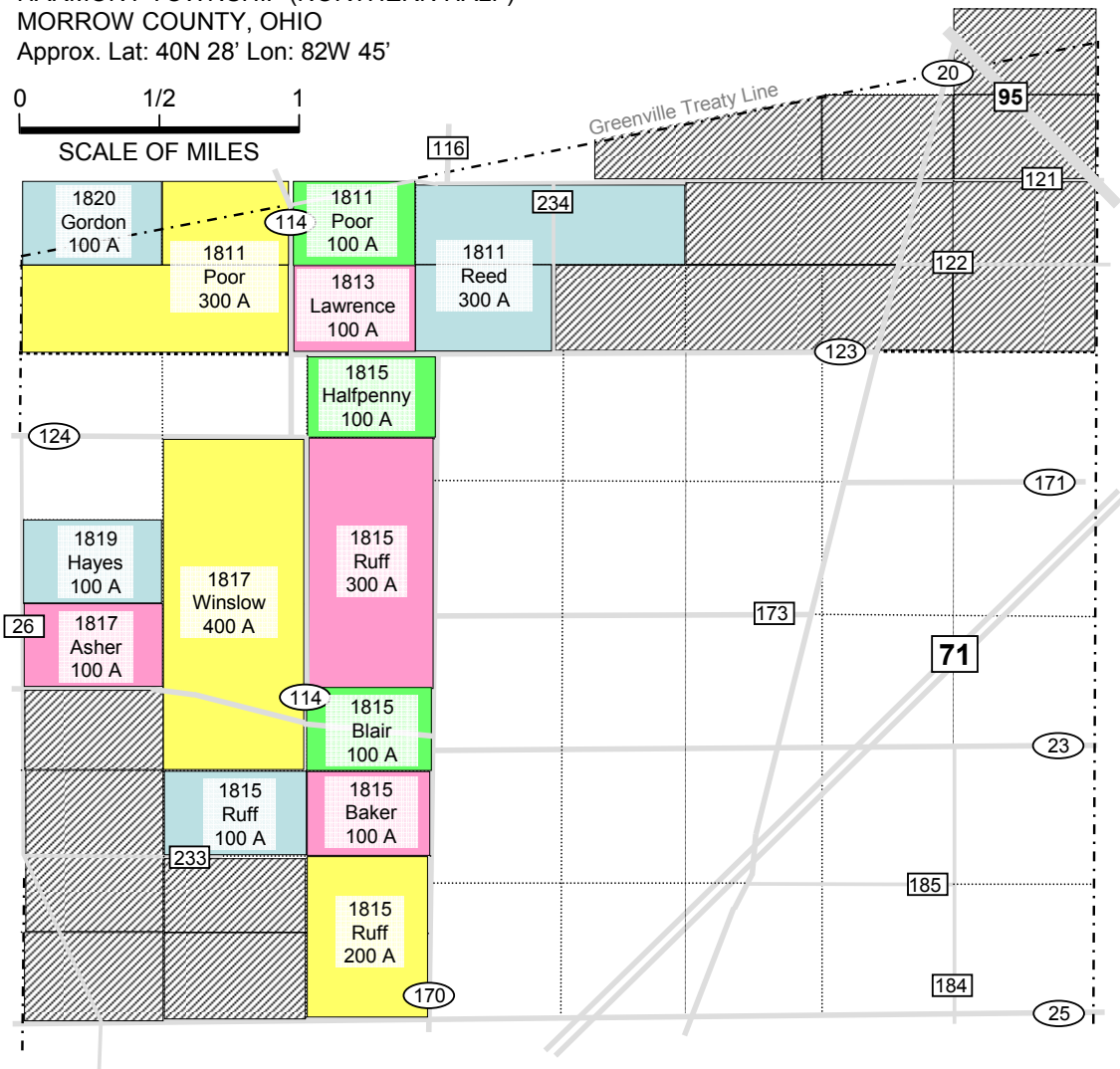
**KEY:** 122  
Township Road Number

170  
County Road Number

Drawn by Vincent J. Brown  
May 2006  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management,  
General Land Office Records

# Government (Military) Land Grants in Northern Harmony Township 1811 to 1820

HARMONY TOWNSHIP (NORTHERN HALF)  
MORROW COUNTY, OHIO  
Approx. Lat: 40N 28' Lon: 82W 45'



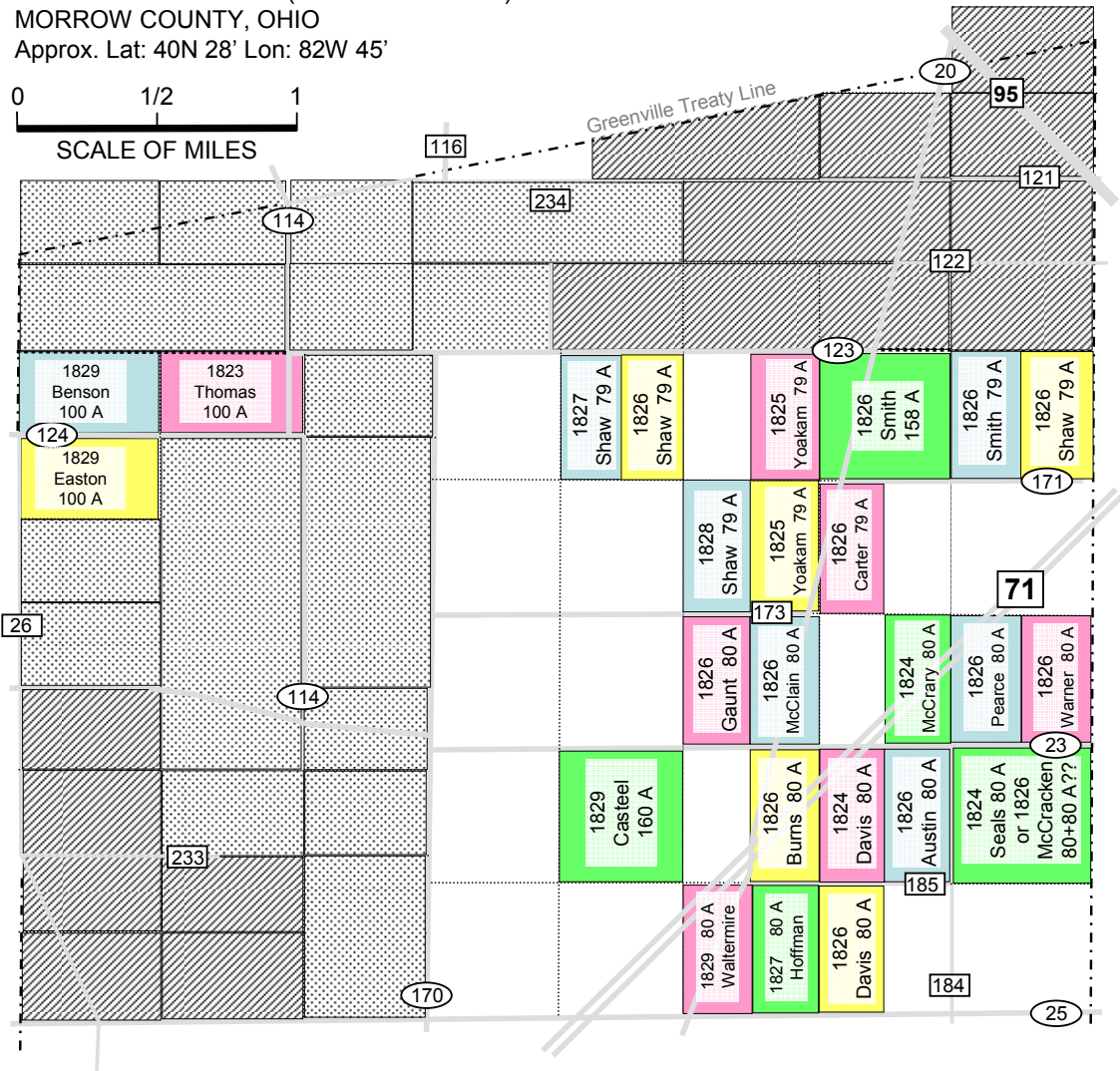
**KEY:** 122 Township Road Number  Parcel Granted 1805-1810

170 County Road Number

Drawn by Vincent J. Brown  
May 2006  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management,  
General Land Office Records

# Government (Nonmilitary) Land Grants/Sales in Northern Harmony Township 1821 to 1830

HARMONY TOWNSHIP (NORTHERN HALF)  
MORROW COUNTY, OHIO  
Approx. Lat: 40N 28' Lon: 82W 45'

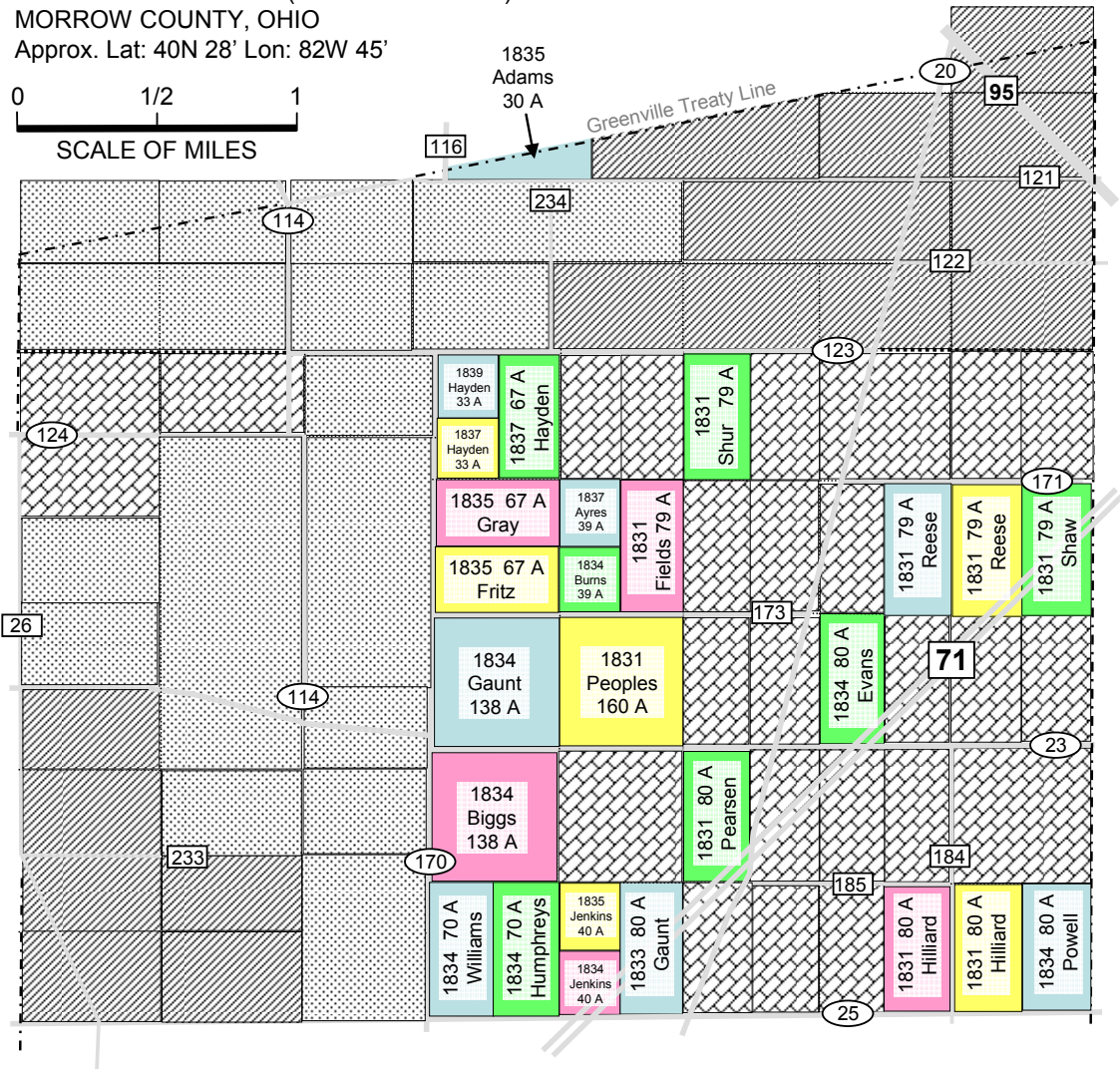


**KEY:** 122 Township Road Number  Parcel Granted 1805-1810  
170 County Road Number  Parcel Granted 1811-1820

Drawn by Vincent J. Brown  
May 2006  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management,  
General Land Office Records

# Government (Nonmilitary) Land Grants/Sales in Northern Harmony Township 1831 to 1840

HARMONY TOWNSHIP (NORTHERN HALF)  
MORROW COUNTY, OHIO  
Approx. Lat: 40N 28' Lon: 82W 45'



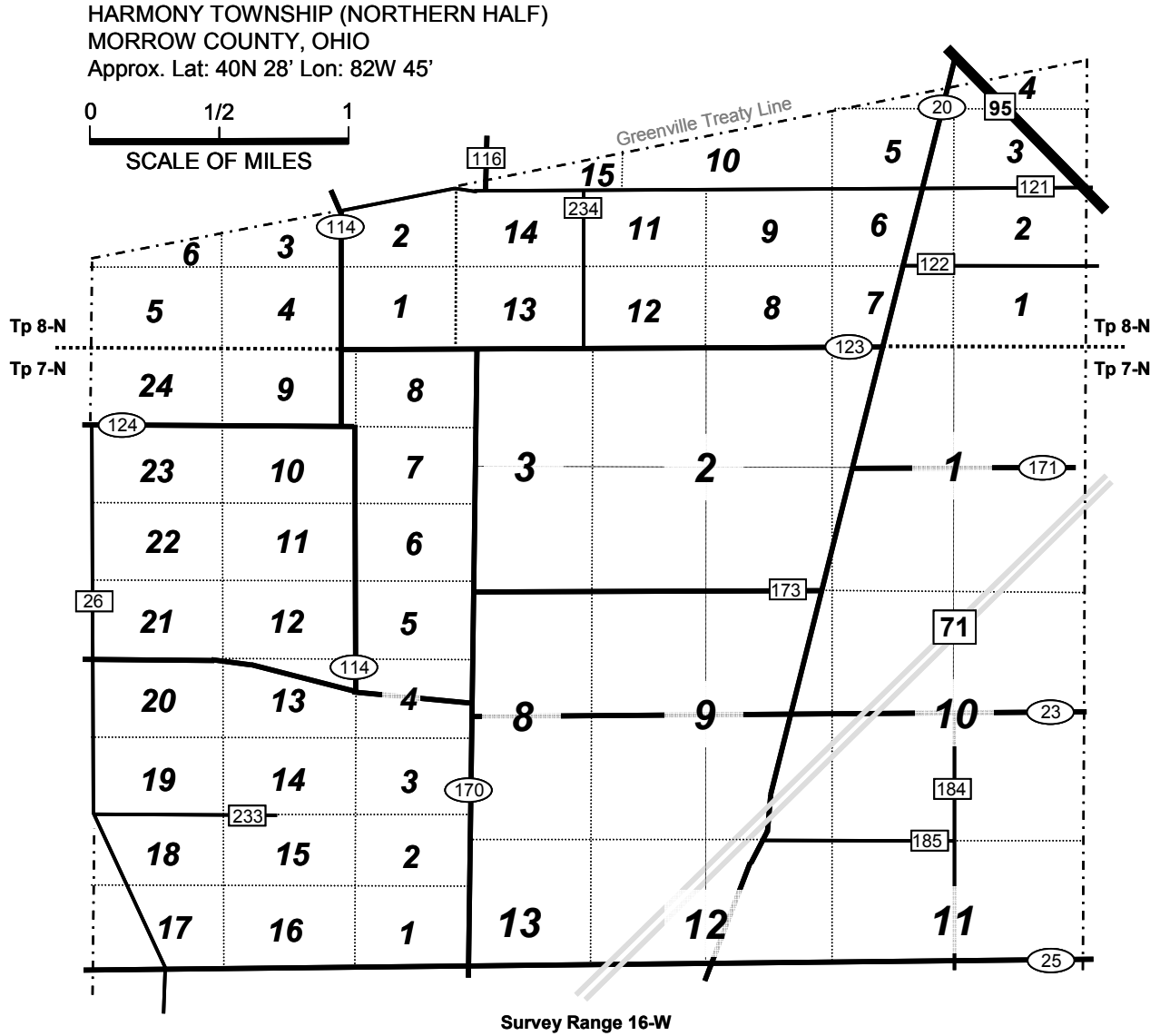
- KEY:**
- 122 Township Road Number
  - Parcel Granted 1805-1810
  - Parcel Granted 1821-1830
  - 170 County Road Number
  - Parcel Granted 1811-1820

Drawn by Vincent J. Brown  
May 2006  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management,  
General Land Office Records



**Appendix F**  
**Map of Survey Divisions and Public Roads in Northern Harmony Township**

**Original Government Survey Divisions of  
Northern Harmony Township (Lots and Sections)  
Surveyed in 1803 by Jesse Spencer**



- KEY:** 122 Township Road Number      **1** Lot (100-Acre Aliquot) Number  
170 County Road Number      **1** Section (640-Acre Sq. Mile) or Fractional Section Number

Drawn by Vincent J. Brown  
May 2006

**Appendix G  
Facsimile Image of Example Original Land Patent**

(536)

**THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America.**

*To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING:*

**KNOW YE**, That in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the first day of June 1796, entitled “ An act

“ regulating the grants of Land appropriated for Military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating

“ the gospel among the Heathen,” and of the several acts supplementary thereto passed on the second day of March 1799,

and on the eleventh day of February and first of March 1800, <sup>4<sup>th</sup> March 1800</sup> there is granted unto *Thomas Worthington, of the office of*

*Michael Buckley, a soldier in the late Army of the United States; in consideration of the said Michael Buckley*

*lays military services* a certain tract of Land estimated to contain *One Hundred* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ acres being *lot number five in the fourth quarter of the Eighth Township in the*

*sixteenth Range of the tract appropriated for satisfying warrants for Military services* \_\_\_\_\_

surveyed and located in pursuance of the acts above recited: **To HAVE** and to **HOLD** the said described tract of land, with

the appurtenances thereof unto the said *Thomas Worthington* \_\_\_\_\_ and to *his* heirs and assigns forever, subject to the

conditions, restrictions and provisions contained in the said recited acts.

IN WITNESS whereof, the said **THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America**, hath caused the seal of the said United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand, at the City of Washington, the *22<sup>d</sup>* day of *December* in the year of our Lord 180*8*; and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ~~twenty~~ *thirty* ~~third~~.

(L. S.)

*Th. Jefferson*

**BY THE PRESIDENT,**

*James Madison* Secretary of State.