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Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
PO Box 471127
Chicago, IL 60647-1127




The original settlers of Massachusetts obtained their titles by the sovereign grant of Charles I of England by the following patent (1628) -

‘James I, by the grace of God, etc., having given letters patent to the Council of Plymouth to occupy and possess all lands hereinafter described -

~ the Council of Plymouth having conveyed their title to certain gentlemen -

‘Charles I confirms to these proposed settlers the lands to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capits, nor by knights service -

~ yielding and paying therefore unto us our heirs and successors (20% of gold and silver found) ~’



The endowment clause of the charter -

‘Whereas, the patent was given by James I and confirmed by Charles I -

‘And whereas the patent was cancelled, vacated and annihilated -


‘And whereas the colony petitioned for a confirmation of right etc. -

‘We do enact the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England -

‘And of our special grace, certain Knowledge and mere motion -

‘Do give and grant unto our good subjects, the inhabitants of our said province or territory of the Massachusetts Bay and their successors -


‘All that part of New England in America described in the former grant, with limitations and additions -



‘Provided also that it shall and may be lawful of the said Governor and General Assembly to make or pass any grant of land lying within the bounds of the colonies ~

‘In such manner as heretofore they might have done, by virtue of any former charter or letters patent ~

‘Which grants of land we do hereby will and ordain to be and continue forever of full force and effect, without our further approval or consent.’




Such a gift by a European sovereign seems an imperfect basis of ownership.

Still, Charles I had the same right then to grant Massachusetts lands to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay that the King of Spain or Napoleon Bonaparte had to sell to the US our Spanish and French domains -

The same right that the great powers of Europe are exercising today, as they carve and distribute the wild regions of Africa.

And such claims are not wholly fictitious.

I prefer not to look across the ocean for the origin of my title.



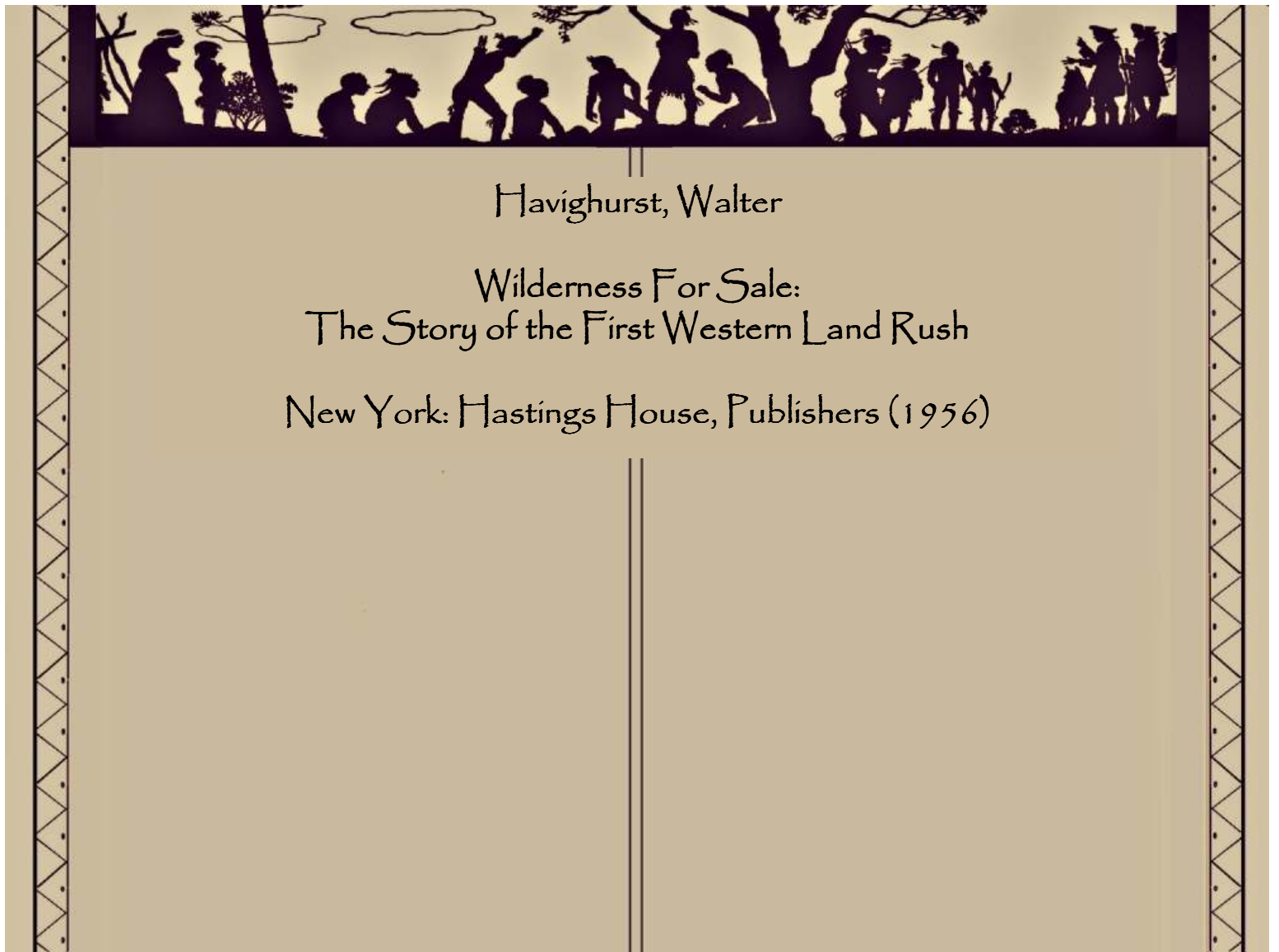
When the original patent or charter was annulled by Charles II, and Sir Edmund Andros came over as their arbitrary governor, he told the people of Massachusetts that, having no charter, they no longer had any claims to the undivided lands.

Upon which John Higginson, minister of Salem, declared that the people of New England held their lands by the grand charter from God.

They, not a portion of them, but all of them collectively, own all the land within the limits to which they extend their governmental and industrial care.

When, for its better administration, they see fit to intrust a parcel of land to an individual -

It should be deemed, not an absolute relinquishment, but an allotment during the pleasure of the people, or until the best interests of all can be subserved by some new distribution.



Havighurst, Walter

Wilderness For Sale:
The Story of the First Western Land Rush

New York: Hastings House, Publishers (1956)

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter One: The Treaty Makers, pages 3-20.

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In the 1790s, when US officials began to negotiate treaties with the dozen tribal nations of the Northwest Territory, only 20,000 Indians lived in the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

The territory was rectangular and extended from Fort Pitt near the southeast corner to the top of Lake Superior at the northwest corner.

Whites numbered 10,000 and most were men without their families - soldiers, hunters, squatters, and settlers.


Mad Anthony Wayne was one of the soldiers, and William Henry Harrison was his aide-de-camp.

Harrison was raised in luxury - his family were Virginians with a mansion on the James River and the wealth to give him a classical education in private schools.

Harrison carried two books with him - Cicero's Orations and Blair's Lectures - but like other men from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, he looked at new valleys and saw the farms of the future.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter One: The Treaty Makers, pages 3-20.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



Harrison met his future wife in Lexington, Kentucky - the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, who had a contract with Congress for 1 million acres of Ohio.

Virginia created Kentucky out of its own vast lands; and also claimed the territory northwest of the Ohio River before ceding it to the US Congress.

Virginia had granted whole provinces of western territory to planters and promoters; and in the 1790s, Kentucky's choice lands were gone.

Some of the great landholders had never seen Kentucky.


Of the 250 men who had Old Dominion grants, each of 242 had 10,000-90,000 acres; and each of 8 had 250,000 acres.

Living in their Virginia Tidewater mansions, they kept records of their vast wilderness domains.

Men who defended Kentucky with their lives couldn't claim even a 40-acre ranch.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter One: The Treaty Makers, pages 3-20.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



Virginia planters had shaped a land policy that was careless of landless men.

But the Northwest Territory was federal domain; and it should be open to all - a country of small farms, not of large plantations.

Harrison knew there must not be landless men in this wilderness.

In the big council house, Wayne asked the Indians for a tract across the Ohio River north of Louisville so that Virginia could give bounty land to soldiers for their service in the Revolution.


They'd fought for George Rogers Clark at Vincennes.

Harrison went back to Cincinnati after the treaty.

Later, he became a legislator, territorial governor, army general (against Tecumseh and the Prophet in Indiana), and statesman.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter One: The Treaty Makers, pages 3-20.

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In 1796, settlers began to swarm up the valley of the Miami River in Ohio.

In 1808, Azor Scribner entered the territory to trade with Tecumseh and the Shawnees, and with squatters along the Stillwater River.

Later, he opened Greenville's first tavern.


In 1811, his brother Abraham paid \$80 down for a quarter section (640 acres) that he sold for \$1600 five years later.

Abe Scribner had previously run a coasting schooner between Cape Hatteras and Maine.

With men like him, the wilderness became real estate.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter One: The Treaty Makers, pages 3-20.

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In 1795, three shrewd and avid men (Robert Randall of Philadelphia) (Ebenezer Allen and Charles Whitney of Vermont) made a fantastic land grab in Michigan.

They contracted with 5 traders in Detroit to purchase all the land between Lakes Michigan and Huron from the Indians for an unspecified price, with an additional \$500,000 to the US Congress.

The tract was as big as all Ireland.

They created a stock company with 41 shares.


Each share represented 500,000 acres.

- 1 share to each Detroit trader;
- 12 shares divided among Randall, Allen and Whitney;
- 24 shares to be passed out among US Congressmen to pay for their votes.

The chairman of the Land Office Committee exposed the bribery attempt; and the promoters were arrested.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



Previously ~ in 1766 ~ after the first Treaty of Paris ceded the Northwest Territory from the French to the British king - William Franklin (governor of New Jersey) and Sir William Johnson (British Indian Agent) formed the Vandalia Company and distributed shares to 32 men of influence in Philadelphia and London.

In 1775, the British king granted them 20 million acres south of the Ohio River west to the Kentucky River, but the American Revolution disrupted their plan.


Also in 1766, Phineas Lyman (a general from Connecticut) asked the English Board of Trade to grant 600 miles along the Mississippi River above and below the Ohio River to veterans of the French and Indian War.

Even earlier ~ in 1750 ~ Virginia planters had sent Christopher Gist to explore territory northwest of the Ohio River.

Later, they formed the Ohio Land Company and asked the king for a grant of 500,000 acres.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



In 1773, Richard Henderson (North Carolina judge) formed the Transylvania Land Company and - with Daniel Boone blazing the trail - took title to half the present state of Kentucky.

Also in 1773, William Murray (Illinois trader) bought a vast tract between the Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from the Indians for the Illinois Land Company.


Murray formed the Wabash Land Company next and gave Indians an even better deal; but the Wabash Company couldn't take possession of the land because of events at Concord Bridge and Bunker Hill.

Philadelphia merchants and colonial officials of Virginia, merged the Illinois and Wabash Companies during the war and sold shares.

In 1781, Robert Morris (Revolutionary War financier) bought an interest in the United Companies.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

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In 1775, three clergymen - Myles Cooper and John Vardill (president and divinity professor, King's College, New York); and Thomas Bradbury Chandler (rector, St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey) - asked the British Board of Trade for 100,000 acres.

The Board had serious problems and didn't act on their petition.


In 1790, Virginia created a law court at Vincennes (Indiana) and instructed the judges to grant 6 million acres of public land to new settlers according to their needs.

The judges granted each other the land, which the town of Vincennes also claimed, and the claims were not confirmed.

Speculators bought the unconfirmed claims, got officials to record them, and sold the titles to gullible settlers.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



In 1776, Silas Deane (Groton, Connecticut) (secret agent in France for the Continental Congress) suggested that rebel colonials could pay for the revolution by selling the western lands.

In 1780, Thomas Paine proposed a similar plan.

Paine thought land offices established in Europe could sell 20 million acres for 4 million pounds and fund 3 years of war.

Pelotiah Webster (Philadelphia) said ...


‘Some people think we ought to sell or mortgage (the western lands) to foreign States, for money in our present distress; but no importation of money can help us, even if it was given to us, much less if our lands are to be mortgaged for it.

‘Our salvation must arise from the wealth and virtue which abounds in the country.

‘Besides, I abhor the very idea of strangers having their paw on any of our lands in any shape whatsoever.’

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



In 1770, George Washington had traveled to the Ohio country as a surveyor and marked out his corners on 41,000 acres of riverfront land.


In 1787, John Cleves Symmes (judge, New Jersey Supreme Court) (former New Jersey representative to Continental Congress) saw the Ohio country and formed company to buy two million acres, using military bounty certificates for money.

Shareholders were -

- Jonathan Dayton (New Jersey congressman) (future speaker of the House of Representatives);
- Elias Boudinot (New Jersey congressman) (former president of the Continental Congress);
- John Witherspoon (signer, Declaration of Independence) (president, Princeton University).

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



Symmes' Purchase was the last contract for land that the Congress made with private interests.

Despite many petitions for land deals, Congress made only three grants to land companies.

The Symmes company followed through; but the other two companies failed for lack of capital from military bounty certificates.

Cincinnati (Ohio) grew and land values multiplied year after year.


In 1803, Nicholas Longworth (lawyer, Newark, New Jersey) moved to Cincinnati and began to buy town lots and farm tracts as fast as his fees came in.

He once took a piece of land instead of 2 copper stills for a fee, and the lot was valued at \$2 million before he died.

He paid \$5,000 for Jacob Burnet's cow pasture; and it was valued at \$1.5 million.

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



A Cincinnati banker, who met Longworth in 1817, said -

‘His books were nothing for he never used them. He carried his law in his head. It’s useless to add that he was successful at the bar.’


Longworth was one of the richest landowners in America when he died.

Joseph Briggs (English traveler) described speculation in town lots.

‘A speculator makes out a plan of a city with its streets. The streets are lotted, the houses numbered. This is engraved and hung up in steamboats and hotels. Emigrants have been repeatedly defrauded out of their money by transactions so extremely gross as hardly to be credited.’

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



The English were intensely interested in speculation on the American frontier.

The Americans had a land office in Threadneedle Street, London, in the shadow of the Bank of England.

In 1794, John Dewhurst published a pamphlet to say that American land was the best financial opportunity in all history.


In 1817, H.B. Fearon wrote -

‘With regard to the western country, there are many men of real, but more of fictitious capital.

‘All are speculators and each man anticipates making a fortune.’

Havighurst, Walter (1956). Chapter Five: The Hermit and the Land Sharks, pages 90-107.

Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush. New York: Hastings House, Publishers.



Advertisement,

Perth-Amboy, September 17, 1745.

WHEREAS sundry of the Purchasors at *Romopock*, have neglected to come to the Trustees of the Council of Proprietors at *Perth-Amboy* to get their Deeds, and secure or pay the Considerations according to their Agreements, which they ought to have done before the Second Day of *April* last.

These are therefore to give them Notice, to come and receive their Deeds from the Trustees, and to pay or secure the Considerations at any Time before the Fourth Tuesday of *March* next, otherwise (if they do Neglect) the Proprietors will not look upon themselves after that Day as Bound by the Agreements with them.

The Trustees are *John Hamilton, Andrew Johnston, and John Burnet, Esqrs.* all of *Perth-Amboy*.

By Order of the Council of Proprietors.

Laur. Smyth, Clerk.

[New-York. John Peter Zenger.]

Alexander [unclear]

Council of Proprietors of Perth Amboy. Advertisement addressed to the delinquent purchasers of Romopock lands. New York: John Peter Zenger (1745 September 17).

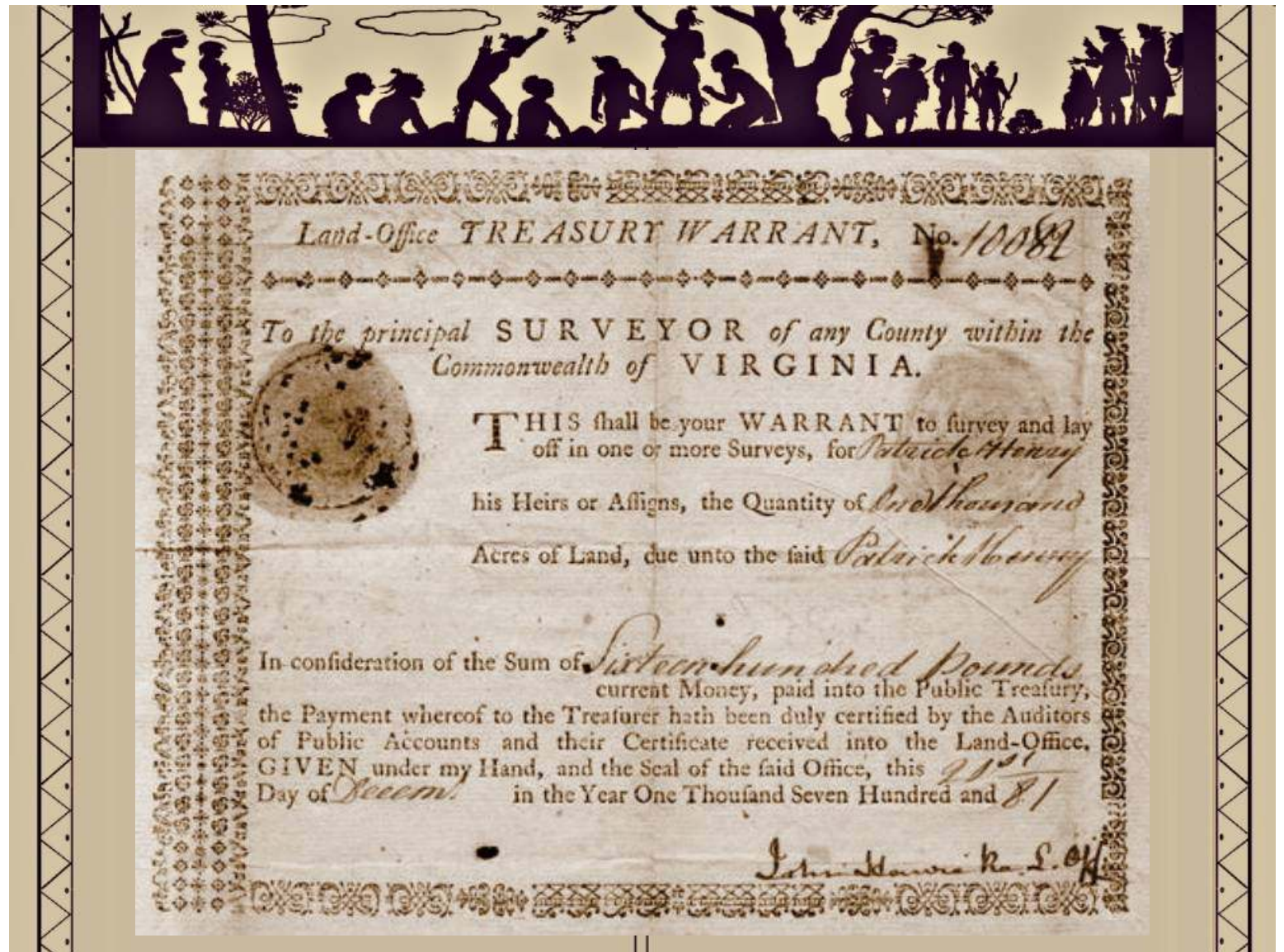
Appears also in No. 628 of the New York Weekly journal dated September 30, 1745.; 2101 E 19 29 My 46.; Rec. 6-21-46.; S115.00; On verso: 2101 E 19 29 My 46 Zenger.

Printed Ephemera Collection; Portfolio 102, Folder 37a.

Call # Portfolio 102, Folder 37a

Broadside, leaflet, and pamphlet from America and Europe. Library of Congress.

Digital ID rbpe 1020370a <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/rbpe.1020370a>



Virginia Land Warrant paid to Virginia's revolutionary war veterans. Redeemable for land in west. Transferable and used as currency.



K NOW all Men by these Presents, that I
of the County of _____ and State of _____ have this
day bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain, sell and assign over to
of the county of _____ and State of _____
all my right, title, and interest in and to _____ acres of Land,
due me in consideration of my services in the army of the United States, to the end
of the late war with Great-Britain, under the command of
agreeable to an act of Congress, and I do moreover request, order and direct Henry
Knox, Esquire, Secretary at War for the time being, or his successors, to issue to
his heirs or assigns, in his or their own name as
assignees of me, the said _____ a warrant for the land aforesaid,
and on receipt of the same, I do hereby ratify and confirm any receipt or other instru-
ment in writing, that be the said _____ may lawfully sign
or procure to be signed, in touching the premises aforesaid, as fully as I could do, if
I was personally present. IN Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and
seal this _____ day of _____ 179 _____

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

to wit:

T H I S day _____ came before us
Justices of the Peace for the _____ aforesaid, and acknowledged the
foregoing bargain of sale and Power of Attorney, to be his hand and seal, set and
done, and for the purposes therein mentioned. Given under our hand this
day of _____ 179 _____

partook of his frugal meal the conversation flowed cheerfully on between the other members of the family present. Suddenly his nephew turned laughing to him and said: "Uncle, what do you think I dreamed last night?" The General replied he could not guess, and asked to be told. Captain Lewis, continuing to laugh merrily, replied: "Why, I dreamed you gave me your farm on Deep Run." "Humph!" ejaculated his uncle. "You had better have dreamed I gave you Mount Vernon." No more was said on the subject, and Captain Lewis had quite forgotten his unmeaning dream as he placed his wife in

posity until he reached home, but his wife had no such conscientious scruples; she had not been forbidden to open it, and so she soon succeeded in gaining possession of the mysterious paper, and before Mount Vernon was lost in the distance she discovered the fact that they had left that modest dwelling much richer than they were when they entered it. Whether Washington had intended to bestow the Deep Run farm in his will upon this nephew, and only hastened the time of the gift, or whether with the quiet humor in which he rarely indulged, he thus proved the dream of which he had been told a practical reality, was never known. The deed is said to be the shortest on record, and is as follows:

I do by these presents give, and (if dead, of conveyance should not be made before) hereby oblige my heirs, Executors and Administrators to fulfil, all the Lands which I hold on Deep Run, or its branches in the County of Fauquier unto my Nephew Robert Lewis and to his heirs or assigns forever.
Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of August 1796
Geo Washington

THE SHORTEST DEED ON RECORD.

the carriage, and bade his uncle and aunt good-bye. Washington followed him to the carriage, and handed him a folded paper, saying as he did so: "You can look at that when you reach home." Captain Lewis received the paper in astonishment, but could make no reply, as the carriage now rolled swiftly away. He might have felt in duty bound to suffer the pangs of curi-

The following letter is a copy of one from General Washington to his brother-in-law Colonel Burwell Bassett, of Eltham, Virginia. Colonel Bassett married Anna Maria Dandridge, the sister of Martha Dandridge who was first Mrs. Custis, then Mrs. Washington. This letter has been treasured by Colonel Bassett's grandson, who, until now, has refused to allow it

(left)
US Department War. Contract for military bounty land sale or assignment (1790s).
Contract for soldiers' use in selling or assigning their rights to land granted for Revolutionary War service. Secretary of War Henry Knox or his successors are requested to issue a warrant to the assignee for the correct number of acres due, the amount being based on a soldier's rank.
The First American West: The Ohio River Valley, 1750-1820. Reuben T. Durrett Collection on Kentucky and the Ohio River Valley. Miscellaneous Manuscripts. Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library.
Digital #icufaw amc0002.
Found through link at memory.loc.gov/ammem/ammemicon.gif

(right)
Washington, George (1796). Conveyance and deed of his land on a river in Fauquier County to his nephew. Reminiscences of Washington From Unpublished Family Records. in Holland, J.G. (conductor) (1877 May - October). Scribner's Monthly, An Illustrated Weekly for the People. New York: Scribner & Co.



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CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

1774-1789

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CONGRESS BY JOHN C. FITZPATRICK

Volume XXVIII. 1785

January 11-June 30

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1933

May, 1785

375

saving in that Department, and thereby rendered services to the United States, and thereupon submit the following Resolution.¹

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1785.

Congress assembled. Present as yesterday.

Congress proceeded in the third reading of the Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory, and the same being gone through, was passed as follows:

An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of Lands in the Western Territory.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that the territory ceded by individual States to the United States, which has been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, shall be disposed of in the following manner:

A surveyor from each state shall be appointed by Congress, or a committee of the States, who shall take an Oath for the faithful discharge of his duty, before the Geographer of the United States, who is hereby empowered and directed to administer the same; and the like oath shall be administered to each chain carrier, by the surveyor under whom he acts.

The Geographer, under whose direction the surveyors shall act, shall occasionally form such regulations for their conduct, as he shall deem necessary; and shall have authority to suspend them for misconduct in Office, and shall make report of the same to Congress, or to the Committee of the States; and he shall make report in case of sickness, death, or resignation of any surveyor.

The Surveyors, as they are respectively qualified, shall proceed to divide the said territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles, as near as may be, unless where the boundaries of the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable, and then they shall depart from this rule no farther than such particular circum-

¹ This report, in the writing of John Lawrance, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 19, III, folio 623. It was read this day, according to the indorsement, and the resolve, as recommended, passed verbatim June 13. Ludwick's memorial is in No. 41, V, folio 411.

stances may require; and each surveyor shall be allowed and paid at the rate of two dollars for every mile, in length, he shall run, including the wages of chain carriers, markers, and every other expense attending the same.

The first line, running north and south as aforesaid, shall begin on the river Ohio, at a point that shall be found to be due north from the western termination of a line, which has been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; and the first line, running east and west, shall begin at the same point, and shall extend throughout the whole territory. Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed, as fixing the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania. The geographer shall designate the townships, or fractional parts of townships, by numbers progressively from south to north; always beginning each range with number one; and the ranges shall be distinguished by their progressive numbers to the westward. The first range, extending from the Ohio to the lake Erie, being marked number one. The Geographer shall personally attend to the running of the first east and west line; and shall take the latitude of the extremes of the first north and south line, and of the mouths of the principal rivers.

The lines shall be measured with a chain; shall be plainly marked by chaps on the trees, and exactly described on a plat; whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt licks and mill seats, that shall come to his knowledge, and all water courses, mountains and other remarkable and permanent things, over and near which such lines shall pass, and also the quality of the lands.

The plats of the townships respectively, shall be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square, or 640 acres, in the same direction as the external lines, and numbered from 1 to 36; always beginning the succeeding range of the lots with the number next to that with which the preceding one concluded. And where, from the causes before mentioned, only a fractional part of a township shall be surveyed, the lots, protracted thereon, shall bear the same numbers as if the township had been entire. And the surveyors, in running the external lines of the townships, shall, at the interval of every mile, mark corners for the lots which are adjacent, always designating the same in a different manner from those of the townships.

The geographer and surveyors shall pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle; and shall run and note all lines

by the true meridian, certifying, with every plat, what was the variation at the times of running the lines thereon noted.

As soon as seven ranges of townships, and fractional parts of townships, in the direction from south to north, shall have been surveyed, the geographer shall transmit plats thereof to the board of treasury, who shall record the same, with the report, in well bound books to be kept for that purpose. And the geographer shall make similar returns, from time to time, of every seven ranges as they may be surveyed. The Secretary at War shall have recourse thereto, and shall take by lot therefrom, a number of townships, and fractional parts of townships, as well from those to be sold entire as from those to be sold in lots, as will be equal to one seventh part of the whole of such seven ranges, as nearly as may be, for the use of the late continental army; and he shall make a similar draught, from time to time, until a sufficient quantity is drawn to satisfy the same, to be applied in manner hereinafter directed. The board of treasury shall, from time to time, cause the remaining numbers, as well those to be sold entire, as those to be sold in lots, to be drawn for, in the name of the thirteen states respectively, according to the quotas in the last preceding requisition on all the states; provided, that in case more land than its proportion is allotted for sale, in any state, at any distribution, a deduction be made therefor at the next.

The board of treasury shall transmit a copy of the original plats, previously noting thereon, the townships, and fractional parts of townships, which shall have fallen to the several states, by the distribution aforesaid, to the Commissioners of the loan office of the several states, who, after giving notice of not less than two nor more than six months, by causing advertisements to be posted up at the court houses, or other noted places in every county, and to be inserted in one newspaper, published in the states of their residence respectively, shall proceed to sell the townships, or fractional parts of townships, at public vendue, in the following manner, viz: The township, or fractional part of a township, N 1, in the first range, shall be sold entire; and N 2, in the same range, by lots; and thus in alternate order through the whole of the first range. The township, or fractional part of a township, N 1, in the second range, shall be sold by lots; and N 2, in the same range, entire; and so in alternate order through the whole of the second range; and the third range shall be sold in the same manner as the first, and the fourth in the same manner as the second, and thus alternately throughout all the ranges; pro-



vided, that none of the lands, within the said territory, be sold under the price of one dollar the acre, to be paid in specie, or loan office certificates, reduced to specie value, by the scale of depreciation, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, including interest, besides the expense of the survey and other charges thereon, which are hereby rated at thirty six dollars the township, in specie, or certificates as aforesaid, and so in the same proportion for a fractional part of a township, or of a lot, to be paid at the time of sales; on failure of which payment, the said lands shall again be offered for sale.

There shall be reserved for the United States out of every township, the four lots, being numbered 8, 11, 26, 29, and out of every fractional part of a township, so many lots of the same numbers as shall be found thereon, for future sale. There shall be reserved the lot N 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools, within the said township; also one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold, or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct.

When any township, or fractional part of a township, shall have been sold as aforesaid, and the money or certificates received therefor, the loan officer shall deliver a deed in the following terms:

The United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, That for the consideration of _____ dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto _____ the township, (or fractional part of a township, as the case may be) numbered _____ in the range _____ excepting therefrom, and reserving one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same; and the lots Ns 8, 11, 26, and 29, for future sale or disposition, and the lot N 16, for the maintenance of public schools. To have to the said _____ his heirs and assigns for ever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said _____ their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in Common.) In witness whereof, (A. B.) Commissioner of the loan office, in the State of _____ hath, in conformity to the Ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ and of the independence of the United States of America

And when any township, or fractional part of a township, shall be sold by lots as aforesaid, the Commissioner of the loan office shall deliver a deed therefor in the following form:

The United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That for the consideration of _____ dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto _____ the lot (or lots, as the case may be, in the township or fractional part of the township, as the case may be) numbered _____ in the range _____ excepting and reserving one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same, for future sale or disposition. To have to the said _____ his heirs and assigns for ever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said _____ their heirs and assigns for ever as tenants in common.) In witness whereof, (A. B.) Commissioner of the continental loan office in the state of _____ hath, in conformity to the Ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1785, hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ and of the independence of the United States of America

Which deeds shall be recorded in proper books, by the commissioner of the loan office, and shall be certified to have been recorded, previous to their being delivered to the purchaser, and shall be good and valid to convey the lands in the same described.

The commissioners of the loan offices respectively, shall transmit to the board of treasury every three months, an account of the townships, fractional parts of townships, and lots committed to their charge; specifying therein the names of the persons to whom sold, and the sums of money or certificates received for the same; and shall cause all certificates by them received, to be struck through with a circular punch; and they shall be duly charged in the books of the treasury, with the amount of the moneys or certificates, distinguishing the same, by them received as aforesaid.

If any township, or fractional part of a township or lot, remains unsold for eighteen months after the plat shall have been received, by the commissioners of the loan office, the same shall be returned to the board of treasury, and shall be sold in such manner as Congress may hereafter direct.

And whereas Congress, by their resolutions of September 16 and 18 in the year 1776, and the 12th of August, 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers and soldiers of the late continental army, and by the resolution of the 22d September, 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers in the hospital department of the late

Fitzpatrick, John C. (editor) (1933). An Ordinance for Disposing of Lands in the North Western Territory (1785 May 20). Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. 28 (1785 Jan 11 – Jun 30) pages 375-381. Washington (DC): US Government Printing Office.

continental army; for complying therefore with such engagements, Be it ordained, That the secretary at war, from the returns in his office, or such other sufficient evidence as the nature of the case may admit, determine who are the objects of the above resolutions and engagements, and the quantity of land to which such persons or their representatives are respectively entitled, and cause the townships, or fractional parts of townships, hereinbefore reserved for the use of the late continental army, to be drawn for in such manner as he shall deem expedient, to answer the purpose of an impartial distribution. He shall, from time to time, transmit certificates to the commissioners of the loan offices of the different states, to the lines of which the military claimants have respectively belonged, specifying the name and rank of the party, the terms of his engagement and time of his service, and the division, brigade, regiment or company to which he belonged, the quantity of land he is entitled to, and the township, or fractional part of a township, and range out of which his portion is to be taken.

The commissioners of the loan offices shall execute deeds for such undivided proportions in manner and form herein before-mentioned, varying only in such a degree as to make the same conformable to the certificate from the Secretary at War.

Where any military claimants of bounty in lands shall not have belonged to the line of any particular state, similar certificates shall be sent to the board of treasury, who shall execute deeds to the parties for the same.

The Secretary at War, from the proper returns, shall transmit to the board of treasury, a certificate, specifying the name and rank of the several claimants of the hospital department of the late continental army, together with the quantity of land each claimant is entitled to, and the township, or fractional part of a township, and range out of which his portion is to be taken; and thereupon the board of treasury shall proceed to execute deeds to such claimants.

The board of treasury, and the commissioners of the loan offices in the states, shall, within 18 months, return receipts to the secretary at war, for all deeds which have been delivered, as also all the original deeds which remain in their hands for want of applicants, having been first recorded; which deeds so returned, shall be preserved in the office, until the parties or their representatives require the same.

And be it further Ordained, That three townships adjacent to lake Erie be reserved, to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, for the use

of the officers, men, and others, refugees from Canada, and the refugees from Nova Scotia, who are or may be entitled to grants of land under resolutions of Congress now existing, or which may hereafter be made respecting them, and for such other purposes as Congress may hereafter direct.

And be it further Ordained, That the towns of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrun and Salem, on the Muskingum, and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of the Christian Indians, who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society;¹ as may, in the judgment of the Geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate.

Saving and reserving always, to all officers and soldiers entitled to lands on the northwest side of the Ohio, by donation or bounty from the commonwealth of Virginia, and to all persons claiming under them, all rights to which they are so entitled, under the deed of cession executed by the delegates for the state of Virginia, on the first day of March, 1784, and the act of Congress accepting the same: and to the end, that the said rights may be fully and effectually secured, according to the true intent and meaning of the said deed of cession and act aforesaid, Be it Ordained, that no part of the land included between the rivers called little Miami and Sciota, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, be sold, or in any manner alienated, until there shall first have been laid off and appropriated for the said Officers and Soldiers, and persons claiming under them, the lands they are entitled to, agreeably to the said deed of cession and act of Congress accepting the same.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1785, and of our sovereignty and independence the ninth.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*. RICHARD H. LEE, *President*.²

The committee, consisting of Mr. [Rufus] King, Mr. [William Samuel] Johnson, Mr. [William] Grayson, Mr.

¹ Moravian. The report of Mr. [Hugh] Williamson, Mr. [Richard Henry] Lee and Mr. [Samuel] Osgood on a memorial of J. Ettwein, A. Hübner and H. C. de Schweinitz on this matter was delivered March 31, 1784, and is indorsed by Thomson: "May 18 [1785] taken into the Ordinance for disposing of Western lands." The report, and two miscellaneous papers connected therewith, are in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, Miscellaneous, in the Library of Congress.

² See Bibliographic Notes, 1785, for the various modifications of this Ordinance before its final adoption. Identification of the printed forms there given presents difficulties.




Bas relief on south wall of restaurant. Hubbard at Union (northwest corner). Chicago, Illinois. 2005 March 15.



US Public Lands

Excerpts
Journals, Debates, Bills, Statutes, Reports
Continental Congress
US Congress



Count Beaufort's Proposal
1786 January 6


On this day was read a plan of Count de Beaufort, of Liege, offering to colonize a tract of land in the US.

The plan (1785-10-15), with accompanying papers and translations of same, is in the Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 78, VIII, folio 151-171. See post, February 9.]

Count Beaufort's Proposal
1786 January 7

On the letter from count de Beaufort, an inhabitant of Liege in the Austrian Netherlands, proposing on condition that a tract of land from 5 to 10 leagues square is granted to him, to people the same and to establish therein a number of new arts and manufactures.

That the same be referred to the consideration of a committee. [Passed]




Count Beaufort's Proposal
1786 January 14

The committee (Symmes, Lee, Long) (on) the letter from the Count de Beaufort soliciting the US to make him a grant of lands within their territory, report -

Proper attention ought to be paid to the contents of the letter because an advantageous disposition of the western territory is an object worthy the deliberation of Congress -

- and it is the first overture of this nature made by any foreigner to the US.

The success attending this negotiation will give a complexion to subsequent ones and operate very considerably on the minds of other Europeans who may entertain views of making similar proposals.




Count Beaufort's Proposal
1786 January 14 (continued)

Count de Beaufort has calculated his plans upon commercial views, as well as on those of manufactures and agriculture (requiring land on the seacoast), whereas the US have never been able to obtain the cession of one foot of sea coast from the individual States.

The St. Lawrence and Mississippi have no communication with the Atlantic but through the dominions of His British Majesty and His Catholic Majesty.

Therefore, until by future treaties with these Crowns, the US have it not in their power to encourage the maritime views of the Count.




Count Beaufort's Proposal
1786 January 14 (continued)

The US have it in their power fully to accommodate the Count with a district of country equal to his wishes, as far as agriculture and manufactures are concerned, but the (1785 Land Act) so circumscribes your committee that they do not find themselves at liberty -

- it being impossible without a violation of the Ordinance to appropriate any certain district (especially in the extent requested) to the purposes of the Count.

The Count expects to obtain from the US a patent on a kind of foedal tenure, stipulating as an equivalent, to build houses and even a city, to introduce settlers, encourage the arts, establish manufactures, promote agriculture, etc.




Count Beaufort's Proposal
1786 January 14 (continued)

Your committee are fully sensible of the utility that would result to the US from all these labours and improvements, yet, if it was otherwise compatible with the genius and liberty of the citizens of the US to countenance a tenure of this sort, their finances will by no means admit of a disposition of any part of the federal lands.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that copies of government documents be transmitted to the Count -

- and he be informed that Congress will treat him in all respects upon the same footing as the citizens of the US purchase and appropriate lands in the federal territory.

(Report in Symmes' writing.)



H. Knox, War Office
1786 April 5


Sir- The treaty at the Miami
being terminated -

-and the court of Great Britain
appearing still to persist in their
plan of retaining the posts on
the communication of the great
Lakes -

-it is proper I should state the
proposed destination of the
troops.

Congress having been pleased
strictly to forbid all
unwarrantable intrusions on the
lands of the US - I have in my
orders to the commanding
officers of the troops enjoined
the highest activity to prevent or
remove all such intrusions.

The propensity of lawless men
to establish themselves on the
public lands instead of being
damped by the rigorous
treatment they have received
rises to a great height and is
even spreading itself among men
who have been supposed under
the influence of reason and law.



H. Knox, War Office
1786 April 5 (continued)


Strong desires to possess the fertile unlocated lands induces an opinion that the right of an adventurer is superior to all others.

These sentiments acquire vigour by communication and unless opposed with decision in the first instance will overwhelm the western territory with such encumbrances as to annihilate at once the interest and government of the US.

It would be highly impolitic to irritate the Indians when we ought to conciliate their affections.

I consider this as the most important object for the employment of the troops.

(Knox described a plan for the deployment of troops.)



H. Knox, War Office
1786 April 5 (continued)

By this disposition lawless emigrants would be restrained;

-the surveyors protected;

-the sale of the lands be made, in the most advantageous and honorable manner.

The Indians would have the opportunity of regarding the moderation, justice, and power of the US.

The British troops would be under no apprehensions of being dispossessed by force of those posts their court unjustly retain from us.



Indian Treaties
1786 April 17

Shawanoë at the mouth of
Miami River.


The US allot land to the
Shawanoë nation.

If any citizen(s) of the US shall
presume to settle upon the lands
allotted to the Shawanoës by
this treaty, he or they shall be
put out of the protection of the
US.

Cherokees at Hopewell.

The boundary described of
land allotted to Cherokees.

If any citizen of the US, or
other person not being an
Indian, shall attempt to settle on
any of the lands in the said
boundary - or having already
settled and will not remove from
the same within 6 months after
the ratification - such person
shall forfeit the protection of
the US, and the Indians may
punish him or not as they please.



Indian Treaties
1786 April 17 (continued)

Chickasaws at Hopewell.

The boundary described of
land allotted to Chickasaws.

If any Citizen of the US, or
other person not being an
Indian, shall attempt to settle on
any of the lands hereby allotted
to the Chickasaws to live and
hunt on, such person shall
forfeit the protection of the
US, and the Chickasaws may
punish him or not as they please.

Choctaw at Hopewell.

The boundary described of
land allotted to Choctaws.

If any citizen of the US, or
other person not being an
Indian, shall attempt to settle on
any of the lands hereby allotted
to the Indians to live and hunt
on, such person shall forfeit the
protection of the US, and the
Indians may punish him or not as
they please.



Corn-Planter
1786 April 26

After the Indian Commissioners left Fort Pitt, the Corn-planter, a chief of the Seneca, with 5 others arrived.


He expressed to Major Wyllis a desire to pay a visit to the 13 fires of the U.S.

Major Wyllis put the chief and his Companions under the care of Major Montgomery to bring them to Carlisle, which he did with great care.

The weather being severe, the roads bad, and the Indians much fatigued, I thought it best to let them remain a few days.

The principal inhabitants of the town and country shewed them many marks of attention, which gave them great satisfaction.

The beauty of the country they had passed thro, the magnitude of the city, the numbers of the people, shipping, and curiosities to them quite new - induced the chief to request a few days stay.



Corn-Planter
1786 April 26 (continued)


I complied with the request - particularly at Philadelphia with great attention by all ranks of the Citizens.

On Friday last I set out with them for New York, but there was an unfortunate accident of the stage over-setting and injuring both myself and the chief.

The chief is under the hand of a surgeon.

His wound will be so well as to enable him to pay his respect to your Excellency and Congress.

The affairs of western territory - being in a very loose and distracted state - will be greatly benefited by the early attention of Congress.



Corn-Planter
1786 April 28


The Committee (Mitchell, Kean, Monroe) to whom was referred a letter from General Butler, report -

The honorable Chairman of Congress assures the Indians of -

-the friendly disposition the Congress entertains for their nation;

-the intention strickly to adhere to the Articles of the Treaty entered into with them by the commissioners;

-the determination to prevent every encroachment on their lands and territories.




Magnetic Needle Problem
1786 May 3

On motion of Dane -
Resolved, That in dividing said territory into townships, due regard be had to the natural boundaries of Townships wherein a rigid adherence to lines run east-west and north-south would manifestly prejudice the sales and future condition of said townships.

Magnetic Needle Problem
1786 May 12

On motion of King, seconded by Hornblower -
Whereas the (1785 Land Act) directs that the Geographer and Surveyors shall pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle, and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat what was the variation, which direction will greatly delay the survey of the said territory -
Resolved, That the clause be repealed.



Corn-Planter
1786 May 5

Agreeable to an order, Captain O'Beal, alias the Corn-planter, with his Associates, was again admitted to Congress.


The Honorable David Ramsay, Chairman of Congress then addressed them.

Brothers - The US alone possess the sovereign power within the limits described at the late Treaty of peace between them and the King of England.

The white people who are subjects of that King must move off from all the lands within these limits.

You may assure your nation and all the Indian nations that what the commissioners of the US have told them is true - and that Congress will faithfully keep their engagements as specified in these Treaties.

They are bad men who say that the US will not abide by the Treaties.



Corn-Planter
1786 May 5 (continued)

The US will take care that none of their citizens will intrude upon the Indians within the bounds in the late treaties.

If any of the people of the US shall molest the Indians within the said bounds, upon a proper representation they shall be called to account for it.

We recommend to you peace and a steady adherence to the 5 treaties made between the 13 states and your people.




Surveyor Resigns
1786 May 22

A letter from Caleb Harris, was read, informing that an infirm state of health, and a multiplicity of business, render it necessary for him to resign the appointment of Surveyor of the Western territory for the State of Rhode Island,

Whereupon, Resolved, That the resignation of Caleb Harris be accepted and that this day be assigned for the election of a Surveyor for Rhode Island.

Congress proceeded to an election, and, the ballots being taken, Ebenezer Sproat was elected, having been previously nominated by Manning.

Also read was a letter from Thomas Hutchins, informing that he would set out for the western country.



H. Knox, War Office
1786 June 15


Sir - I have the honor to transmit a letter from the late Brigadier General Irvine - a gentleman who commanded a considerable time at Fort Pitt and is well acquainted with the Indians of the western country.

A general statement of the temper and designs of the Indians on the waters of the Ohio may soon be expected to arrive.

If the reports of the vile conduct of the Cherokees be true it is probable they may have the temerity to insult some of the posts.

Hostilities would then be inevitable in which case that banditti ought to be driven from their present situation at the Scioto, so favorable for them to impede the proposed survey of the western country.

Motion of Grayson - the commanding officer of the troops of the US take such positions along the Ohio as to protect the inhabitants from the incursions and depredations of the Indians.




H. Knox, War Office
1786 June 21

I've given general instructions relative to the posting of the troops, on the western frontiers.

Altho' the troops now in service may be adequate to prevent intrusions on the public lands - and to cover the surveying of that district of country, ordered to be surveyed immediately - from the banditti of Cherokees, and other small tribes of Indians between the Ohio and Lake Erie -

The troops are utterly incompetent, to protect a frontier from Fort Pitt to the Mississippi from the incursions and depredations of the numerous tribes of savages who inhabit that extensive country.

Were a general war to become inevitable, 1,500 men at least would be needed - not only to chastise and expel those tribes of savages when depredations have been dictated by a thirst for plunder and blood - but to establish posts as would awe and curb the British garrisons.



H. Knox, War Office
1786 June 21 (continued)


Smith made a motion, seconded by Sedgwick, that the report of the Secretary at war be referred to Committee.

On the question for commitment - Grayson requiring yeas and nays - the question was lost.

Lee made a motion, seconded by Grayson, to amend the report, by changing the number of companies deployed from two to four.

On the question to agree - Grayson requiring yeas and nays - the question was lost.

On the question to agree to the resolution reported by the Secretary at War - Grayson requiring yeas and nays - the question was lost.



Indian Commissioners
1786 June 21


Reports by Moses and
Messenger on the Wabash and
Edgar in Kaskaskia -

Doleman, Sherlock, Dunn,
Elliot and Rinkin corroborated
reports by Wiandot, Delaware,
and Shawanoe chiefs -

Officers, Indian-agents, and
emissaries at the British posts
and in the Indian villages
uniformly endeavour to keep the
Indians at variance with the
people of the US.

We are of opinion that the
Wabash and other Indian
Nations are more hostile than
peaceably disposed, particularly
against the lower part of
Kentucke.

Although a partial intercourse
has been between a few
Traders and people from
Kentucke and some of these
Indians - it is not, and will not be
cordial or safe, until effectual
measures are adopted by
Congress to settle the
animosities in consequence of
the late, long and cruel war.




Indian Commissioners
1786 June 21 (continued)

Animosities have subsisted and mischiefs have been done between the Wabash Indians and licentious people of that country, owing to the well-known circumstances of ill-disposed people on both sides.

Mutual ill-offices, such as stealing each other's horses, and committing partial murders do great injury to the peace and welfare of the orderly people.

The cruelty of the Indians has been sadly experienced by the innocent inhabitants, instead of those who merited it.

The misfortunes which have fallen on the settlers is not in consequence of any hostile intentions of the Indian nations - but of a banditti of 70 or 80 persons who live by themselves on a branch of the Scioto, called Paint creek.



US Troops to Ohio Rapids
1786 June 22

Pinckney moved, seconded by Carrington -


Resolved, that the Secretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detach 2 companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions and depredations of the Indians.

On the question to agree to this resolution - Grayson requiring yeas and nays - it was resolved in the affirmative.

Surveyor Resigns
1786 June 27

Congress proceeded to the Election of a Surveyor for New Hampshire, in the room of Edward Dowse, who has resigned;

And the ballots being taken, Mr. Winthrop Sargent was elected.



Indian Department Ordinance
1786 June 29

The committee (Pinckney, Monroe, King) appointed to form an Ordinance for the Indian Department submit the following..

Whereas the safety and tranquility of the frontiers do in some measure depend on maintaining a good correspondence between the citizens and the several nations of Indians in amity with them -


That superintendents be appointed for each of the said districts and it be their duty to -

-superintend the political conduct of the nations;

-make themselves acquainted with their most secret councils;

-counteract & prevent all measures to the prejudice or annoyance of the inhabitants of the frontiers;

-discourage all combinations;



Indian Department Ordinance
1786 June 29 (continued)

-persuade the several tribes to act as much independent of each other as possible;

-promote hunting and discourage war;

-keep war at a distance from the citizens of the US;


-ingratiate themselves with the chiefs and people generally, so as to obtain their confidence and respect;

-regulate the advance on articles of the first necessity such as powder, lead, shrouds, blankets, coarse cloathing and tools for husbandry;

-grant licenses to the traders;
-no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any but citizens of the US;

-trading only at trading posts;
-prohibition of sale of alcohol to Indians within certain distance of trading posts;

-traders to obtain information about Indian plans and foreign agents among them.




Indian Department Ordinance
1786 June 29 (continued)

Various motions were proposed, accepted, and rejected.

Monroe moved, seconded by Manning, to amend the report farther by striking out 'making war on them,' and replacing it with 'repelling their attacks.'

On the question to agree to this amendment, Monroe requiring yeas and nays, the question was lost.

On the question to agree to the report as amended, Grayson requiring yeas and nays, the question was lost.



Scotosh of the Wyandots
1786 July 24


On the report of a committee (Symmes, Lee, King) to whom was referred a letter about Scotosh, of the Wyandots -

Resolved, that goods to the amount of \$100 be purchased by the Secretary at War and presented to Scotosh and his companions, in testimony of the friendship of the US.

Resolved, that Scotosh be furnished with \$50 to defray his expenses.

Resolved, that Scotosh send the following message to Huron, Shawanese, Wyandot, and Delaware nations -

Brothers - there are bad men among the Wabash, Twightwee, and Miami who may attempt to interrupt the surveyors of the US. We shall be sorry if any of the Wabash, Twightwee, or Miami should so far lose sight of their own true interest as to strike the surveyors - but if they do, the warriors of the US are strong and will soon strike them in their towns and make them repent of their folly.



Indian Department Ordinance
1786 August 7

Congress resumed the consideration of the Ordinance on Indian affairs.

The Ordinance being amended and read a third time - on the question, shall this Ordinance pass? - Pinckney requiring yeas and nays - it passed.

Moravian Indians
1786 August 17

The committee (Johnson, Symmes, Manning) to whom were referred letters from Lt. Col. Harmer and Mr. Ettwein -

100 Moravian Indians intend to return to former settlements on the Muskingum. The committee are of opinion that attention as well in policy as charity ought to be paid to the accommodation of the Indians by giving them permission to return.*

*Report, in Symmes' writing, passed with some additions August 24.



Virginia Hostilities
1786 September 15


Motion of St. Clair - Whereas the US have given peace to the several tribes and have since received assurances of their resolution to adhere inviolably to the treaties -

And whereas the US have received no authentic account of the infraction of the treaties of peace - and it is inconsistent with the safety, honor, and dignity of the US as well as contrary to the Articles of Confederation -

- and subversive of every idea of national justice that upon accidental encounters between individuals - all or any of the US should be at liberty to levy war against or make reprisals upon the tribes or nations.

And whereas by accounts transmitted by Colonel Harmor it appears that a considerable force has been raised in Virginia with intent to levy war and commit hostilities upon some of the nations of Indians.

~~Resolved~~, that Virginia abstain from committing Hostilities.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 4

Letter from Knox in Hartford -


I arrived here this morning and find by authentic accounts that the malcontents to the government of Massachusetts who had assembled at Springfield, had dispersed to their respective homes.

It appears to be tolerably well established, that Major General Sheppard had under his orders 900 men well affected to government.

The disaffected amounted to about 1,200 - 300 armed with musquets and bayonets; 600 armed with common militia musquets; and 300 with sticks - the greater part of the latter were from the counties of Berkshire and Worcester.

The supreme court opened on Wednesday and adjourned on Thursday, which being the object of the malcontents, they dispersed on that day or Friday.

It is said General Shepherd has secured the magazine by a guard.




Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 4 (continued)

Also, according to indorsement, was read a letter from Samuel Holden Parsons, resigning on account of the need to remain with his family in the present alarming state of affairs in Massachusetts.

(Shay's rebellion)

Also was read a letter from General William Shepard to Secretary at War Knox from Springfield, Massachusetts, reporting the situation.

(Shay's rebellion)



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 6


Letter from Knox in
Springfield, Massachusetts -

The object of the discontented was to prevent the Supreme Court from sitting - this event was effected, but in a manner different from their intentions.

The Court was opened on Tuesday and continued until Thursday, when they adjourned - finding it impossible to proceed in business, surrounded with hostile parties.

General Sheppard found himself constrained to take about 400 arms and one field piece from the federal magazine; all of which are returned, and will be well cleaned at the expense of this State.

The malcontents were much more numerous, but not well armed - headed by a Captain Shays, formerly in the continental army, but who resigned a considerable time before the conclusion of the war.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 6 (continued)


The prudence of their leader prevented an attack on Government troops.

Had this event taken place, the malcontents would have met with an utter defeat.

The horror of a civil war was a powerful consideration to restrain the governmental party from commencing an attack.

The disaffection to the government which exists in this county is risen to an alarming height.

The granting of the supplementary funds to the US appears to have been the immediate cause of its bursting forth in such a violent manner.



Tax Revenue Due from States
1786 October 6

On requisition 1786 June 30 -

New Hampshire:

paid \$7,679 owes \$79,120

Massachusetts:

paid \$371,118 owes \$282,680

Rhode Island:

paid \$75,711 owes \$32,631

Connecticut:

paid \$157,318 owes \$216,280

New York:

paid \$186,799 owes \$0

New Jersey:

paid \$242,839 owes \$103,511

Pennsylvania:

paid \$560,397 owes \$0

Delaware:

paid \$29,081 owes \$26,962

Maryland:

paid \$272,525 owes \$194,473

Virginia:

paid \$550,849 owes \$102,948

North Carolina:

paid \$0 owes \$311,338

South Carolina:

paid \$186,799 owes \$0

Georgia:

paid \$0 owes \$12,452

Considerable balances are also
due on the requisition of 1782
September 4.




Hostile Indians
1786 October 20

The committee (Pettit, Lee, Pinckney, Henry, Smith) on intelligence of the hostile intentions of the Indians in the Western country -

The uniform tenor of the intelligence plainly indicates the hostile disposition of a number of Indian nations - Shawanese, Puteotamies, Chippawas, Tawas, Twightwees.

These nations are now assembling in the Shawanese towns and are joined by a banditti of desperadoes, under the name of Mingoes and Cherokees, who are outcasts from other nations and who have associated and settled for the purpose of war and plunder.

They are labouring to draw in other nations to unite with them in a war with the Americans.



Hostile Indians
1786 October 20 (continued)

Unless the speediest measures are taken to counteract and defeat their plan, the war will become general with the most dangerous and lasting consequences.

The committee deem it highly necessary that US troops be immediately augmented for the protection and support of the frontiers of the states bordering on the western territory and the valuable settlements on and near the Mississippi -

And to establish the possession and facilitate the surveying and selling of those intermediate lands.

Resolved unanimously, 1,340 noncommissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of 3 years - and subject to the existing articles of war.

The board of treasury contract for cloathing and rations.

Ordered, the board of treasury, without delay, devise ways and means for the pay and support of the troops.



Board of Treasury
1786 October 21

Resolved, the Board of Treasury be authorised and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount \$500,000 at 6% per annum

Resolved, Congress will, without delay, make a special requisition for reimbursing the lenders on the above loan, their principal and interest.

Resolved, as collateral security, the proceeds of the first 500,000 acres of the Western Territory, which shall be sold is hereby pledged to the subscribers to the above loan.

On the report ..

Resolved unanimously, the several states are hereby required to pay their respective quotas of \$530,000 in specie.

Resolved unanimously, the board of treasury are directed to open a loan of \$500,000 at 6% per annum on the credit of the foregoing requisition.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 21

The committee (Pettit, Lee, Pinckney, Henry, Smith) on hostile Indians in the western country and insurrections and disorders in Massachusetts -

A dangerous insurrection has taken place in divers parts of Massachusetts which is rapidly extending its influence.

The insurgents have already, by force of arms, suppressed the administration of Justice in several counties.

The aid of the federal government is necessary to stop the progress of the insurgents.

There is the greatest reason to believe that they will possess themselves of the arsenal at Springfield; subvert the constitutional government; reduce Massachusetts to a state of anarchy and confusion; and involve the US in the calamities of a civil war.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 21 (continued)

The committee conceive that the US are bound by confederation, good faith, friendship, affection, and sound policy to extend such aid to Massachusetts as may be necessary to restore the government to the full exercise of its constitutional authority.

A body of troops should be immediately raised under the authority of the US -

But - as it is not expedient that these causes should be publickly assigned -

Other matters referred to the consideration of the committee afford sufficient ground to authorize the measure.

Resolved unanimously, that Congress agree.

Resolved unanimously, although the happiness of the US require measures calculated to crush the insurrection in Massachusetts -



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1786 October 21 (continued)

Still - in the present
embarrassments of the federal
finance -

Congress would not hazard the
perilous step of putting arms
into the hands of men whose
fidelity must in some degree
depend on the faithful payment
of their wages -

- if the committee had not the
fullest confidence from
authentic information of the
most liberal exertions of the
money holders in
Massachusetts and the other
states in filling the loan
authorised by the resolve of
Congress.

Passed October 21.*

*This proceeding is entered in Secret
Journal, Domestic. The report is indorsed
private report. An interesting letter
December 10 (October 12?) from Rufus
King to Charles Thomson about Shay's
Rebellion is in No. 59, III, folio 109.




Virginia Hostilities
1786 October 30

The committee (Lee, Pinckney, Dane, Pettit, Henry) on motions of St. Clair & Lee and letter from Governor of Virginia - the several matters are -

Military preparations in Kentucky for offensive operations against sundry Indian tribes commenced by the inhabitants of Kentucky - inhabitants are authorized by self preservation and their experience of the imbecility of the federal government.

Treaty between the US and the southern Indians on which are grounded complaints from North Carolina and Georgia - any determination of Congress will be premature until an official report on the causes of disquietude.

Evidences of a general combination among the southern and western Indians to prohibit the survey of the federal territory and to levy war - your committee have the fullest conviction of the inimical disposition of the Indian tribes.



Virginia Hostilities
1786 October 30 (continued)


This enmity is founded on the detention of the Western posts by the British troops.

Among the many papers is a letter signed Legrass, an inhabitant of St. Vincents, narrating certain evils which oppress the good people of that country.

It is indispensably necessary immediately to extend the benefits of government to the Illinois settlements.

The committee recommend a perseverance in united measures calculated to defend the inhabitants from their Indian enemy and to protect them from vagabonds and robbers.*

*The October 21 entry indicates the threat of Indian war was a lie; and it was fabricated to be an excuse to raise troops to put down a tax revolt by whites or merely to incur profitable debt. Old French settlers in the Northwest had good relations with Indians. The 1786 drafts of the NW Ordinance included provisions that Congress would appoint governors who would raise and command militias, without saying if local inhabitants or Congress would pay for them.



Surveys of the Northwest
1786 November 1

Also was read, a long letter of October 12 from Thomas Hutchins, from the junction of the Wheeling and Ohio rivers, reporting the progress of the survey of the Western Territory and the Indian situation.*

*It is in No. 60, folio 261, and enclosed various intelligence, which is on folios 273-279.




Foreign Friends
1787 February 3

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs reports -

The object of Sir Edward Newenham of the Kingdom of Ireland is to obtain for his son, Robert Ocallaghan Newenham, the appointment of Consul of the US at Marseilles in France where he is settled and established in the mercantile line.

Congress was pleased to resolve 1784 March 16 that it is inconsistent with the interest of the US to appoint any person not a citizen thereof.

Sir Edward was always a firm friend to the American cause and rendered many substantial services to our countrymen that happened to be prisoners in Ireland. The honor of this appointment weighs more with him than the emoluments expected from it. He probably would be equally pleased with any other honorable mark of the notice of Congress.



Foreign Friends
1787 February 3 (continued)


It is well known that other British subjects of rank and distinction have been very friendly to the American cause besides.

The propriety and policy of honoring him and neglecting the rest merits consideration.

States as well as individuals should remember those who took their part in adversity.

The first use to be made of subsequent prosperity should be to reward them by proper manifestations of gratitude.

Our constitution has provided government with very few of those feathers which in other countries cost sovereigns so little and yet afford them ample means of rewarding the many who are ambitious of embellishing their merits by such toys and trifles.



Foreign Friends
1787 February 3 (continued)

Honorary and commendatory resolutions, a few offices, very little money, and much land, are the only funds from which Congress can draw rewards for their friends and faithful servants.


Certain individuals, French, British and Dutch were in the course of the war eminently useful to America.

Their names and merits are known.

Give to these counties, or to as many as occasion may require, the names of our most eminent and distinguished foreign friends.

Subdivide the counties into townships of 6 miles square and give to these townships the names of others and give (-) acres to each of them in fee.

Let Land Office commissioners be directed to give 500 acres to other of our foreign friends, who, though less distinguished, may be found to well deserve the notice of Congress.



Foreign Friends
1787 February 3 (continued)

Declare that these lands shall not be transferable unless to American citizens -


- and at the expiration of 20 years, unless one family be then found settled on each grant, it shall revert to Congress.

Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 3

Letter from Knox -

As the operations now carrying on against the insurgents in Massachusetts, are interesting - I submit the enclosed copies of letters which I have received.

Notwithstanding the high probability that an action took place at Springfield on Thursday afternoon - yet as no subsequent intelligence has arrived - some events not known may have prevented it.




Hostile Indians
1787 February 5

Letter from Knox -

The result of the conference with Brandt - British Indian agent - at Sandusky will enable Congress to form an opinion, whether the US are to be at peace or involved in hostility with the western savages.

The superintendent appears to be of opinion that Fort Pitt will be the most proper post to treat with the Six Nations.

It may counterbalance the oeconomy of having all the treaties at Fort Harmar at the mouth of the Muskingum.



Hostile Indians
1787 February 5


Letter from Knox -

The expedition under General Clarke, appears to have been frustrated.

Just complaints against the defective manner in which the troops have been supplied with provisions by the contractors is removed.

A contract was made with Turnbull, Marmie and Co of Philadelphia, and most of the warm and important articles have been forwarded.

Payments to the troops are indeed bad and gives the edge to their other grievances and renders them more severe and difficult to be borne.



Board of Treasury
1787 February 12


No subscription has been made to this loan; nor indeed was it expected, 'till it could be ascertained what states had provided adequate funds for complying with the special requisition.

Virginia laid a duty of 6 shillings per hogshead on all tobacco exported.

This will produce \$40,000, which is not quite a moiety of the quota of Virginia.

Such are the prospects from this source!

There is no prospect of sufficient funds coming into the Treasury in season to make provision for payments on the foreign debt.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 12

Knox forwarded a letter from
Major Whitney, aid-de-camp to
Major General Shepard -


I have the honor and great
satisfaction to inform your
Excellency and Congress that
the rebellion in Massachusetts
is in a fair train of being speedily
and effectually suppressed.

General Lincoln to whom was
committed the force employed
by Massachusetts has been so
obliging as to inform me of his
operations -

The recruiting service has
commenced in Massachusetts,
Connecticut, and Virginia.

The recruiting service was
suspended in New Hampshire
and Rhode Island.

No news from Maryland.




Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 12 (continued)

Although these troops were designed for the frontiers -

I have directed Colonel Jackson (Massachusetts) and Humphreys (Connecticut) to march their recruits to Springfield, Massachusetts.

But the late success of General Lincoln may render it unnecessary to march the recruits, from Boston, to Springfield, especially as it will retard the recruiting service, and be attended with expence.

I conceive that there will be the highest propriety in protecting the stores of the US with their own troops, particularly in a country where such deep commotions have lately existed.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 14


Motion of Pinckney -

Resolved, the Secretary at war be and he is hereby directed to issue instructions immediately to the officers in the recruiting service to suspend any future enlistments until the further direction of Congress.

Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 16

The committee (Pinckney, Madison, King, Johnson, Bingham) report -

In their opinion the present situation and circumstances of the US make it prudent to postpone for a short time a decision on the subject which has been referred to them.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19


South Carolina having called the report for an order of the day, and being under debate - Pinckney moved, seconded by Few - The further consideration of the said report be postponed in order to take up the following -

Whereas neither the 1786 October 21 requisition nor the loans have yielded the sums expected - and on the prospect of which 1,340 men was alone determined to be raised -

And as the present critical and embarrassed situation of the funds of the US does not permit the raising and equipping the whole number of troops -

And as it would be highly dangerous and impolitic either to maintain an additional military establishment, in itself not necessary to the full extent -

Or to place arms in the hands of a body of disciplined troops, for whose pay and subsistence the US are not at present in a situation to provide -



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)


Therefore resolved that the Secretary at war is hereby ordered to suspend any future enlistments until the farther direction of Congress - except to complete the corps now in service on the Ohio or its neighborhood.

On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned, Pinckney requiring yeas and nays - the question was lost.

Madison moved, seconded by King -

Ordered, that this be under the injunction of secrecy for two months.

Ordered, that the consideration of the report be postponed.




Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)

Madison's note on debate -

Mr. Pinckney, in support of his motion entered on the Journal for stopping the enlistment of troops, argued that we had reason to suppose the insurrection in Massachusetts, the real, though not ostensible object of this measure, to be already crushed - it would be absurd to proceed in the raising of men who could neither be paid, cloathed, nor fed.

Such a folly was the more to be shunned, as the consequences could not be foreseen, of embodying and arming men under circumstances which would be more likely to render them the terror than the support of Government.

We had, he observed, been so lucky in one instance - meaning the disbanding of the army on the peace - to get rid of an armed force without satisfying their just claims - but that it would not be prudent to hazard the repetition of the experiment.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)


Madison's note on debate -

Mr. King made a moving appeal to the feelings of Congress, reminding them that the real object in voting the troops was, to countenance the exertions of the Massachusetts Governor -

The silent cooperation of these military preparations under the orders of Congress had had a great and double effect in animating the Governor and awing the insurgents.

Mr. King hoped the late success of the former had given a deadly blow to the disturbances - yet, it would be premature to withdraw the cooperating influence of the federal measures.

He particularly and pathetically intreated Congress to consider that it was in agitation and probably would be determined by the Legislature of Massachusetts to bring to due punishment the more active and leading offenders - to disarm and disenfranchise for a limited time the great body of them -



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)


Madison's note on debate -

(King) - being sensible that there were great and illustrious examples against it.

He dwelt much on the sympathy which they probably would excite in behalf of the stigmatized party - scarce a man was without a father, a brother, a friend in the mass of the people.

It was the purpose of the state to raise and station a small military force in the most suspected districts with 40,000 pounds drawn from their impost on trade.

He took notice of the possibility to which every state was exposed, of being visited with similar calamities.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)


Madison's note on debate -

Mr. Pinckney in reply contended that if the measures pursuing by Massachusetts were such as had been stated, he thought them impolitic and not to be reconciled with the genius of free government.

If fresh commotions should spring from them - Mass. alone should be at the charge, and abide by the consequences of their own misconduct.

Pinckney would not examine whether the original views of Congress in the enlargement of their military force were proper or not - nor whether it were so to mask these views with an ostensible preparation against the Indians.

He admitted that it appeared rather difficult to reconcile with the principles of republican government which - as they rest on the sense of the majority - necessarily suppose power and right always to be on the same side.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)

Madison's note on debate -


There was sufficient ground for a suspicion of readiness in Great Britain to take advantage of events in this country, to warrant precautions against her.

Though it appeared that the main body of the insurgents had been dispersed, it was not certain that the spirit of insurrection was subdued.

It was understood that the real object of the military preparations was the disturbance in Massachusetts.

Great respect is due to the wishes of the suffering member of the federal body - which must be judged of by what comes from her representatives on the floor.

Every state ought to bear in mind the consequences of popular commotions if not thoroughly subdued, on the tranquility of the Union.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 February 19 (continued)

Madison's note on debate -

That very consideration inspired the ardor which voted toward their quota, a tax on tobacco which would not have been granted for scarce any other purpose whatever.

A dispute arose whether the vote should be entered among the secret or public proceedings.

Many of those who voted for publication were opposed to an immediate publication.

The expedient of a temporary concealment was proposed as answering all purposes.*

*Journals of the Continental Congress, volume 22, excerpts Madison's notes on the western agitations over navigation of the Mississippi. It's difficult to know which uprisings were real and which were faked as an excuse to levy taxes on the American people for ulterior purposes and suppress protest.



Dutch Bankers
1787 February 19

The extract of Jefferson's letter regarding the purchase of the US debt to France by Holland merchants was introduced.

Congress acted on the report 1787 October 2, under which date it is entered verbatim in the Secret Journals.*

* The Low Countries of northwest Europe - located between Scandinavia, Germany, France and Scotland - were one consortium of independent principalities that became two during the Protestant Revolution. Protestant principalities broke out as Holland; and Catholic principalities became Belgium. Both consortiums are small and densely populated, but their princes colonized countries on other continents with cunning and strength equivalent to the biggest European colonizing nations.

The Netherlands became financial centers in the middle ages and Renaissance when they offered banking services to traveling salesmen from the northern Italian states that traded with Asia. Dutch and Flemish cities were powerful financial centers in the colonial era. The Dutch people have had a high standard of living and low taxes despite paltry national resources, in large part because their princes use their tax revenues to buy and clip coupons on the government debt of other nations - such as the US - from the moment the US became a nation with government debt to buy.

Fitzpatrick, John C. (editor) (1934). Journals of the Continental Congress. Vol. 32 (1787 Jan 17 - Jul 20). Washington (DC): Library of Congress.

* Hirst, Francis W. (editor, The Economist) (1911). The Stock Exchange: a short study of investment and speculation. New York: Henry Holt and Company. London: Williams and Norgate. (No. 5 in the series: Home University Library of Modern Knowledge).



Indian Department
1787 February 20

The committee (Irvine, Johnson, Madison, Hawkins, Benson) on the draft of instructions for the superintendent of Indian affairs of the northern district, report -

The US are fixed in their determination, that justice and public faith shall be the basis of all their transactions with the Indians.

They will reject every temporary advantage obtained at the expence of these important national principles, but they will not suffer unprovoked aggressions, with impunity.

Justice forbids the US from being guilty of oppression -

But at the same time it dictates that their peaceable citizens shall be protected in their lawful pursuits.



Indian Department
1787 February 20 (continued)

It is the desire of Congress to obtain full information of the Indian tribes -

- their numbers and characters;
- the characters of the chiefs;
- their particular residence;
- their general hunting grounds;
- quantity and quality of furs taken annually;
- usual price and markets at which they are sold; and
- kind of payment received.

The commerce with the Indians will be an object of importance.

No traders will be suffered, without license from you, or your deputies.

You should be attentive to their characters and conduct.

The preservation of peace will depend in a considerable degree on the fairness of their transactions.



Foreign Trade
1787 March 1

The committee (Benson, Grayson, King) on the petition of Samuel Franklin & Company and John Blagge praying for a Sea letter -

The Brig Mary (Arthur Helme, Master) is the property of American citizens, commanded and officered by American natives, and will be manned with citizens of the same.

Resolved, that a sea letter be granted in the usual form.


Foreign Trade
1787 March 8

Secretary for Foreign Affairs reports -

It would always be expedient to have an agent or vice consul at Madeira.

No salary is annexed to the appointment.

The advantages experienced by several of our citizens from Mr. Pintard's agency there afford evidence.



Foreign Trade
1787 March 8 (continued)

Pintard's is the only American house in that island.


In case of his removing to Lisbon, leave him to manage the business of it by his partners.

From the Information of Mr. G. Anderson, they find that Mr. Arnold Henry Dohrman (merchant of Lisbon) hath from the commencement of the present war manifested a warm and steady attachment to the cause and interests of the US.

He hath expended large sums of money in carrying into practice, schemes for assisting them with cloathing and warlike stores.

Many benefits might be derived to these states from Dohrman's great wealth and influence and his favorable disposition.

Resolved, that Dohrman be appointed agent for the US in Portugal, but, as Dohrman is not a citizen of the US, and is at present in America, Pintard might nevertheless be appointed commercial agent.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 9

Governor Bowdoin's letter -

Though there was a declaration of a rebellion within that commonwealth, by far the greater part of the citizens of that commonwealth are well affected to the government thereof.


By proceedings of the General Court, punishment on the one hand and pardon on the other were held forth to the insurgents.

Unhappily it did not produce any good effect except upon a very few Individuals of them.

The lenity and forbearance of government were treated with contempt, and imputed by them to an inability of defending itself.

Some of your last acts have been added to their list of grievances.

At the last time of their assembling in Worcester there were near 1,000 of them in arms.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 9 (continued)


These violent and treasonable proceedings of the Insurgents were perpetrated after the publication of the last acts of the General Court respecting them -

And demonstrated a total disregard of those acts, and the authority by which they were enacted -

And a contempt of all constitutional government, and a fixed determination to persevere in subverting it.

The most respectable characters in those counties - and many intelligent persons from thence - all agreed in the necessity of speedy and vigorous measures for the suppression of the insurgents -

Without which, the well affected might from a principle of self preservation, be obliged to join them, and the insurrection become general.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 9 (continued)


I conceived myself under every obligation of honor and duty to exert the powers vested in me for the protection and defence of the commonwealth against the hostile and nefarious attempts of those lawless men.

I have called forth a respectable body of the militia.

You may deem it necessary to establish some criterion for discriminating between good citizens and insurgents -

- that each might be regarded according to their character - the former as their country's friends and to be protected, and the latter as public enemies, and to be effectually suppressed.

Every man ought to shew his colours, and take his side - no neutral characters should be allowed, nor any suffered to vibrate between the two.




Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 9 (continued)

The money immediately wanted was supplied by a voluntary loan from a number of gentlemen, which does them honor.

I must earnestly recommend to you to provide for its reimbursement as speedily as possible.

Your patriotism, your virtue, your regard for your own liberties and property and for those of your families and posterity must induce you to call forth every power of government into vigorous exertion for preventing an accumulation of evils.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 13

On report of Secretary at War
on removal of military stores
from Springfield -


It will be necessary to examine,
whether Springfield possesses
those qualities which are
essential to a permanent
national deposit of the US -

-the number and convenience of
the buildings;

-the expence that would be
incurred in removing the
ordnance and stores;

-the existing political
circumstances as they may
affect the safety.

A large body of armed
insurgents, did make their
appearance before General
Shepherd January 25th, who
repulsed and dispersed them by
discharging cannon against
them.




Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 13 (continued)

The guard now stationed at Springfield will be sufficient to protect against any small parties of desperate men.

A large body cannot be collected without the circumstance being known, and time given to assemble a reinforcement.

Impressed with the idea, that in proportion to the freedom of government is the danger of faction - all the states are liable in different degrees, to be agitated with similar commotions - though the issues may be dissimilar.



Tax Revolt in Massachusetts
1787 March 13 (continued)

No place is more secure than Springfield, unless at West-point on the Hudson River - but there is an insuperable object to West-point.

Four places at which it may be proper to establish the principal national deposits -


-Springfield, Massachusetts;

-Between Coriells and Easton on the Delaware River, but not at Carlisle, Pennsylvania;

-Forks on the James River;

-Junction of Congaree, Wateree, and Santee Rivers in the Carolinas.

And Fort Pitt.



Reconsider 1785 Land Act
1787 April 5


Agreeable to the (1785 Land Act) no distribution or sale of lands can be made until seven ranges have been surveyed, and a return made.

The Geographer has lodged with the Board of Treasury, surveys and plats of four ranges of townships.

Townships already surveyed are 26, amounting to 675,000 acres.

One/seventh part is allotted to the late army which is 96,428 acres, leaving 578,572 acres to be disposed of by the US.

Considering the surveyors have already been employed two years, it is not probable that in the course of another, they will have completely surveyed the first seven ranges.



Reconsider 1785 Land Act
1787 April 5 (continued)

From the foregoing it has become expedient to alter the ordinance as it respects -


- their distribution to the several states;

-the sale by the commissioners of the loan offices;

-and the inhibition of any sale 'till 7 ranges are compleatly surveyed.

Ordered, That the Board of Treasury take the necessary measures for carrying the aforesaid resolutions into effect.

(signed Osgood, Livingston)



Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 April 18

Letter of Secretary at War -


I have received a letter from
Colonel Harmar at Fort Pitt.

He says he has had some
conferences with General
Butler, and from all accounts,
matters seem to bear a more
favorable aspect with the
savages than they hitherto have
done.

He has also transmitted the
enclosed extract of a letter from
Major Wyllys who is stationed
at the Rapids of the Ohio.

The usurpation of the public
lands by a body of armed men
highly deserves the attention of
Congress.

If such audacious defiance of
the power of the US be
suffered with impunity a
precedent will be established, to
wrest all the immense property
of the western territory out of
the hands of the public.



Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 April 20


[Letter of Secretary at War -

The US are more liable to be disappointed in their just expectations, of the great national advantages resulting from a wise administration of the western territory, by the evils of usurpation and intrusion, than by any other causes whatever.

The value of the object, the spirit of adventurers, and the supposed imbecility of government, render the dangers of usurpation on a large scale extremely imminent.

If the disposition, to seize the public lands, be not curbed in the first instance, all future attempts to remove intruders may be abortive.

Their numbers may be so great as to defy the power of the US.




Reconsider 1785 Land Act
1787 April 25

The committee (Carrington, Varnum, Clarke, King, Hawkins) to whom was referred Carrington's motion for revising the ordinance for surveying and selling the western territory report -

It will be improper to adhere to the mode provided in the (1785 Land Act) for the following reasons -

It is too slow to effect a faithful execution of the duties incumbent on Congress, under the present circumstances.

Your Committee are informed by the Geographer that the danger to which the surveyors are liable from the Indians prevent their proceeding except when they can be covered by troops; and the hostile disposition of the Indians are more likely to encrease than diminish.



Reconsider 1785 Land Act
1787 April 25 (continued)

The debts of the Union are already so great and the public burthens must be daily increasing.

These lands are lying in an unproductive State; and they will now sell higher than at any distant period -


Any considerable delay in disposing of the lands would be attended with the entire loss of that fund.

Some discontented and adventurous people have already encroached upon them.

The numbers disposed to make these encroachments are manifestly increasing.

Troops in the service of the US are more likely to be reduced than increased -

The loss of the lands is seriously to be apprehended, unless early measures are pursued for vesting a better kind of people with legal rights there.




Reconsider 1785 Land Act
1787 April 25 (continued)

It will constantly involve a great public expence, which, being unnecessary, is unreasonable.

Long experience hath taught that private adventurers in lands with great alacrity and chearfulness submit to the dangers of exploring and the additional expence of surveying when they are indulged in their choice as to situation and quality.

In the committee's opinion, the (1785 Land Act) ought, saving the completion of the 7 ranges, be repealed, and another established upon the following principles -

Such parts as congress shall from time to time direct to be sold, to be divided by the Geographer into convenient districts - a surveyor to be appointed by the Geographer for each district to receive the locations of Individuals and to Survey their lands for certain fees, and under certain regulations to be prescribed.



Reconsider 1785 Land Act
1787 April 25 (continued)


A Register, to issue warrants or rights for any quantity of land not less than -- acres at \$ -- per acre, the purchasers, their Heirs or assigns to be entitled to locate the same in any district which may be ordered for Sale by an entry with the Surveyor.

Every Location to be a square bounded by lines running due N-S and crossing them at right Angles.

The Locations to be made wherever the locators shall direct, provided that every location shall be bounded wholly on one side by some former entry.

Also, no interstice shall be left less than half a mile in breadth.

The Geographer shall from time to time be possessed of sufficient materials, to divide the Territory into Townships of -- Miles square.




Samuel Holden Parsons
1787 May 9

Associators for the purchase of Lands North West of the River Ohio, by their Agent Samuel Holden Parsons (from New York) -

Sheweth that many were Officers and Soldiers of the late foederal Army, who by Resolves of Congress are intituled to grants of lands; and others are public creditors who are desirous of a satisfaction of their debts in the foederal lands.

And, for that purpose have associated for purchasing and settling a tract of country in the ungranted lands of the US.

They therefore pray that a tract of country within the Western Territory at some convenient place may be granted them at a reasonable price, upon their paying a sum not exceeding \$1 million nor less than \$500,000; such of the Associators as are intituled to receive lands for their military services may have their lands assigned them within the aforesaid grant.



Samuel Holden Parsons
1787 May 10


The Committee (Carrington,
King, Dane, Madison, Benson)
report -

Resolved that the Treasury
Board be authorised and
empowered to contract with
Samuel Holden Parsons Or
any other Agent or Agents,
duly authorised, by the
Company stiled and known by
the name of The Association
for the purchase of Lands on
the N. West side of Ohio
River.

For a grant of a Tract which
shall be bounded by the Ohio
from the mouth of Scioto to the
intersection of the western
boundary of the 7th range of
townships now surveying thence
by the said boundary to the
northern boundary of the
township, thence by a due west
line to the Scioto, thence by
the Scioto to the beginning.

Upon the following terms -

The tract to be surveyed and its
contents ascertained by the
Geographer, or some other
proper Officer.



Samuel Holden Parsons
1787 May 10 (continued)


And shall render one complete plat, the company, within — years to lay off the whole tract at their own expence, into townships, and divide the same into lots according to the (1785 Land Act).

The lot No. 16 in each township to be given perpetually for the purposes contained in the said Ordinance.

The lot No. 29 in each township to be given perpetually for the purposes of religion.

The lots No. 8, 11, and 26 in each township to be reserved for the future disposition of Congress.

Four complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of a university laid off by the Company, as near the centre as may be, so that the same shall be of good land, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State.



Samuel Holden Parsons
1787 May 10 (continued)


The stipulated price to be \$1 per acre for all the land contained in the tract, excepting the reservations and gifts aforesaid, payable in specie, Loan Office certificates or certificates of liquidated debts of the US.

Liable to a reduction by an allowance for bad land, expences of surveying and all incidental charges and circumstances whatever -

Provided that such allowance shall not exceed in the whole \$0.33 per acre -

\$ - to be paid down upon the closing of the contract, and the remainder upon the completion of the work to be performed by the Geographer or other Officer, on the part of the US.


The Company to be at liberty for 3 years from the closing of this contract, to extend their purchase, from time to time, upon the same terms until the several purchases shall reach the Indian boundary.



Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 April 20 (continued)

A reluctance in the supreme authority to inflict the calamities, necessarily attendant on an abrupt and forcible removal of men, women, and children from their possessions, may prevent the measure.

No intrusions or usurpations ought to be suffered, which the troops stationed on the Ohio are capable of preventing or removing.



Draft Northwest Ordinance
1787 July 11

-a Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives to make laws for the good government of the district not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance.

-extending to all parts of the Confederacy the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which form the basis of these republics, their laws and constitutions.


-to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the territory.

-the following articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory to forever remain unalterable unless by common consent.

-religious freedom.

-habeas corpus, trial by jury.

-proportional representation in the legislature.



Draft Northwest Ordinance
1787 July 11 (continued)


- judicial proceedings according to Common Law.
- moderate fines.
- no cruel and unusual punishment.
- no man deprived of liberty or property but by judgment of peers or the law of the land.
- full compensation for property and services taken for common preservation.
- just preservation of rights and property.

-no law ever to be made or have force that interferes with or effects private contracts or engagements.

-institutions for the promotion of religion and morality, schools, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

-all persons while young shall be taught some useful occupation.

-Indian lands, property, rights, and liberty protected; Indians protected from wrongs; and peace preserved with them.



Draft Northwest Ordinance
1787 July 11 (continued)

-territory and states which may be formed therein, forever a part of this Confederation and subject to all acts and ordinances of the US in Congress.


-the legislatures shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the US in Congress assembled

-nor with regulations for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

-no tax shall be imposed on US land.

-no laws shall ever be made in said territory for creating perpetuities therein.

-navigable waters shall be common high ways and forever free.



Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 July 11

Letter from Secretary of War -


The frontiers of Virginia bordering on the Ohio have been in the course of the present year and probably still are involved in the greatest distress, by parties of hostile Indians who plunder and murder the inhabitants.

The facts are authenticated by the letters of John Cleve Symmes and the commanding officer of the troops.

But your Secretary apprehends that the deep rooted prejudices, and malignity of heart, and conduct reciprocally entertained and practised on all occasions by the whites and savages will ever prevent their being good neighbours.

The one side anxiously defend their lands which the other avariciously claim.

With minds previously inflamed, the slightest offence occasions death, and revenge follows which knows no bounds.



Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 July 11 (continued)

The flames of a merciless war are thus lighted up which involve the innocent and helpless with the guilty.

Each party assumes the right of being judges and prompt executioners in their own cause.

Either one or the other must remove to a greater distance, or government must keep them both in awe by a strong hand.


The number of troops are 500.

The surveys appear to be nearly suspended.

As it is probable that Congress may sell the country in a body from the 7 ranges, the disposition of the troops may be changed.

The complete protection of the frontiers would require 1,500 men.

The whole western territory is liable to be wrested out of the hands of the Union by lawless adventurers or by the savages.



Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 July 11 (continued)


A chain of posts might be established which would prevent intrusions, but the depressed state of the finances will not admit of the measure.

It remains that the troops actually in service on the Ohio, be so posted as best to restrain the incursions of the savages and prevent usurpations of the public lands.

Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 July 12

Letter from Secretary at War -

I have the honor to transmit to Congress a letter just received from Colonel Harmar respecting the intruders at St. Vincents on the Wabash - the intruders were dispersed.



Hostile Indians
1787 July 18


Secretary at War reports -

A general confederacy has been formed of nearly all the Indians to the northward of the Ohio -

- headed and directed by Joseph Brandt (the English commissioner) a man of great influence and reputed abilities.

The US would derive considerable strength in the minds and affections of the Indians by complying with their requests for medals gorgets wrist and arm bands with the arms of the US impressed or engraved thereon.

All the tribes now possessing those presented by Great Britain are willing to deliver them up to the US on receiving others.




Usurpation of Public Lands
1787 July 26

The committee (Grayson, Clark, Dane) on preventing wanton and unjust attacks upon the Indians -

Resolved, no person shall be allowed to pass through any part of the Northwest territory without a permit.

Resolved, it be recommended to New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia to pay particular attention to the execution of their respective laws for preventing their citizens from wrongfully invading the rights of the Indians, and to the revision of those laws where the same may be inadequate.



Dutch Bankers
1787 July 26 (continued)

Under previous circumstances, a further loan became necessary, to prevent the total ruin of our public credit with the money lenders in Holland.

By these means the credit of the US in Holland may be preserved fore one year more.

Considering the present situation of these states, the scarcity of money in Europe, and the short time which Adams had to complete the negotiation, the terms are as favorable as could have been reasonably expected.



Dutch Bankers
1787 July 26

Board of Treasury report on letters from Wilhem and Jan Willink, and Nicholas and Jacob Van Staphorst, Commissioners of the Loans in Holland -

The Commissioners had effected a loan in Holland, with the concurrence of Adams for one million florins.

The loan will cost the US 8%, including premium brokerage, etc.

But as the loan was opened on the same terms with the 5% loan, it must be presumed that the meaning is the rate of interest is 5%, and premium and charges are 3%.


Two questions present themselves -

Was the loan necessary under the circumstances stated by Adams and the commissioners?

Should the US ratify the terms?

.. whether the terms are such as the US ought .. to ratify ..

(recitation of situation) Under



Cutler and Sargent
1787 July 27

Gentlemen, We observe by the Act of 1787-07-23, that your honorable board is authorised to enter into a contract for the sale of a tract of land therein described on certain conditions expressed in the Act.

As we suppose this measure was adopted in consequence of our proposals in behalf of ourselves and Associates, we beg leave to inform you that we are ready to enter into a contract for the purchase.

We shall pay for the first 1.5 million acres.

The mode of payment we propose - \$500,000 down, \$500,000 when the tract is surveyed, and the remainder in six equal parts.

Our private fortunes being embarked in the support of the purchase, it is not possible for us to offer any adequate security, but the land itself, as is usual in great land purchases, together with the improvements made on the lands.



St. Clair
1787 October 3

Resolved, the salary of the governor of the western territory be \$1,000 per annum. The powers, duties and emoluments of superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern department be united with those of the governor.*
The salary of the Secretary to be \$750 per annum.
The salary of the judges be \$800 per annum.


*St. Clair voted yes as a representative for Pennsylvania.

St. Clair and Sargent
1787 October 5

Congress proceeded to the election of a governor for the western territory, and the ballots being taken, The honorable Arthur St. Clair was elected.

Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary and the ballots being taken, Mr. Winthrop Sargent was elected.*

*Congress also appointed Sargent as a surveyor. The treasurer's 1787 October 22 report names Sargent as a member of an association to buy a large tract of land in the Northwest Territory.



Parsons, Armstrong & Varnum
1787 October 16

Congress proceed to the election of the judges for the western territory, And the ballots being taken -

Samuel Holden Parsons*
John Armstrong Jr.*
James Mitchell Varnum*


*Parsons, Armstrong, and Varnum were all delegates to Congress when Congress drafted and enacted the 1787 NW Ordinance that created the offices and powers to which they were appointed this day.

Cutler and Sargent
1787 October 22

On the report of a committee (Carrington, King, Dane, Madison, Cook), resolved -

That 1 million acres of land to be bounded east by the 7th range of townships, south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent - also a tract to be bounded by the mouth of the river Ohio - to be reserved and set apart for satisfying the military bounties.*

*Knox, secretary of War, suggested the boundaries in a letter to Carrington.




Flint, Parker, Cutler, Sargent,
& Symmes
1787 October 22

Report of Board of Treasury
on proposals of Flint and
Parker to purchase certain
tracts of the western territory -

The proposal is founded on the
same principles as have been
agreed to by Congress on the
contracts of Cutler, and
Sargent, and Symmes, with
these exceptions -

The proposers offer on their
part, and on their own advance
(to be hereafter compensated)
to extinguish the Indian claim to
the tracts; which they propose
to purchase.

That the proportionate
installments should only be paid
9 months after the notification
of the Indian purchase being
completed.



Flint, Parker, Cutler, Sargent,
& Symmes
1787 October 22 (continued)


The Board are of opinion it would be proper that the US should extinguish the Indian claims should any exist.*

*The new constitution that made the Continental Congress a lame-duck government was of the same opinion.

It would be further proper, that the first proportionate payments should be made whenever the several contracts for the same should be completed as in the case of other contracts.

And, nothing in the said grants should affect any claims of individuals which have been secured by the Act of Cession or any Act of Congress.

Resolved, that Congress agree to the above report, and that it be referred back to the Board of Treasury to take order.



Cutler, Sargent, Armstrong,
Parsons, Varnum and St. Clair
1787 October 23

On the report of a committee
(Kean, Clarke, Grayson) to
draught commissions for the
governor, secretary and judges
of the (Northwest Territory) -
Resolved, that the following
forms be adopted -

The US in Congress
Assembled - reposing special
trust and confidence in your
integrity prudence and ability
have constituted and appointed
you the said governor,
commander in chief of the militia.

- reposing special trust and
confidence in your fidelity
diligence and integrity have
constituted and appointed you
the said secretary.

-reposing special trust and
confidence in your wisdom,
uprightness and integrity have
constituted and appointed you
a judge.*

*Varnum, St. Clair, and Armstrong voted on
the resolution two days later.



Cutler, Sargent, et al.
1787 October 23


On motion (Kean, seconded by Lee), resolved -

The board of treasury are hereby authorised and empowered to enter into contracts in behalf of the US with any person or persons for any quantity of land in the Western territory, the Indian rights whereon have been extinguished -

-not less than 1 million acres in one body upon the same terms as it respects price, payment and surveying with those directed in contract with Cutler and Sargent July 23 & 27.

-provided that no tract contracted for shall have a front on the Ohio, Mississippi, Wabash or Illinois rivers exceeding 33% of its depth from the said rivers.*

*The original motion - 'provided that no tract contracted for shall have a front on any navigable water exceeding 50% its length from the said navigable water.'



Cutler, Sargent, et al.
1787 October 23 (continued)

-provided that no gift of land be made for seminaries of learning or other purpose than those contained in the (1785 Land Act).

-except the quantity contained in any one contract shall contain a quantity greater or equal to the contract of Cutler and Sargent.

-the said contract shall be in a state as described by the 5th article of the (1787 NW Ordinance) other than that wherein the contract of Cutler and Sargent is.*

*original motion 'a district as described by the (1787 NW Ordinance) other than that wherein the contract of Cutler and Sargent is.'




Alexander Hamilton

Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands
1790 July 22

American State Papers: Public Lands: Volume 1
Document 3, pages 3-4

Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, of the 20th January last, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports -

That, in the formation of a plan for the disposition of the vacant lands of the United States, there appear to be two leading objects of consideration: one, the facility of advantageous sales, according to the probable course of purchases; the other the accommodation of individuals now inhabiting the western country, or who may hereafter emigrate thither.

The former, as an operation of finance, commands primary attention; the latter is important, as it relates to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the western country.

It is desirable, and does not appear impracticable, to conciliate both.




Purchasers may be contemplated in three classes -
-monied individuals and companies, who will buy to sell again;
-associations of persons who intend to make settlements themselves;
-single persons, or families now resident in the western country, or who emigrate thither hereafter.

The two first will be frequently blended, and will always want considerable tracts.

The last will generally purchase small quantities.

Hence, a plan for the sale of the western lands, while it may have due regard for the last, should be calculated to obtain all the advantages which may be derived from the first two classes.

For this reason, it seems requisite that the General Land Office should be established at the seat of Government.




It is there that the principal purchasers, whether citizens or foreigners, can most easily find proper agents, and that contracts for large purchases can best be adjusted.

But the accommodation of the present inhabitants of the western territory, and of unassociated persons and families who may emigrate thither, seems to require that one office, subordinate to that at the seat of Congress, should be opened in the northwestern, and another in the southwestern Government.

Each of these officers, as well the general one as the subordinate ones, it is conceived, maybe placed with convenience under the superintendence of three commissioners, who may either be pre-established officers of the Government, to whom the duty may be assigned by law, or persons specially appointed for the purpose.


Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).



The former is recommended by considerations of economy, and, it is probable, would embrace every advantage which could be derived from a special appointment.

To obviate these inconveniences, and to facilitate and insure the attainment of those advantages which may arise from new and casual circumstances springing up from foreign and domestic causes, appear to be an object for which adequate provision should be made, in any plan that may be adopted.

For this reason, and from the intrinsic difficulty of regulating the details of a specific provision for the various objects which require to be consulted, so as neither to do too much nor too little for either, it is respectfully submitted, whether it would not be advisable to invest a considerable latitude of discretion in the Commissioners of the General Land Office, subject to some such regulations and limitations as follows, viz:




That no land shall be sold, except such in respect to which the titles of the Indian tribes shall have previously been extinguished.

That a sufficient tract or tracts shall be reserved and set apart for satisfying the subscribers to the proposed loan in the public debt, but that no location shall be for less than 500 acres.

That convenient tracts shall, from time to time, shall be set apart for the purpose of locations by actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding, to one person, 100 acres.

That other tracts shall, from time to time, shall be set apart for sales in townships of 10 miles square, except where they shall adjoin upon a boundary of some prior grant, or of a tract so set apart, in which cases there shall be no greater departure from such form of location than may be absolutely necessary.

Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




That any quantities may, nevertheless, be sold by special contract, comprehended either within natural boundaries or lines, or both.

That the price shall be 30 cents per acre, to be paid in either gold or silver, or in public securities, computing those which shall bear an immediate interest of 6%, as at par with gold and silver; and those which bear a future or less interest, if any, they shall be at a proportionate value.

That certificates issued for land upon the proposed loan shall operate as warrants within the tract or tracts which shall be specially set apart for satisfying the subscribers thereto, and shall also be receivable in all payments for lands by way of discount, acre for acre.

That no credit shall be given for any quantity less than a township of 10 miles square, nor more than two years credit for any greater quantity.




That in every instance of credit, at least one quarter part of the consideration shall be paid down, and security, other than the land itself, shall be required for the residue.

And that no title shall be given for any tract, or part of a purchase, beyond the quantity for which the consideration shall actually be paid.

That the residue of the tract or tracts set apart for the subscribers to the proposed loan, which shall not have been located within two years after the same shall have been set apart, may then be sold on the same terms as any other land.


Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).



That the commissioners of each subordinate office shall have the management of all sales, and the issuing of warrants for all locations in the tracts to be set apart for the accommodation of individual settlers subject to the superintendency of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, who may also commit to them the management of any other sales or locations which it may be found expedient to place under their direction.

That there shall be a surveyor general, who shall have power to appoint a deputy surveyor general in each of the western Governments, and a competent number of deputy surveyors, to execute, in person, all warrants to them directed by the surveyor general, or the deputy surveyors general, within certain districts to be assigned to them respectively.

Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




That the surveyor general shall also have in charge all the duties committed to the geographer general, by the several resolutions and ordinances of the Congress.

That all warrants issued at the General Land Office shall be signed by the commissioners, or such one of them as they shall nominate for that purpose, and shall be directed to the surveyor general.

That all warrants issued at a subordinate office, shall be signed by the commissioners of such office, or by such one of them as they shall nominate for that purpose, and shall be directed to the directory surveyor general of that Government.

That the priority of locations upon warrants shall be determined by the times of applications of the deputy surveyors; and, in the case of two applications for the same land at one time, the priority may be determined by lot.

Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




That the Treasurer of the United States shall be the receiver of all payments made for sales at the General Land Office, and may also receive deposits of money or securities for purchases intended to be made at the subordinate offices; his receipts or certificates for which, shall be received in payment at those offices.

That the secretary of each of the western Governments shall be the receiver of all payments arising from sales at the office of such Government.

That controversies concerning rights to patents or grants of land, shall be determined by the commissioners of that office under whose immediate direction or jurisdiction the locations, in respect to which they may arise, shall have been made.

That the completion of all contracts and sales, heretofore made, shall be under the direction of the Commissioners of the General Land Office.




That the Commissioners of the General Land Office, surveyor general, deputy surveyors general, and the commissioners of the land office in each of the western Governments, shall not purchase, nor shall others purchase for them in trust, any public lands.

That the secretaries of the western Governments shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duty as receivers of the land office.

That all patents shall be signed by the President of the United States, or by the Vice President, or officer of Government acting as President, and shall be recorded in the office either of the surveyor general, or of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

That all officers acting under the laws establishing the land office, shall make oath to faithfully discharge their respective duties, previously to their entering upon the execution thereof.

Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




That all surveys of land shall be at the expense of the purchasers or grantees.

That the fees shall not exceed certain rates to be specified in the law, affording equitable compensation for the services of the surveyors, and establishing reasonable and customary charges for patents and other office papers for the benefit of the United States.

That the Commissioners of the General Land Office shall, as soon as may be, from time to time, cause all the rules and regulations which they may establish, to be published in one gazette at least, in each State, and in each of the western Governments where there is a gazette, for the information of the citizens of the United States.

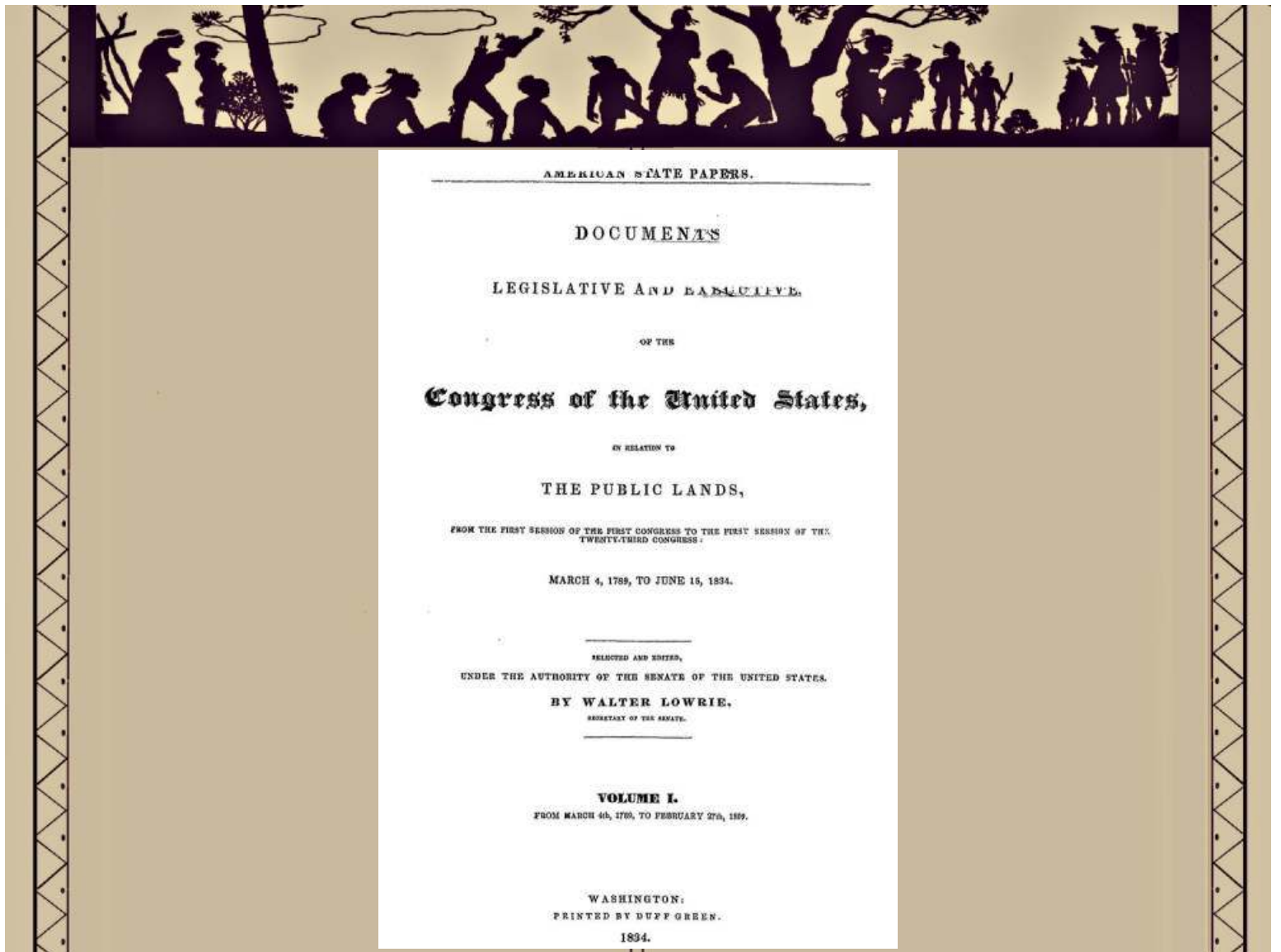
Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




Regulations like these will define and fix the most essential particulars which can regard the disposal of the western lands, and, where they leave anything to discretion, will indicate the general principles or policy intended by the Legislature to be observed; for a conformity to which, the commissioners will of course be responsible.

They will, at the same time, leave room for accommodating to circumstances which cannot, beforehand, be accurately appreciated; and for varying the course of proceeding, as experience shall suggest to be proper, and will avoid the danger of those obstructions and embarrassments in the execution, which would be apprehended from an endeavor at greater precision and more exact detail.

All which is humbly submitted.



Lowrie, Walter (editor, under authority of the US Senate). Plan for Disposing of the Public Lands. American State Papers: Legislative and executive documents of the US Congress in relation to the Public Lands. Volume 1. Document 3. pages 4-5. Washington: Duff Green (1834).




Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5

Mr. Holland talked about selling land in smaller amounts even than one square mile -

It would have another good tendency - to prevent monopoly, which ought not to be lost sight of, as it had ever been held by writers as dangerous to the existence of free governments.

It would accommodate, as much as possible, the poorer class of their citizens - a class of men who were the most valuable in a community, because it was upon them that they could chiefly rely in cases of emergency, for defence and therefore, they ought to be accommodated and made happy; -

-to be put into a situation in which they might exercise their own will, which they would not be at liberty to do if they were obliged to become tenants to others.



Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)


To live in that dependent way had a tendency to vitiate and debase their minds, instead of making them free, enlightened, and independent.

By this amendment, this class of citizens would be enabled to become possessed of real property - a situation incident to freedom, and desired by all.

Mr. Cooper hoped the amendment would not prevail.

In Pennsylvania and New York, where land was sold in small lots, there were not 20 instances of farmers buying it.

The moneyed men had always been the purchasers at those sales




Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)

Mr. Crabb spoke - Gentlemen had said poor men may join together and so purchase large lots; But there were difficulties attending such associations.

A man must not only look to his own resources, but to his associators' resources and integrity, lest by a failure in completing their purchase, the land should revert to the Union.

The dividing of the land into small lots would put it into the possession of real proprietors, and have a tendency to make good republicans, instead of servile tenants dependant upon tyrannical landlords.




Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)

Mr. Williams was in favor as it would encourage freeholders and get a good price for the land.

It was a duty incumbent upon them to accommodate every class of their citizens; -

-by doing which they did an essential service to their country, because the best way to make a man love and serve his country was to make him interested in it.

It was much better that they should accommodate useful industrious citizens than they should put their land into the hands of rich speculators to exercise their will upon.



Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)

Mr. Van Allen considered the land now about to be sold as the joint and common property of every citizen in the US - and therefore it ought to be disposed of in such manner as would best promote the general interest of the whole community.


If this idea was a correct one, it would naturally lead to disposition, first, to accommodate actual settlers; and secondly, to bring money into the Treasury.

Mr. Holland continued 31 pages of debate later -

If government had power to treat her citizens in this manner, what will be the consequence?

Will they have reason to love that government which pays no regard to their sacred rights?

The gentleman from Connecticut said that treason in all countries had been undefined.



Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)

In all countries treason had been thought the highest crime a citizen could commit.

In this country, our Constitution prohibits a forfeiture of real property longer than life, whilst the forfeiture in this bill is unqualified.


Laws working forfeiture, according to the spirit of our government, ought to be avoided.

Mr. Sedgwick spoke -

Gentlemen say the Indians have no property in the land, or that their property is of a qualified nature - and not such as was possessed by men of civilized society.

200 years ago, at the discovery of this country, when cupidity gave right to possession -

-and all the cruelties of Spain were exercised upon the innocent inhabitants - which his mind shuddered to think of -



Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)

- this doctrine might have been held - that civilized men could improve land better, therefore they had thence a right to take from the natives.


Where was the difference between this and saying to a man who had a million acres of land -

Because you do not improve your land as well as it is capable of being improved, we will take it from you?

This would be a principle of plunder which could never find advocates within these walls.

It's a principle hostile to, and destructive of, all security in property.

(However), Mr. Sedgwick had an idea that pre-emption right was important, and rested on a national foundation.




Revising the 1785 Land Act
1796 April 5 (continued)

It was agreed, amongst civilized nations, that the nation which discovered a country should have the only right of treating with the natives - not because savages have no rights - but because two nations, with all the arts of civilization and the cupidity of buccaneers would - if they were to go and take possession together of the country - play off all their savage passions together - and innocent natives would witness nothing but blood and plunder.

The more the land was divided and subdivided the stronger would be the settlement and the more firmly would be the people's attachment to government - for it was well known that the strength of a country did not so much consist in its great extent, as in its compactness of settlements and the attachment of the people to the government.

By this means, he said, encouragement would be given to useful, industrious men and it would not be in the power of a few men to engross the whole.

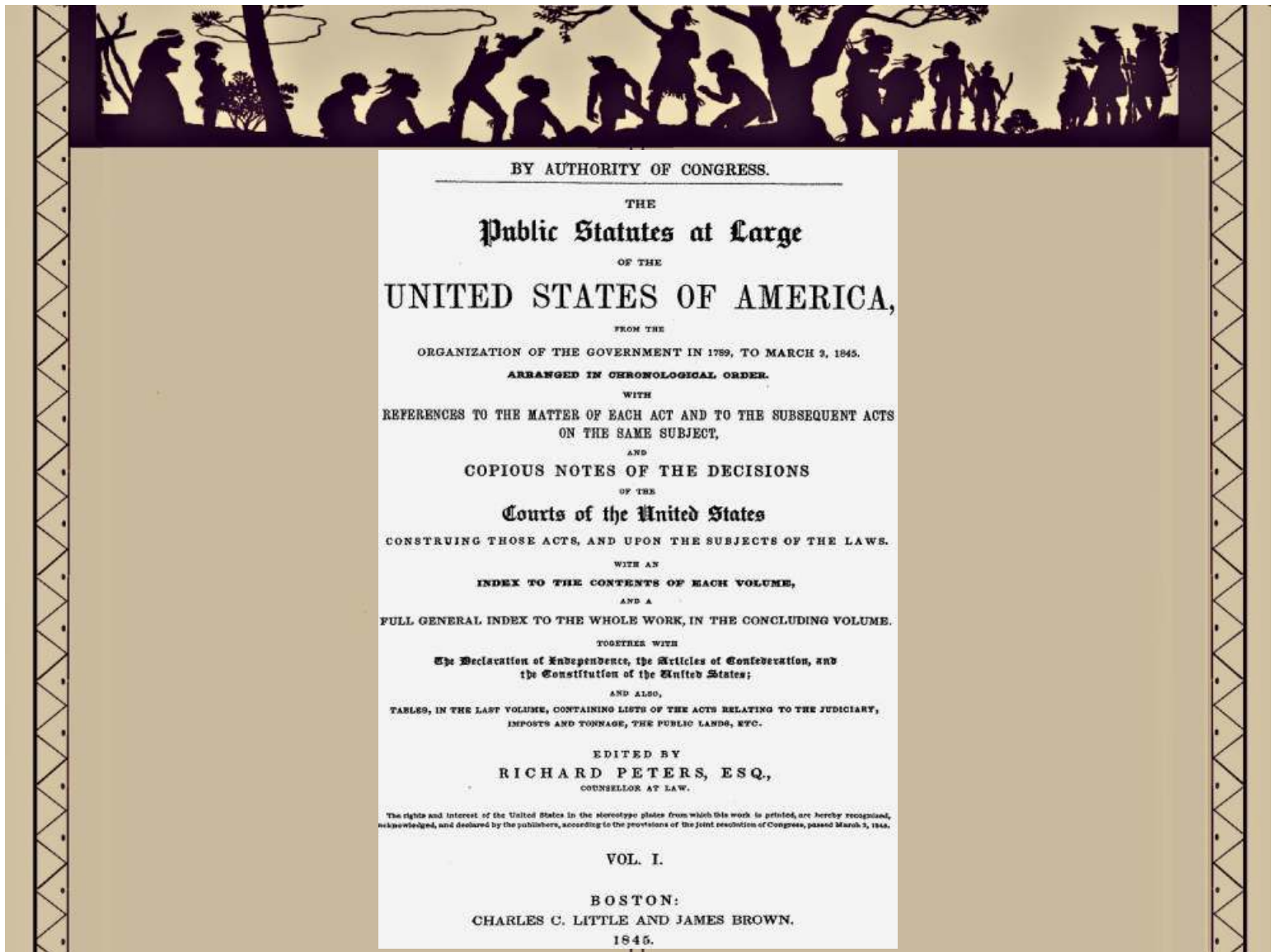


US Congress
4th Congress 1st Session
1796 May 18

Chapter 29

An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River

An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Chapter 29. 1796 May 18. Fourth Congress. Session 1. Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America 1789 to 1845 March 2. Volume I. pages 464-469 Boston (MA): Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845).



An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Chapter 29. 1796 May 18. Fourth Congress. Session 1. Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America 1789 to 1845 March 2. Volume I. pages 464-469 Boston (MA): Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845).

STATUTE I.

May 18, 1796. CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.* (a)

A surveyor general to be appointed; his power and duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a Surveyor General shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number of skilful surveyors, as his deputies; whom he shall

(a) The acts of Congress relating to the sale of the public lands northwest of the river Ohio, are: An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river, May 18, 1796, chap. 29; an act for regulating grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the heathen, June 1, 1796, chap. 46; an act to amend the act entitled "An act for regulating grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen," March 2, 1799, chap. 29; an act to authorize the sale of certain lands between the Great and Little Miami rivers, in the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio; and for giving a pre-emption to certain purchasers, March 2, 1799, chap. 34; an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen, and for other purposes, March 1, 1800; act of May 10, 1800; an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes, March 26, 1804, chap. 35; an act to authorize the Secretary at War, to issue land warrants, and for other purposes, April 18, 1806, chap. 26; an act providing for the cases of lost military land warrants and discharges for faithful services, April 27, 1816, chap. 127, &c., &c.

cause, without delay, to survey and mark the unascertained outlines of the lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the river Kentucky, in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished, and to divide the same in the manner herein after directed; he shall have authority to frame regulations and instructions for the government of his deputies; to administer the necessary oaths, upon their appointments; and to remove them for negligence or misconduct in office. (a)

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the part of the said lands,

(c) The decisions of the courts of the United States, as to the principles which regulate the titles to the public lands, in the states which form part of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, have been:

A title to lands under grants by Indian titles northwest of the river Ohio, to private individuals in the years 1773 and 1775, cannot be sustained in the courts of the United States. Lessee of Johnson et al. v. McIntosh, 8 Wheat. 543; 5 Cond. Rep. 515.

The title to land depends entirely on the laws of the nation in which they lie. *Ibid.*

Discovery constitutes the original title to lands on the American continent, as between the different European nations. The title thus derived was the exclusive right of acquiring the soil from the natives, and establishing settlements upon it. The title was to be consummated by possession. *Ibid.*

The right of the original inhabitants, was to a considerable extent impaired, but in no instance disregarded. The Europeans respected the right of the natives as occupants, but asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves; and claimed and exercised as a consequence of this ultimate dominion, a power to grant the soil while yet in the possession of the natives. *Ibid.*

By the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which concluded the revolution, the powers of government and the right of soil, which had been previously in Great Britain, passed definitely to the United States. *Ibid.*

The United States, or the several states, have a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty; subject only to the Indian right of occupancy; and the exclusive power to extinguish that right, was vested in the United States, which might constitutionally exercise it. *Ibid.*

It is a principle of universal law, that if an uninhabited country be discovered by a number of individuals, who acknowledge no connection with, and own no allegiance to any government whatever, the country becomes the property of the discoverers, so far as they can use it. *Ibid.*

If the discovery be made, and possession be taken under the authority of an existing government which is acknowledged by the emigrants, the discovery is made for the whole nation; and the country becomes a part of the nation, and the vacant soil is to be disposed of by that organ of the government which has the constitutional power to dispose of the national domain. *Ibid.*

The decision of the register and receiver of a land-office, in the absence of fraud, would be conclusive as to the facts that the applicant for the land was then in possession, and of his cultivating the land during the preceding year; because these questions are directly submitted to those officers. Yet if they undertake to grant pre-emption to land, on which the law declares they shall not be granted, then they are acting on a subject matter clearly not within their jurisdiction; as much so, as if a court whose jurisdiction was declared not to extend beyond a given sum, should attempt cognizance of a case beyond that sum. *Wilcox v. Jackson*, 13 Peters, 438.

Appropriation of land by the government, is nothing more or less than setting it apart for some peculiar use. Whenever a tract of land has been once legally appropriated to any purpose, from that moment the land thus appropriated becomes severed from the mass of public lands; and no subsequent law or proclamation, or sale, would be construed to embrace it, or to operate upon it, although no other reservation were made of it. *Ibid.*

Nothing passes a perfect title to public lands, with the exception of a few cases, but a patent. The exceptions are where Congress grants lands in words of present grant. The general rule applies as well to pre-emption, as to other purchases of public land. *Ibid.*

A state has a perfect right to legislate as she may please, in regard to the remedies to be prosecuted in her courts, and to regulate the disposition of the property of her citizens, by descent, devise or alienation. But Congress are invested by the constitution with the power of disposing of the public land, and making needful rules and regulations concerning it. *Ibid.*

Where a patent has not been issued for a part of the public land, a state has no power to declare any title less than a patent valid against the claim of the United States to the land; or against a title held under a patent from the United States. *Ibid.*

Whenever the question in any court, state or federal, is whether the title to property which had belonged to the United States, has passed, that question must be resolved by the laws of the United States. But whenever the property has passed, according to those laws, then the property, like all other in the state, is subject to state legislation; so far as that legislation is consistent with the admission that the title passed, and was vested according to the laws of the United States. *Ibid.*

Congress has the sole power to declare the dignity and effect of titles emanating from the United States; and the whole legislation of the government, in reference to public lands, declares the patent to be the superior and conclusive evidence of legal title. Until it issues, the fee is in the government, which by the patent passes to the grantee, and he is entitled to recover the possession by ejectment. *Bagnell v. Broderick*, 13 Peters, 436.

Where the title to the public land has passed out of the United States by conflicting patents, there can be no objection to the practice adopted by the courts of a state, to give effect to the better right in any form of remedy the legislature or courts of the states to pass laws authorizing purchasers of lands from the United States, to prosecute actions of ejectment upon certificates of purchase against trespassers on the lands purchased; but it is denied that the states have any power to declare certificates of purchase, of equal dignity with a patent. Congress alone can give them such effect. *Ibid.*

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An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Chapter 29. 1796 May 18. Fourth Congress. Session 1. Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America 1789 to 1845 March 2. Volume I. pages 464-469 Boston (MA): Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845).

The lands how to be surveyed, laid out, &c.

which has not been already conveyed by letters patent, or divided, in pursuance of an ordinance in Congress, passed on the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, or which has not been heretofore, and during the present session of Congress may not be appropriated for satisfying military land bounties, and for other purposes, shall be divided by north and south lines run according to the true meridian, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships of six miles square, unless where the line of the late Indian purchase, or of tracts of land heretofore surveyed or patented, or the course of navigable rivers may render it impracticable; and then this rule shall be departed from no further than such particular circumstances may require. The corners of the townships shall be marked with progressive numbers from the beginning; each distance of a mile between the said corners shall be also distinctly marked with marks different from those of the corners. One half of the said townships, taking them alternately, shall be subdivided into sections, containing, as nearly as may be, six hundred and forty acres each, by running through the same, each way, parallel lines, at the end of every two miles; and by marking a corner, on each of the said lines, at the end of every mile; the sections shall be numbered respectively, beginning with the number one, in the north-east section, and proceeding west and east alternately, through the township with progressive numbers, till the thirty-sixth be completed. And it shall be the duty of the deputy surveyors, respectively, to cause to be marked, on a tree near each corner made, as aforesaid, and within the section, the number of such section, and over it, the number of the township, within which such section may be; and the said deputies shall carefully note, in their respective field-books, the names of the corner trees marked, and the numbers so made: The fractional parts of townships shall be divided into sections, in manner aforesaid, and the fractional sections shall be annexed to, and sold with, the adjacent entire sections. All lines shall be plainly marked upon trees, and measured with chains, containing two perches of sixteen feet and one half each, subdivided into twenty-five equal links, and the chain shall be adjusted to a standard to be kept for that purpose. Every surveyor shall note in his field-book the true situations of all mines, salt licks, salt springs and mill seats, which shall come to his knowledge; all water courses, over which the line he runs shall pass; and also the quality of the lands. These field-books shall be returned to the Surveyor General, who shall therefrom cause a description of the whole lands surveyed, to be made out and transmitted to the officers who may superintend the sales: He shall also cause a fair plat to be made of the townships, and fractional parts of townships, contained in the said lands, describing the subdivisions thereof, and the marks of the corners. This plat shall be recorded in books to be kept for that purpose; a copy thereof shall be kept open at the Surveyor General's office, for public information; and other copies sent to the places of the sale, and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Plat of townships and fractional parts to be made.

Reservations for the future disposal of the United States.

Sections of 640 acres (except reservations) to be sold at ven-

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That a salt spring lying upon a creek which empties into the Sciota river, on the east side, together with as many contiguous sections as shall be equal to one township, and every other salt spring which may be discovered, together with the section of one mile square which includes it, and also four sections at the centre of every township, containing each one mile square, shall be reserved, for the future disposal of the United States; but there shall be no reservations, except for salt springs, in fractional townships, where the fraction is less than three fourths of a township.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever seven ranges of townships shall have been surveyed below the Great Miami, or between the Sciota river and the Ohio company's purchase, or between the southern boundary of the Connecticut claims and the ranges already laid off

beginning upon the Ohio river and extending westwardly, and the plats thereof made and transmitted, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the said sections of six hundred and forty acres (excluding those hereby reserved) shall be offered for sale, at public vendue, under the direction of the governor or secretary of the western territory, and the Surveyor General: such of them as lie below the Great Miami shall be sold at Cincinnati; those of them which lie between the Sciota and the Ohio company's purchase, at Pittsburg; and those between the Connecticut claim and the seven ranges, at Pittsburg. And the townships remaining undivided shall be offered for sale, in the same manner, at the seat of government of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of one quarter of a township lying at the corners thereof, excluding the four central sections, and the other reservations before mentioned: *Provided always*, that no part of the lands directed by this act to be offered for sale, shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after receiving the aforesaid plats, shall forthwith give notice, in one newspaper in each of the United States, and of the territories northwest and south of the river Ohio, of the times of sale; which shall, in no case, be less than two months from the date of the notice; and the sales at the different places shall not commence, within less than one month of each other: And when the governor of the western territory, or Secretary of the Treasury, shall find it necessary to adjourn, or suspend the sales under their direction, respectively, for more than three days, at any one time, notice shall be given in the public newspapers, of such suspension, and at what time the sales will re-commence.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passing of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in the manner herein before directed, advertise for sale, the lands remaining unsold in the seven ranges of townships, which were surveyed, in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, including the lands drawn for the army, by the late Secretary of War, and also those heretofore sold, but not paid for; the townships which by the said ordinance, are directed to be sold entire, shall be offered for sale, at public vendue in Philadelphia, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in quarter townships, reserving the four centre sections, according to the directions of this act. The townships, which, by the said ordinance, are directed to be sold in sections, shall be offered for sale at public vendue, in Pittsburg, under the direction of the governor or secretary of the western territory, and such person as the President may specially appoint for that purpose, by sections of one mile square each, reserving the four centre sections, as aforesaid; and all fractional townships shall also be sold in sections, at Pittsburg, in the manner, and under the regulations provided by this act, for the sale of fractional townships: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the sale of those lots, which have been heretofore reserved in the townships already sold.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the highest bidder for any tract of land, sold by virtue of this act, shall deposit, at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the amount of the purchase money; to be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, is not paid within thirty days, to the treasurer of the United States, or to such person as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to attend the places of sale for that purpose; and upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money, within thirty days, the purchaser shall have one year's credit for the residue; and shall receive from the Secretary of the Treasury, or the governor of the western territory, (as the case may be) a certificate describing the land sold, the sum paid on account, the balance

due, by the Governor or Secretary of the western territory, and the Surveyor General.

Undivided townships to be sold in like manner by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the lands to be sold for less than two dollars per acre.

Secretary of Treasury to give notice of times of sale, &c.

Certain other lands to be sold.

Mode of payment and of obtaining a patent, &c.

An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Chapter 29. 1796 May 18. Fourth Congress. Session 1. Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America 1789 to 1845 March 2. Volume I. pages 464-469 Boston (MA): Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845).



Mode of payment, and of obtaining a patent, &c.

1812, ch. 68, sec. 8. 1836, ch. 352, sec. 6.

Entries to be made of the date of sales &c.

Governor or Secretary to transmit copies at certain times.

Tracts sold to be noted on the general plat.

Navigable rivers to be public highways.

Streams not navigable, to be common property.

Compensation of Surveyor Gen. President to fix compensation of assistant surveyors.

Expense not to exceed three dollars for every mile surveyed.

Regulation of fees to be paid.

Oath to be taken by the Surveyor General, &c.

The person to be appointed to receive the mo-

remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable; and that the whole land sold will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but that if it shall be duly discharged, the purchaser, or his assignee, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands: And on payment of the said balance to the treasurer, within the specified time, and producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for the same, upon the aforesaid certificate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to grant a patent for the lands to the said purchaser, his heirs or assigns: And all patents shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and recorded in his office. But if there should be a failure in any payment, the sale shall be void, all the money theretofore paid on account of the purchase shall be forfeited to the United States, and the lands thus sold shall be again disposed of, in the same manner as if a sale had never been made: *Provided nevertheless*, that should any purchaser make payment of the whole purchase money, at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he shall be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part, for which a credit is hereby directed to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the governor of the territory north west of the river Ohio, shall respectively, cause books to be kept, in which shall be regularly entered, an account of the dates of all the sales made, the situation and numbers of the lots sold, the price at which each was struck off, the money deposited at the time of sale, and the dates of the certificates granted to the different purchasers. The governor, or secretary of the said territory shall, at every suspension or adjournment, for more than three days, of the sales under their direction, transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of the said books, certified to have been duly examined and compared with the original. And all tracts sold under this act, shall be noted upon the general plat, after the certificate has been granted to the purchaser.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all navigable rivers, within the territory to be disposed of by virtue of this act, shall be deemed to be, and remain public highways: And that in all cases, where the opposite banks of any stream, not navigable, shall belong to different persons, the stream and the bed thereof shall become common to both.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor general shall receive for his compensation, two thousand dollars per annum; and that the President of the United States may fix the compensation of the assistant surveyors, chain carriers and axe men: *Provided*, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines, shall not exceed three dollars per mile, for every mile that shall be actually run or surveyed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the following fees shall be paid for the services to be done under this act, to the treasurer of the United States, or to the receiver in the western territory, as the case may be; for each certificate for a tract containing a quarter of a township, twenty dollars; for a certificate for a tract containing six hundred and forty acres, six dollars; and for each patent for a quarter of a township, twenty dollars; for a section of six hundred and forty acres, six dollars: And the said fees shall be accounted for by the receivers, respectively.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor general, assistant surveyors, and chain carriers, shall, before they enter on the several duties to be performed under this act, severally take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to perform the same; and the person, to be appointed to receive the money on sales in the western territory, before he shall receive any money under this act, shall give bond with sufficient security,

for the faithful discharge of his trust: That, for receiving, safe keeping, and conveying to the treasury the money he may receive, he shall be entitled to a compensation to be hereafter fixed. APPROVED, May 18, 1796.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers.*(a)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following boundary line, established by treaty between the United States and various Indian tribes, shall be clearly ascertained, and distinctly marked, in all such places, as the President of the United States shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river on Lake Erie, and running thence up the same, to the portage between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch, to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river, running into the Ohio, at, or near which fork, stood Jaromie's store, and where commences the portage, between the Miami of the Ohio, and Saint Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwest, in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawba river; thence down the said river Ohio, to the tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors; thence around the said tract, on the line of the said tract, till it shall again intersect the said river Ohio; thence down the same, to a point opposite the high lands or ridge between the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; thence easterly on the said ridge, to a point, from whence, a southwest line will strike the mouth of Duck river; thence still easterly on the said ridge, to a point forty miles above Nashville; thence northeast, to Cumberland river; thence up the said river, to where the Kentucky road crosses the same; thence to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence along Campbell's line, to the river Clinch; thence down the said river, to a point from which a line shall pass the Holsten, at the ridge, which divides the waters running into Little River, from those running into the Tennessee; thence south, to the North Carolina boundary; thence along the South Carolina Indian boundary, to and over the Ocunna mountain, in a southwest course, to Tagelo river; thence in a direct line, to the top of the Currahee mountain, where the Creek line passes it; thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee; thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with Oakmulgee, which forms the river Altamaha; thence down the middle of the said Altamaha, to the old line on the said river; and thence along the said old line to the river Saint Mary's; *Provided always*, that if the boundary line between the said Indian tribes and the United States, shall, at any time hereafter, be varied, by any treaty which shall be made between the said Indian tribes and the United States, then all the provisions contained in this act, shall be construed to apply to the said line so to be varied, in the same manner, as the said provisions now apply to the boundary line herein before recited.

(a) The act of March 30, 1802, having described what should be the Indian country at that time, as well as at any future time, when purchases of territory should be made of the Indians, the carrying of spirituous liquors into a territory so purchased after March, 1802, although the same should be frequented and inhabited exclusively by Indians, would not be an offence within the meaning of the act of Congress, so as to subject the goods of the trader, found in company with these liquors, to seizure and forfeiture. American Fur Company v. The United States, 2 Peters, 358.

STATUTE I.

May 19, 1796.

[Expired.] Act of March 30, 1802, Act of March 3, 1799. A boundary line between the United States and various Indian tribes to be ascertained and marked.

Provision for alterations which may be made by treaty.

An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Chapter 29. 1796 May 18. Fourth Congress. Session 1. Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America 1789 to 1845 March 2. Volume I. pages 464-469 Boston (MA): Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845).



US Congressional Public Land Acts as of 1845

number type

87	Adjust prior claims
21	Donations for internal improvements
8	Donations misc.
27	Donations to individuals
48	Donations to schools & governments
31	Military bounty, other
19	Military bounty, Virginia
26	Pre-emption
25	Relief of Purchasers
113	Survey and Sales
405	Total

(probably omits many private acts for individual people)

Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the US. Volume I. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845). By authority of Congress. References to the matter of each act and to the subsequent acts on the same subject. Copious notes of the decisions of the courts of the US.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE
Public Statutes at Large
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1845.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

WITH
REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS
ON THE SAME SUBJECT,

AND
COPIOUS NOTES OF THE DECISIONS
OF THE

Courts of the United States

CONSTRUING THOSE ACTS, AND UPON THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAWS.

WITH AN
INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF EACH VOLUME,

AND A
FULL GENERAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE WORK, IN THE CONCLUDING VOLUME.

TOGETHER WITH
The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and
the Constitution of the United States;

AND ALSO,
TABLES, IN THE LAST VOLUME, CONTAINING LISTS OF THE ACTS RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY,
IMPOSTS AND TONNAGE, THE PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

EDITED BY
RICHARD PETERS, ESQ.,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

The rights and interest of the United States in the stereotype plates from which this work is printed, are hereby recognised, acknowledged, and declared by the publishers, according to the provisions of the Joint resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1845.

VOL. I.

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1845.

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<i>Certain Lots of Ground granted to the City of Mobile and to Individuals.</i> An act granting certain lots of ground to the corporation of the city of Mobile, and to certain individuals of the said city. May 26, 1824	Vol. IV. 66

<i>Reservations of Lands for the Wyandot Indians.</i> An act reserving to the Wyandot tribe of Indians a certain tract of land, in lieu of a reservation made to them by the treaty. May 26, 1824	Vol. IV. 75
<i>Encouragement of the Cultivation of the Vine and Olive.</i> An act to alter and amend "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive." Feb. 19, 1831	Vol. IV. 444
<i>Lands for the Cultivation of the Vine and Olive.</i> An act to amend an act entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved nineteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. Feb. 19, 1833	Vol. IV. 611
<i>Relinquishment of the Reversionary Interest of the United States in certain Indian Reservations.</i> An act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation lying between the rivers Mississippi and Desmoines. June 30, 1834	Vol. IV. 740
<i>Land granted to Exiles from Poland.</i> An act granting land to certain exiles from Poland. June 30, 1834	Vol. IV. 743
<i>Entry of the back Lands in Louisiana.</i> An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands." Feb. 24, 1835	Vol. IV. 753
<i>Titles to Land allotted for the Cultivation of the Vine and Olive.</i> An act to provide for the adjustment of title and final disposition of the four reserved sections in the tract of territory allotted to the Tombecbee Association for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive. March 2, 1837	Vol. V. 154
<i>Relief of the Brotherton Indians.</i> An act for the relief of the Brotherton Indians, in the territory of Wisconsin. March 3, 1839	Vol. V. 349
<i>Lands granted to Exiles from Poland.</i> An act relative to the act entitled "An act granting lands to certain exiles from Poland," approved thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. April 14, 1842	Vol. V. 473

ACTS FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

<i>Titles to Land in the Territory of Orleans and District of Louisiana.</i> An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana." April 21, 1806	Vol. II. 391
<i>Land in the Indiana Territory and in the State of Ohio.</i> An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana Territory and State of Ohio. April 21, 1806	Vol. II. 395
<i>Land Titles in Detroit, &c.</i> An act to provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes. April 21, 1806	Vol. II. 398
<i>Lands in the Territory of Michigan.</i> An act regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan. March 3, 1807	Vol. II. 437
<i>Lands in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana.</i> An act respecting claims to land in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana. March 3, 1807	Vol. II. 440
<i>Land Claims in the District of Vincennes, &c.</i> An act confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes, and for other purposes. March 3, 1807	Vol. II. 446
<i>Lands in the Territory of Michigan.</i> An act supplemental to "An act regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan." April 25, 1808	Vol. II. 502
<i>Commissioners of Kaskaskia.</i> An act to revive and continue, for a further time, the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskia. (Expired.) Feb. 15, 1809	Vol. II. 517
<i>Lands in the Mississippi Territory claimed under Spanish Grants.</i> An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante-dated, and to confirm the claims of Abraham Ellis and Daniel Harregal. Feb. 28, 1809	Vol. II. 526
<i>Confirmation of the Decisions of the Commissioners in favour of Claimants to Public Lands in Kaskaskia.</i> An act confirming the decisions of the commissioners in favour of the claimants of land in the district of Kaskaskia. (Obsolete.) May 1, 1810	Vol. II. 607
<i>Claims to Lands in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana.</i> An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now State of Louisiana. (Expired.) Feb. 27, 1813	Vol. II. 807

Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the US. Volume I. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845). By authority of Congress. References to the matter of each act and to the subsequent acts on the same subject. Copious notes of the decisions of the courts of the US.

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<i>Lands in Missouri.</i> An act allowing further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the territory of Missouri, and for regulating the donation grants therein. (Expired.) March 3, 1813	Vol. II. 812
<i>Land Claims in the Mississippi Territory.</i> An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory. March 31, 1814	Vol. III. 116
<i>Land Titles in Louisiana and Missouri.</i> An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and territory of Missouri. April 14, 1814	Vol. III. 121
<i>Claims to Lands in the Illinois Territory.</i> An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location. April 16, 1814	Vol. III. 125
<i>Claims to Lands in Louisiana.</i> An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans." (Obsolete.) April 18, 1814	Vol. III. 137
<i>Claims to Lands in Louisiana.</i> An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana. (Obsolete.) April 18, 1814	Vol. III. 139
<i>Public Lands in the District of Vincennes.</i> An act giving further time to locate certain claims to lands, confirmed by an act of Congress, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to lands in the district of Vincennes." (Obsolete.) Dec. 26, 1814	Vol. III. 163
<i>Land Claims in the Illinois Territory.</i> An act to amend and extend the provisions of the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location." Feb. 27, 1815	Vol. III. 218
<i>Proceedings of the Commissioners relating to Claimants to Lands in the Mississippi Territory.</i> An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory." (Obsolete.) March 3, 1815	Vol. III. 235
<i>Public Lands in the District of Vincennes.</i> An act for the relief of certain claimants to land in the district of Vincennes. (Obsolete.) April 16, 1816	Vol. III. 285
<i>Indemnification of Claimants of Public Lands in the Mississippi Territory. Proceedings of the Commissioners.</i> An act further supplementary to the act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory." (Obsolete.) April 20, 1816	Vol. III. 294
<i>Claims to Land in the Illinois Territory.</i> An act making further provision for settling claims to land in the territory of Illinois. April 27, 1816	Vol. III. 307
<i>Land Claims in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri.</i> An act for the confirmation of certain claims to land in the western district of the State of Louisiana, and in the territory of Missouri. (Obsolete.) April 29, 1816	Vol. III. 328
<i>Limitation of Claims to Lands in New Madrid, Missouri Territory.</i> An act limiting the time for claims being produced for lands authorized to be granted to the inhabitants of New Madrid. (Obsolete.) April 9, 1818	Vol. III. 417
<i>Land Claims in the District east of the Island of Orleans.</i> An act for adjusting the claims to land and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans. March 3, 1819	Vol. III. 528
<i>Public Lands in the Territory of Michigan.</i> An act to revive the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens, in the territory of Michigan. May 11, 1820	Vol. III. 572
<i>Land Claims in the State of Louisiana.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana. May 11, 1820	Vol. III. 573
<i>Relief of the Inhabitants of Peoria.</i> An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois. May 15, 1820	Vol. III. 605
<i>Public Lands in Missouri.</i> An act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri. (Obsolete.) April 26, 1822	Vol. III. 668
<i>Claims to Lots in the Town of Mobile confirmed.</i> An act confirming claims to lots in the town of Mobile, and to land in the former province of West Florida, which claims have been reported favourably on by the commissioners appointed by the United States. May 8, 1823	Vol. III. 693
<i>Land Claims in the District east of the Island of New Orleans.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans. May 8, 1823	Vol. III. 707

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<i>Land Claims and Titles to Land in Florida.</i> An act to ascertain the claims and titles to land within the territory of Florida. May 8, 1822	Vol. III. 709
<i>Land Claims in the Territory of Michigan.</i> An act to revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the territory of Michigan. (Expired.) Feb. 21, 1823	Vol. III. 724
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana. Feb. 28, 1823	Vol. III. 737
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act to revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana," approved the eleventh May, eighteen hundred and twenty, and for other purposes. (Expired.) Feb. 28, 1823	Vol. III. 739
<i>Claims to Lands in Florida, &c.</i> An act amending, and supplementary to, the "Act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida. March 3, 1823	Vol. III. 754
<i>Land Titles in Louisiana.</i> An act providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of the State of Louisiana situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine river. March 3, 1823	Vol. III. 756
<i>Claims to Lots in Peoria confirmed.</i> An act to confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois. March 3, 1823	Vol. III. 786
<i>The Time for the Settlement of Private Land Claims in Florida extended.</i> An act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida. (Expired.) Feb. 28, 1824	Vol. IV. 6
<i>Claimants to Lands in Missouri and Arkansas.</i> An act enabling the claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri and territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims. May 26, 1824	Vol. IV. 52
<i>Land Claims in Mississippi.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Courthouse land districts. May 26, 1824	Vol. IV. 59
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act supplementary to "An act providing for the examination of titles to land in that part of the State of Louisiana situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine river." May 26, 1824	Vol. IV. 65
<i>Claims to Lands in the Territory of Missouri.</i> An act supplementary to an act passed on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri." May 26, 1824	Vol. IV. 65
<i>Confirmation of Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act confirming certain claims to lands in the western district of Louisiana. Feb. 5, 1825	Vol. IV. 81
<i>Extension of Time for the Settlement of Private Land Claims in the Territory of Florida, &c.</i> An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said territory, and for the relief of John Johnson. March 3, 1825	Vol. IV. 125
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act to confirm the supplementary report of the commissioners of the western district of Louisiana. (Obsolete.) March 31, 1826	Vol. IV. 152
<i>Land Claims in Florida.</i> An act to confirm the reports of the commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida, and for other purposes. April 22, 1826	Vol. IV. 156
<i>Land Claims in Mississippi.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Courthouse land districts. May 4, 1826	Vol. IV. 159
<i>Land Claims in Opelousas, Louisiana.</i> An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the district of Opelousas, in Louisiana. May 16, 1826	Vol. IV. 168
<i>Private Land Claims in Florida.</i> An act to provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and for other purposes. Feb. 8, 1827	Vol. IV. 202
<i>Land Claims in Alabama.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Alabama. March 3, 1827	Vol. IV. 239
<i>Land Claims in Michigan.</i> An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the territory of Michigan. April 17, 1828	Vol. IV. 260
<i>Private Land Claims in Florida.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida. May 23, 1828	Vol. IV. 284

Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the US. Volume I. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845). By authority of Congress. References to the matter of each act and to the subsequent acts on the same subject. Copious notes of the decisions of the courts of the US.



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<i>Land Claims in Missouri and Arkansas.</i> An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend, an act entitled "An act to enable claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri and the territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims." May 24, 1828.	Vol. IV. 298
<i>Land Claims in Mississippi.</i> An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Mississippi. May 24, 1828.	Vol. IV. 299
<i>Land Claims in Arkansas.</i> An act restricting the location of certain land claims in the territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes. Jan. 6, 1839.	Vol. IV. 329
<i>Public Lands in Alabama.</i> An act confirming the reports of the register and receiver of the land office for the district of St. Stephen's, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes. March 2, 1829.	Vol. IV. 358
<i>Public Lands in Louisiana.</i> An act to authorize the registers of the several land offices in Louisiana to receive entries of lands in certain cases, and give to the purchasers thereof certificates for the same. (Obsolete.) May 5, 1830.	Vol. IV. 398
<i>Land Claims in Florida.</i> An act to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida. May 26, 1830.	Vol. IV. 405
<i>Land Claims in Mississippi.</i> An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the district of Jackson Courthouse, in the State of Mississippi. May 28, 1830.	Vol. IV. 408
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act to authorize the register and receiver of the St. Helena land district, in Louisiana, to receive evidence, and report upon certain claims to land mentioned therein. May 28, 1830.	Vol. IV. 413
<i>Land Claims in Missouri.</i> An act further supplemental to the act entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri," passed the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve. Jan. 27, 1831.	Vol. IV. 435
<i>Lands in Missouri injured by Earthquakes.</i> An act for the relief of certain holders of certificates issued in lieu of lands injured by earthquakes in Missouri. March 2, 1831.	Vol. IV. 482
<i>Land Claims in Florida.</i> An act to direct the manner of issuing patents on confirmed land claims in the territory of Florida. Jan. 23, 1832.	Vol. IV. 496
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act for the final adjustment of the claims to land in the south-eastern land district of the State of Louisiana. July 4, 1832.	Vol. IV. 561
<i>Private Land Claims in Missouri.</i> An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri. July 9, 1832.	Vol. IV. 565
<i>Land Claims in Missouri.</i> An act supplemental to the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri." March 2, 1833.	Vol. IV. 661
<i>Land Claims in Alabama.</i> An act confirming certain land claims in the district of St. Stephen's, in Alabama. June 26, 1834.	Vol. IV. 688
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana. Feb. 6, 1835.	Vol. IV. 749
<i>Land Claims in the South-Eastern District of Louisiana.</i> An act supplementary to the act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of the claims of lands in the south-eastern district of Louisiana." March 3, 1835.	Vol. IV. 779
<i>Public Lands.</i> An act to confirm the sales of public lands in certain cases. (Obsolete.) July 2, 1836.	Vol. V. 73
<i>Public Lands in Missouri.</i> An act confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes. July 4, 1836.	Vol. V. 126
<i>Claims to Land under the Treaty with the Choctaw Indians.</i> An act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty with the Choctaw Indians. March 3, 1837.	Vol. V. 180
<i>Claims to Reservations under the Treaty with the Choctaw Indians.</i> An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the fourteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, with the Choctaw Indians." (Expired.) Feb. 22, 1838.	Vol. V. 211
<i>Lands in Louisiana.</i> An act to confirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same. April 14, 1842.	Vol. V. 472
<i>Land Claims in Louisiana.</i> An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana. July 6, 1842.	Vol. V. 491

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<i>Land Titles in Arkansas.</i> An act to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas. Aug. 11, 1843.	Vol. V. 505
<i>Claims under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.</i> An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty. Aug. 23, 1842.	Vol. V. 513
<i>Relief of Settlers in Wisconsin.</i> An act for the relief of certain settlers in the territory of Wisconsin. Aug. 23, 1842.	Vol. V. 521
<i>Land Claims in Detroit, &c.</i> An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the adjustment of titles to land in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed April twenty-one, eighteen hundred and six. Aug. 29, 1842.	Vol. V. 541
<i>Title to Lots conferred to the City of Fernandina.</i> An act to confirm to the city of Fernandina, in Florida, certain lots reserved for public use by the Spanish government. June 15, 1844.	Vol. V. 667
<i>Patents for Lands in the St. Augustine Land District, Florida.</i> An act to authorize the issuing of patents for certain lands in the St. Augustine land district, in Florida, the sales of which were not regularly reported. June 15, 1844.	Vol. V. 671
<i>Confirmation of certain Entries in the St. Augustine Land District.</i> An act to confirm certain entries of land in the St. Augustine land district, in the territory of Florida, made under the pre-emption law of June 23d, 1838. June 15, 1844.	Vol. V. 673
<i>Land Claims in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.</i> An act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers. June 17, 1844.	Vol. V. 676
<i>Lands granted to General La Fayette.</i> An act to authorize a re-location of land-warrants number three, four, and five, granted by Congress to General La Fayette. Feb. 26, 1845.	Vol. V. 729
<i>Land Claims in the State of Mississippi.</i> An act to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl river, and south of thirty-first degree of north latitude. March 3, 1845.	Vol. V. 740

Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large of the US. Volume I. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845). By authority of Congress. References to the matter of each act and to the subsequent acts on the same subject. Copious notes of the decisions of the courts of the US.



Surveyor George Woolfolk Mural. Riverfront. Paducah, Kentucky. Sponsored by Charles Ferguson Hank and Hank Brothers Hardware.

William Clark, 1770-1838, a soldier, explorer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Governor of Missouri Territory, is best known for the Lewis and Clark voyage of discovery up the Missouri River in 1804. William got title to the 37,000 acre site at Paducah on October 13, 1827, from the Kentucky courts. Clark sent his agent, George Woolfolk, to displace squatters from the site of Paducah and to survey it. Previously, the contested site had been called Pekin. The Clark plat of the town was entered into McCracken County records on June 18, 1830. The Clark claim was not clear until 1844 when the Porterfield script case was heard before the U.S. Supreme Court. The rival claim was based on a military warrant, which usually superseded treasury warrants; however, the Clark claim was upheld. The first lots were sold in 1830.



US Bureau of Land Management
General Land Office
FAQ

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
[www.glorerecords.blm.gov/
FAQ.asp#26](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/FAQ.asp#26)

Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 1997.



What are public lands?

The term public land means any lands and interest - the title of which is still vested in the Federal Government.

The Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management administers those lands within the several states.


Where are the public land states?

Those states created out of the public domain are the lands now embraced in the states of -

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
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Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 1997.



Why are there no public lands in the thirteen colonies and other states in the east?

In the very early years of the United States, the Congress of the Confederation declared it would sell or grant the unclaimed lands in "the West" (given up by the states to the United States) for the common benefit of the United States.


The States gave up their claims to what is now Alabama, Michigan, part of Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The United States could then sell this unclaimed land to raise money for the Treasury.

In turn, the United States gave up its claims to any land within the boundaries of the colonies.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/FAQ.asp#26

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How was the land sold or disposed of?

The land was disposed of by the authority of many acts of Congress - sale, homesteads, military warrants for military service, timber culture, mining, etc.

One of the primary purposes of these public land laws was to encourage people from the east to move west.

In the early 1800s people could buy public land for \$1.25 an acre.

For a time, they could buy up to 640 acres under this law.

(The Cash Act is no longer in effect.)

Several Military Warrant Acts granted public land to soldiers instead of pay.

(These acts have been repealed.)

The Homestead Act of 1862, allowed people to settle up to 160 acres of public land if they lived on it for five years and grew crops or made improvements.

This land did not cost anything per acre, but the settler did pay a filing fee.

(This act is no longer in effect.)



How are public lands described?

Townships - the six-mile-square land blocks which were the original divisions of land from the federal land grants.

Township numbering was the north-south numbering, starting from the center line.

Range numbering was the east-west numbering, starting from the center line.


Townships were then divided into 36 one-mile squares.

The section is the one-mile-square portion (approximately 640 acres) of a township.

Sections might be divided again.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/FAQ.asp#26

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What's a land patent?

Land patents document the transfer of land ownership from the federal government to individuals.

General Land Office land patent records include the information recorded when ownership was transferred.

What is a patentee?

The patentee was the first owner of property after the initial survey.

Once the patent was issued, the land became private property and was then sold with a deed.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
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What are Credit Patents?

Credit patents are similar to cash; lands could be purchased under the Land Law of 1800 from the General Land Office.

This credit system allowed purchasers to pay in installments over a four-year period.

A delinquent payment or non-payment of the full balance resulted in forfeiture to the US.

Because of the economic hardship, Congress quickly abandoned the credit system and through the Act of April 24, 1820 required full payment for land to be made at the time of purchase.

These cash patents were bound in volumes specific to a particular state - credit patents were not, and those credit volumes will be scanned and indexed into our system at a later date.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
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What is pre-emption?

Some patents have the word Pre-emption in the upper left-hand corner.

Pre-emption was a tactful way of saying squatter.

In other words, the settler was physically on the property before the General Land Office officially sold or even surveyed the tract, and he was thus given a pre-emptive right to acquire the land from the United States.

What are vacant public lands?


These are public domain lands that have never left federal ownership and have not been reserved, withdrawn, dedicated or set aside for a certain purpose.

These lands are mostly in the 11 western states although there are scattered parcels throughout each of the eastern public lands states.

Eastern States field offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Jackson, Mississippi have information about lands available for sale.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/FAQ.asp#26

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How can I get Land Entry file information for patents?

Land Entry files were created when a person claimed land under an act of Congress.

They first had to fill out an application, and sometimes provide other information (marriage or immigration documents), at the local General Land Office.

Other documents were also created under that application, like receipts for any payments, or affidavits of occupation, immigration, marriage, and homestead application.


Eastern States did not keep these files.

They are now the responsibility of the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC.

The land entry file information can be obtained from the National Archives.

United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/FAQ.asp#26

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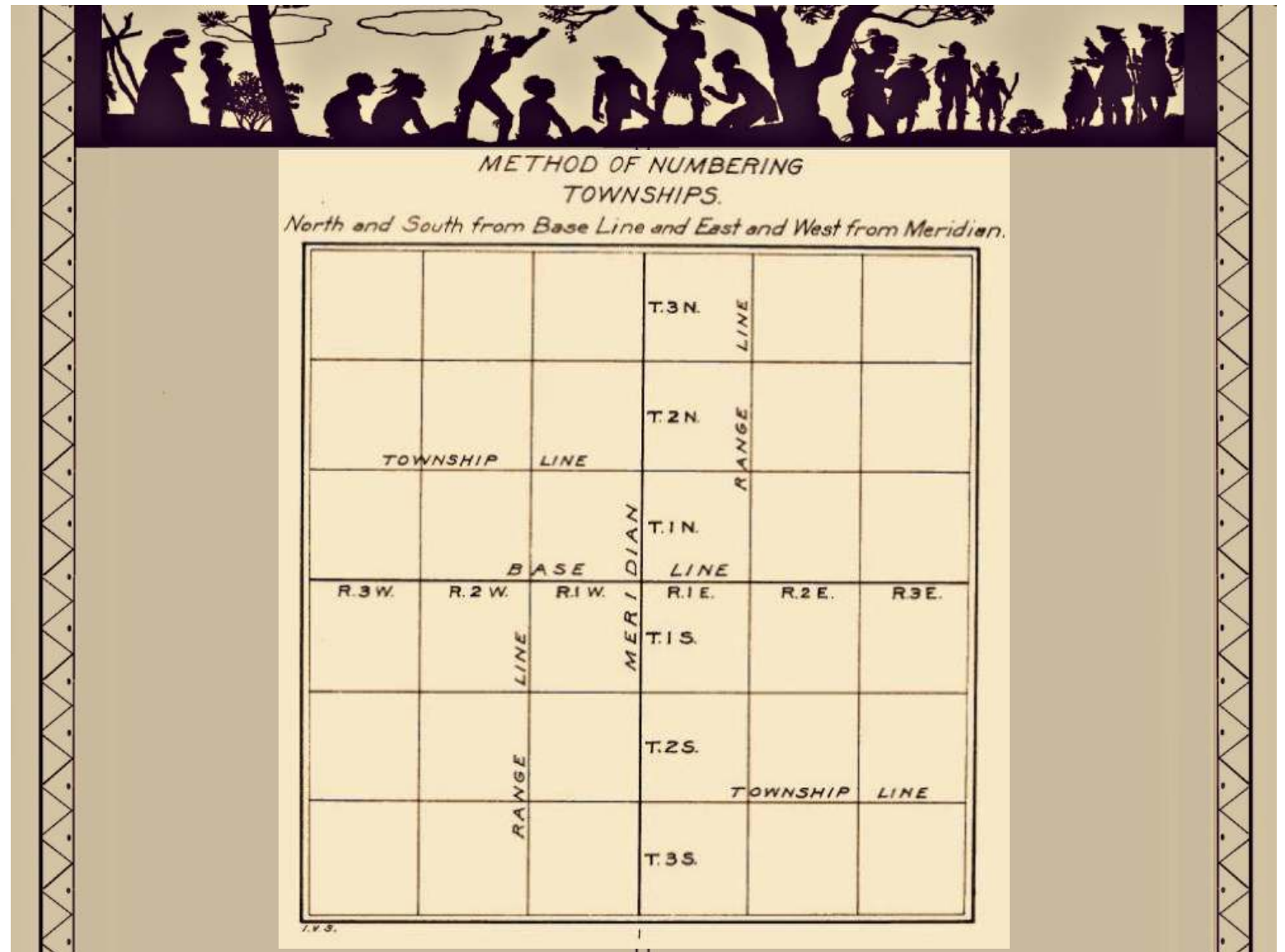


GENERAL LAND OFFICE
PRIMER
OF
INSTRUCTIVE INFORMATION
RELATIVE TO
LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS AND PLATS
OF
PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS

Prepared under direction of
I.P. Berthrong
Chief of Drafting Div.

T.O.W.

Spry, William (commissioner) and Berthrong, I.P. (chief of Drafting Division). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. General Land Office (1921). Reproduced by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States.



Spry, William (commissioner) and Berthrong, I.P. (chief of Drafting Division). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. General Land Office (1921). Reproduced by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States.



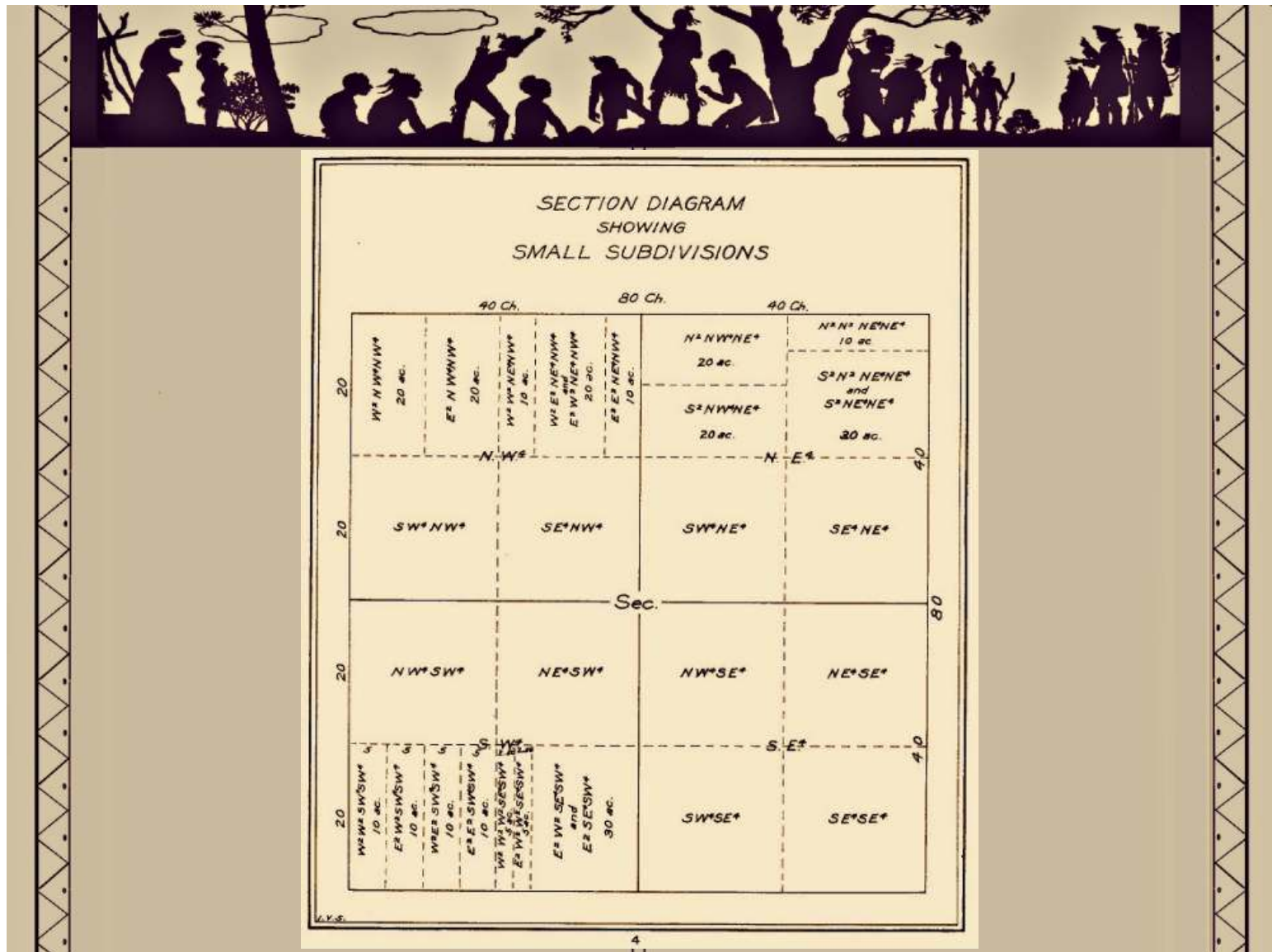
THEORETICAL
TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
SHOWING
METHOD OF NUMBERING SECTIONS
WITH ADJOINING SECTIONS

36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31
80Ch.	6 Miles - 480 Chains					80Ch.	80Ch.
1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6
12	7	8	9	10	11	12	7
13	18	17	16	15	14	13	18
24	19	20	21	22	23	24	19
25	30	29	28	27	26	25	30
36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31
1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6


T.V.S.

2

Spry, William (commissioner) and Berthrong, I.P. (chief of Drafting Division). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. General Land Office (1921). Reproduced by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States.



Spry, William (commissioner) and Berthrong, I.P. (chief of Drafting Division). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. General Land Office (1921). Reproduced by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States.



UNITS OF MEASURE

UNITS OF LINEAR MEASURE

1 Mile	equals	5280	feet
1 "	"	80	chains
1 Chain	"	100	links
1 "	"	66	feet
1 Link	"	7.92	inches
1 Rod, Pole or Perch	equals	16½	feet

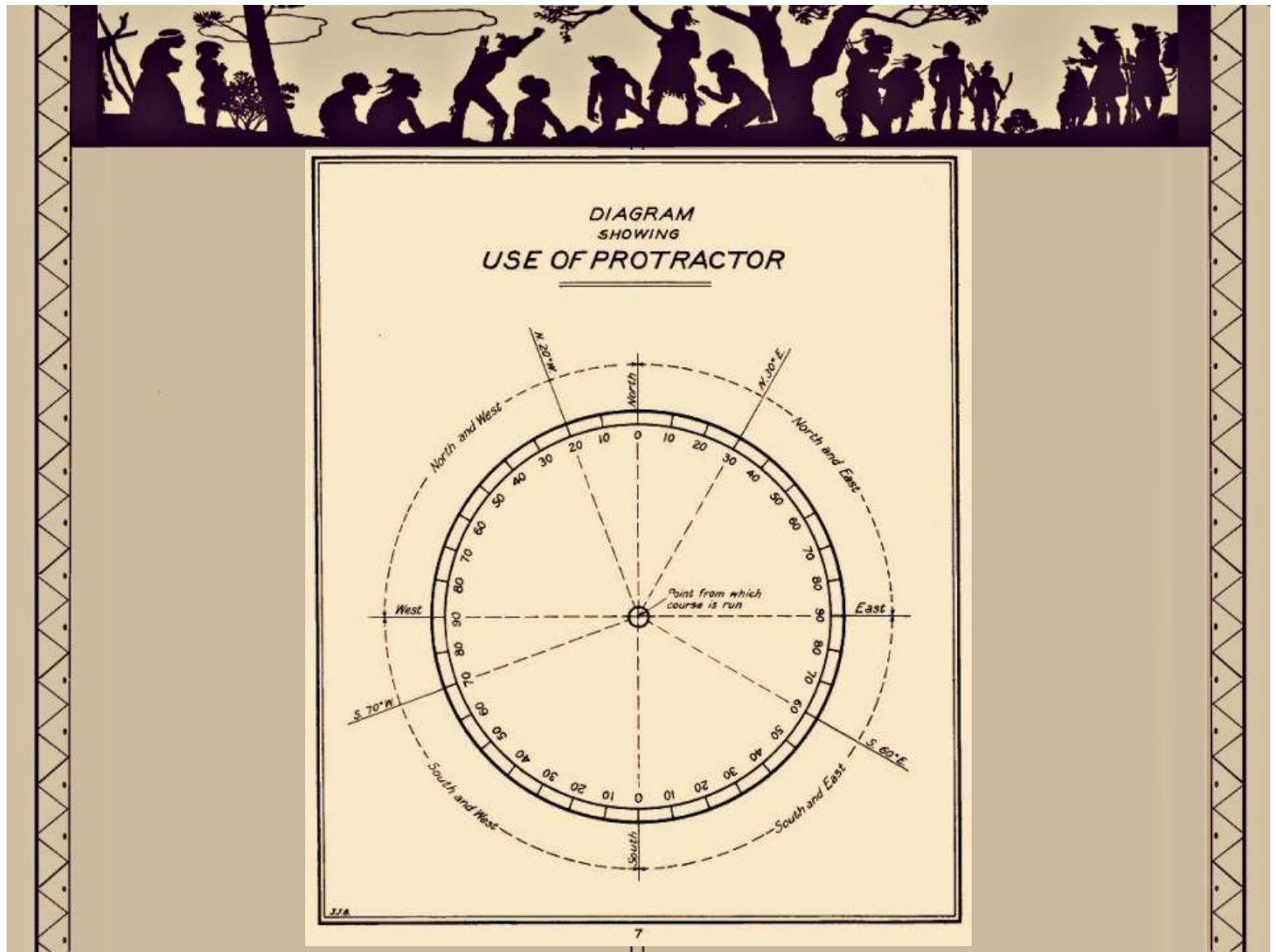
UNITS OF AREA

1 Acre	equals	10 sq. chains
1 "	"	43560 " feet
1 Sq. Mile	equals	640 acres


A theoretical Township is six miles square, containing thirty six sections, one mile square, of 640 acres each.

*Area of a theoretical township
23040 acres.*

Spry, William (commissioner) and Berthrong, I.P. (chief of Drafting Division). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. General Land Office (1921). Reproduced by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States.



Spry, William (commissioner) and Berthrong, I.P. (chief of Drafting Division). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. General Land Office (1921). Reproduced by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States.



FOR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND OBSERVANCE.

The following must be observed in examining the records in the Drafting Division.

First, examine the card index for township plats and diagrams, so that you may be sure that the plat necessary for your case is in the files; it is possible that the plat desired has been withdrawn.

In withdrawing a plat or plat book, leave a receipt card for same, giving the township and range number or the number of volume, the number of your room, the date withdrawn, and sign your name.

Plats must not be retained for a longer period than is absolutely necessary for their use.

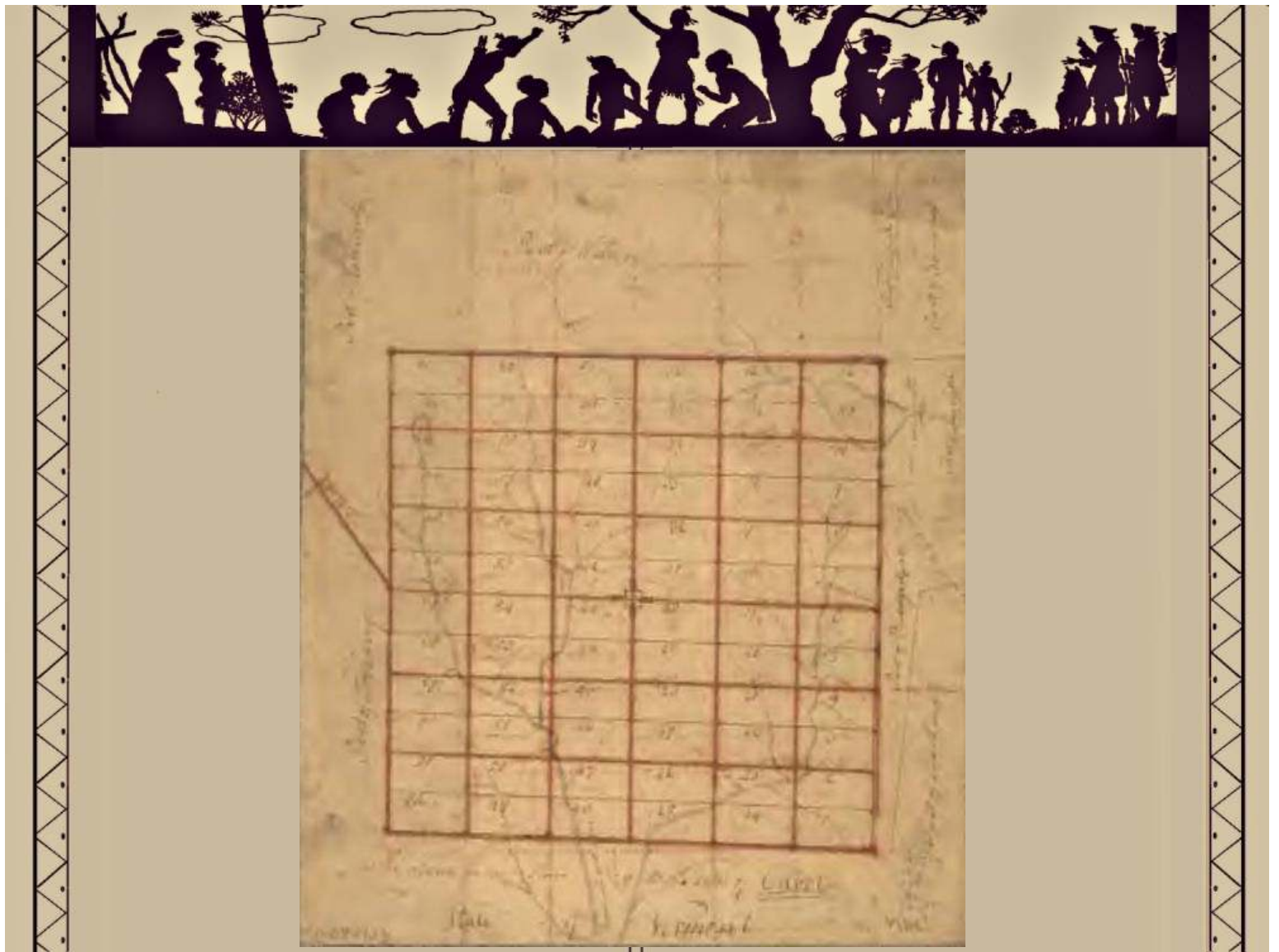
In returning plats to the files, it is absolutely necessary that the same be returned to their proper place—loose plats are filed in order, first by range number and then by township number.

Use the greatest care in handling of records—do not fold the plats; in many cases it would be impossible to restore or replace a plat if damaged, destroyed, or lost.

Do not make any notations on face of plat.

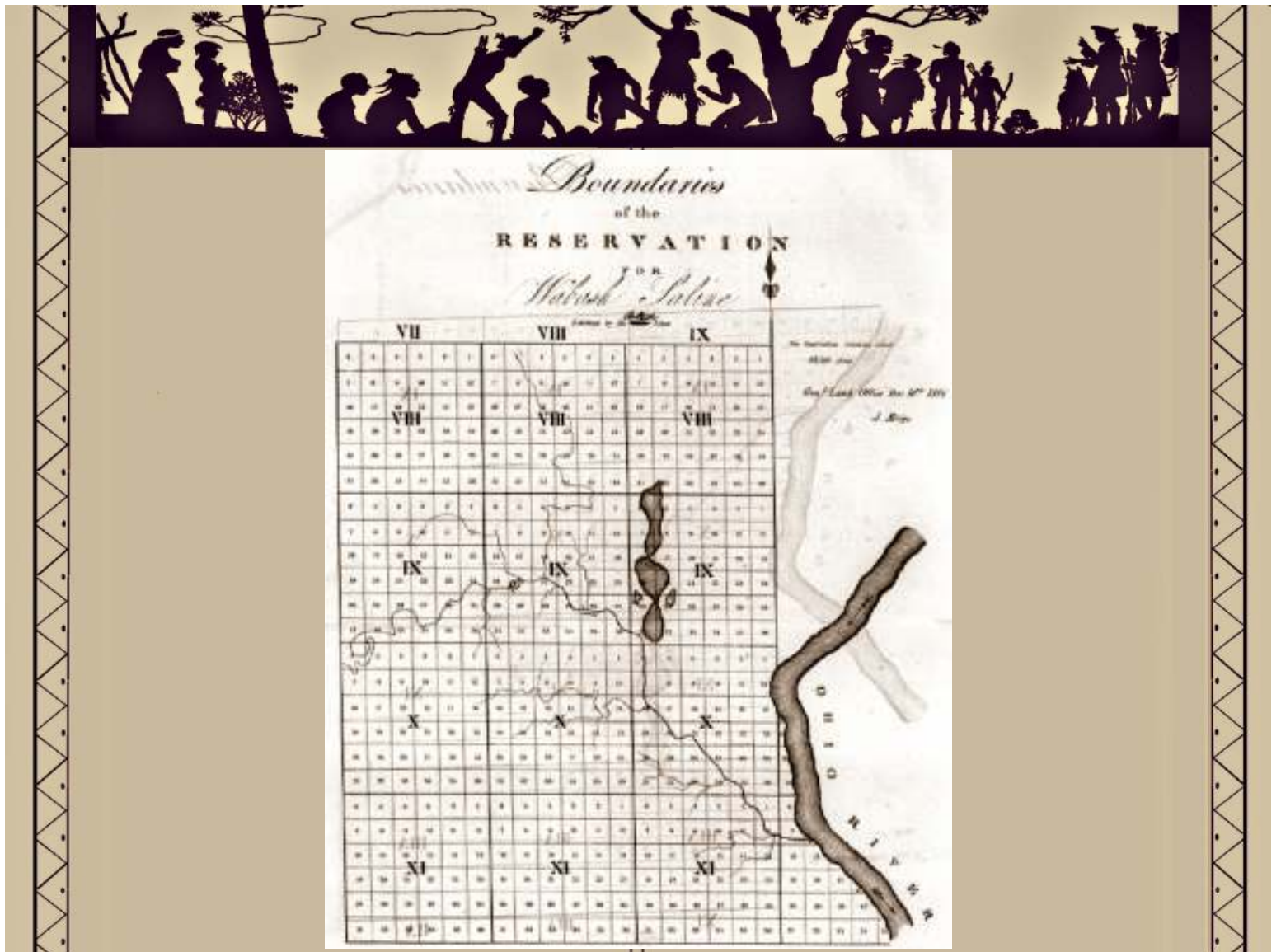
William Spry
Commissioner.

L.V.S.



one "old state" township
Plan of the town of Cabot
State of Vermont. [178-?]

Library of Congress
Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650
Call No. G3754.C2 178- .A2 Vault. Digital ID
g3754c ar087900 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3754c.ar087900>



(1816). US GLO survey map of a block of 9 townships that include a salt deposit that must be reserved from sale. Vic. Wabash River north of the Ohio River. Illinois or Indiana.

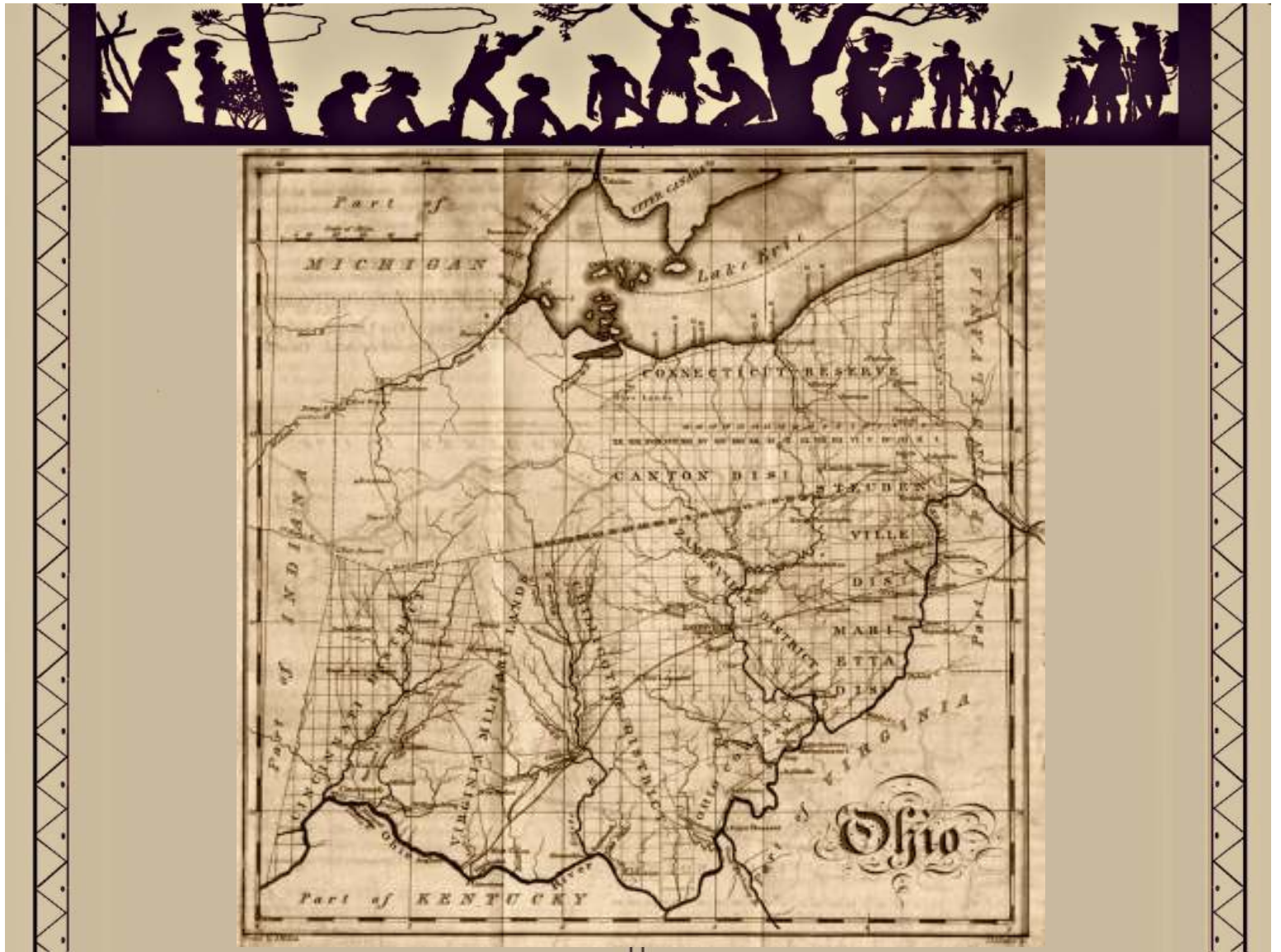


Langham, E.T. (Surveyor of public lands) (1835, December 15). Milburn, William (Chief Clerk). Plat of Townships 46, 47, & 48 North Ranges 2, 3, & 4 East of the 5th Principal Meridian conformable to the Township plats on file. in US Senate, 24th Congress, 1st Session: American State Papers/ Public Lands: Volume 8 (p.243).



CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE







Patentees:	JOHN ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM WELLS	Patentee:	JOHN ALLEN
Warrantee:	WILLIAM WELLS	Survey	
Survey		State:	OHIO
State:	OHIO	Acres:	322
Acres:	3934.3	Metes/Bounds:	No
Metes/Bounds:	No	Title Transfer	
Title Transfer		Issue Date:	3/30/1802
Issue Date:	3/20/1800	Land Office:	Ohio
Land Office:	Ohio	Cancelled:	No
Cancelled:	No	Mineral Reservations:	No
Mineral Reservations:	No	Authority:	February 1801: Canadian Refugee Warrant Act (1 Stat. 100)
Authority:	June 1, 1796: United Brethren Warrant Act (1 Stat. 480)	Document Numbers	
United Brethren Warrant Act (1 Stat. 480)		Document Nr.:	81
Document Numbers		Accession/Serial Nr.:	OH2140__081
Accession/Serial Nr.:	OH2100__055	BLM Serial Nr.:	OH NO S/N
BLM Serial Nr.:	OH NO S/N		

US GLO public land sales records
Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/
Provo, UT:
Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ALLEN, JAMES	OH		1/2/1799	Ohio	3438	OH1890__342
ANDERSON, NATHANIEL	OH		5/30/1799	Ohio	2235	OH1890__412
ANDERSON, RICHARD C	OH		3/27/1799	Ohio	105	OH1890__394
ANDERSON, RICHARD C	OH		3/27/1799	Ohio	105	OH1890__395
BALMAIN, ALEXANDER	OH		6/6/1799	Ohio	286	OH1890__416
BALMAIN, ALEXANDER	OH		6/6/1799	Ohio	286	OH1890__417
BALMAIN, ALEXANDER	OH		6/6/1799	Ohio	286	OH1890__418
BEASLEY, JOHN B	OH		6/29/1799	Ohio	232	OH1890__436
BELL, THOMAS	OH		3/29/1799	Ohio	305	OH1890__399
BELL, THOMAS	OH		3/29/1799	Ohio	305	OH1890__400
BELL, THOMAS	OH		3/29/1799	Ohio	305	OH1890__401
BLACKWELL, JOHN	OH		1/23/1799	Ohio	587	OH1890__356
BLAIR, ARCHIBALD	OH		3/27/1799	Ohio	298	OH1890__390
BRAND, JOSEPH	OH		6/20/1799	Ohio	2235	OH1890__426
BROWN, JOHN	OH		5/10/1799	Ohio	1498	OH1890__407
BROWN, JOHN	OH		1/14/1799	Ohio	564	OH1890__346
BROWN, JOHN	OH		5/10/1799	Ohio	753	OH1890__404
BROWN, JOHN	OH		5/10/1799	Ohio	753	OH1890__405
BROWN, JOHN	OH		5/10/1799	Ohio	753	OH1890__406
CAMPBELL, JOHN	OH		2/22/1799	Ohio	3001	OH1890__368
CAMPBELL, JOHN	OH		2/22/1799	Ohio	3001	OH1890__369
CAMPBELL, JOSEPH	OH		3/2/1799	Ohio	3001	OH1890__382
CAMPBELL, RICHARD	OH		3/1/1799	Ohio	3001	OH1890__383
CAMPBELL, RICHARD	OH		3/2/1799	Ohio	3001	OH1890__381
COLEMAN, JAMES	OH		1/31/1799	Ohio	1963	OH1890__357


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		4/7/1800	Ohio	4732	OH1900_.125
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		4/3/1800	Ohio	4732	OH1900_.122
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/15/1800	Ohio	4799	OH1900_.070
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/20/1800	Ohio	4799	OH1900_.091
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/19/1800	Ohio	4799	OH1900_.085
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/19/1800	Ohio	4799	OH1900_.086
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		4/3/1800	Ohio	4849	OH1900_.119
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		4/3/1800	Ohio	4849	OH1900_.120
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		4/3/1800	Ohio	4849	OH1900_.117
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		4/3/1800	Ohio	4849	OH1900_.113
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/21/1800	Ohio	4868	OH1900_.095
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	4868	OH1900_.072
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	4868	OH1900_.079
SULLIVANT, LUCAS	OH		3/20/1800	Ohio	850	OH1900_.090
SUMNER, ELIZABETH	OH	Licking	4/2/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.097
SUMNER, THOMAS E	OH	Morrow	5/7/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.239
SWAN, CALEB	OH	Coshocton	5/10/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.255
SWEARENGEN, JOSEPH	OH		2/25/1800	Ohio	4478	OH1900_.034
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Licking	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.125
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Licking	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.126
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Licking	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.127
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Licking	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.128
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Delaware	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.129
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Delaware	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.130
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Franklin	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.131


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Delaware	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.132
SYMMES, JOHN C	OH	Knox	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.133
TAYLOR, BENJAMIN	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.073
TAYLOR, CHARLES	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.073
TAYLOR, CHARLES	OH		3/19/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.089
TAYLOR, FRANCIS	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.074
TAYLOR, FRANCIS S	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.073
TAYLOR, JAMES	OH	Coshocton	4/3/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.134
TAYLOR, JAMES	OH	Delaware	3/20/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.017
TAYLOR, JAMES	OH	Delaware	3/20/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.013
TAYLOR, NATHANIEL	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.076
TAYLOR, REUBEN	OH		3/29/1800	Ohio	1936	OH1900_.106
TAYLOR, REUBEN	OH		3/29/1800	Ohio	1936	OH1900_.107
TAYLOR, REUBEN	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.073
TAYLOR, RICHARD	OH		3/17/1800	Ohio	1937	OH1900_.077
TEBBS, WILLOUGHBY	OH		5/7/1800	Ohio	1330	OH1900_.212
TEBBS, WILLOUGHBY	OH		5/7/1800	Ohio	1330	OH1900_.213
TEBBS, WILLOUGHBY	OH		5/7/1800	Ohio	1330	OH1900_.214
TERMS, PETER	OH	Tuscarawas	5/24/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.266
TERRILL, JOHN	OH	Muskingum	4/29/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.205
TETARD, BENJAMIN	OH	Tuscarawas	8/13/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.273
THOMAS, LEWIS	OH		3/19/1800	Ohio	2753	OH1900_.087
THOMAS, PHILEMON	OH	Franklin	3/14/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.020
THOMAS, ROBINSON	OH	Licking	5/16/1800	Ohio		OH2100_.248
THOMPSON, JOHN	OH		5/13/1800	Ohio	3451	OH1900_.238


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ALLEN, JOHN	OH		3/30/1802	Ohio	81	OH2140_.081
ALLEN, JOHN	OH	Franklin	4/5/1802	Ohio	83	OH2140_.083
ALLEN, JOHN	OH	Licking	4/5/1802	Ohio	84	OH2140_.084
ALLEN, JOHN	OH	Licking	4/5/1802	Ohio	85	OH2140_.085
ALLEN, JOHN	OH	Licking	4/5/1802	Ohio	86	OH2140_.086
ALLEN, JOHN	OH	Licking	4/5/1802	Ohio	87	OH2140_.087
ALLEN, JOHN	OH	Franklin	4/5/1802	Ohio	88	OH2140_.088
ANDERSON, BENJAMIN	OH	Morrow	12/31/1802	Ohio		OH2110_.044
ANDERSON, ELIZABETH C	OH	Morrow	12/31/1802	Ohio		OH2110_.044
BAILES, DANIEL	OH		11/4/1802	Ohio	3797	OH1910_.159
BAILEY, NATHAN	OH	Knox	4/24/1802	Ohio		OH2110_.008
BARBER, SILAS	OH	Tuscarawas	2/8/1802	Ohio		OH2100_.416
BARLOW, WILLIAM	OH		7/29/1802	Ohio	2522	OH1910_.122
BARLOW, WILLIAM	OH		8/12/1802	Ohio	3535	OH1910_.131
BARLOW, WILLIAM	OH		8/5/1802	Ohio	4182	OH1910_.128
BARLOW, WILLIAM	OH		7/29/1802	Ohio	4182	OH1910_.123
BARLOW, WILLIAM	OH		7/31/1802	Ohio	4182	OH1910_.125
BARNES, AMBROSE	OH	Knox	4/21/1802	Ohio		OH2110_.007
BAYLOR, WALKER	OH		5/28/1802	Ohio	101	OH1910_.099
BAYLOR, WALKER	OH		5/28/1802	Ohio	101	OH1910_.101
BAYLOR, WALKER	OH		5/28/1802	Ohio	2317	OH1910_.100
BAYLOR, WALKER	OH		7/29/1802	Ohio	628	OH1910_.124
BAYLOR, WALKER	OH		8/5/1802	Ohio	628	OH1910_.129
BEASLEY, JOHN	OH		11/15/1802	Ohio	3234	OH1910_.174
BEASLEY, JOHN	OH		11/15/1802	Ohio	4661	OH1910_.173


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
EDDY, JONATHAN	OH	Franklin	5/7/1802	Ohio	111	OH2140_.111
EDDY, JONATHAN	OH		5/7/1802	Ohio	117	OH2140_.117
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Licking	3/1/1802	Ohio	40	OH2140_.040
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Licking	3/1/1802	Ohio	41	OH2140_.041
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Licking	3/1/1802	Ohio	42	OH2140_.042
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Licking	3/1/1802	Ohio	43	OH2140_.043
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Franklin	3/1/1802	Ohio	44	OH2140_.044
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Erie	3/1/1802	Ohio	45	OH2140_.045
EDGAR, JOHN	OH	Licking	3/1/1802	Ohio	46	OH2140_.046
EVANS, GEORGE	OH		3/4/1802	Ohio	2450	OH1910_.061
EVANS, GEORGE	OH		3/4/1802	Ohio	2450	OH1910_.062
EVANS, GEORGE	OH		3/4/1802	Ohio	2450	OH1910_.063
EVANS, GEORGE	OH		3/8/1802	Ohio	2450	OH1910_.064
EVANS, GEORGE	OH		3/8/1802	Ohio	2450	OH1910_.065
FALES, ATWOOD	OH		5/4/1802	Ohio	93	OH2140_.093
FALES, ATWOOD	OH		5/4/1802	Ohio	94	OH2140_.094
FALES, ATWOOD	OH		5/4/1802	Ohio	95	OH2140_.095
FALES, SAMUEL	OH	Licking	5/4/1802	Ohio	91	OH2140_.091
FAULKNER, EDWARD	OH	Franklin	3/13/1802	Ohio	53	OH2140_.053
FAULKNER, EDWARD	OH	Franklin	3/13/1802	Ohio	54	OH2140_.054
FAULKNER, EDWARD	OH		3/13/1802	Ohio	55	OH2140_.055
FAULKNER, THOMAS	OH		3/13/1802	Ohio	56	OH2140_.056
FAULKNER, THOMAS	OH		3/13/1802	Ohio	57	OH2140_.057
FAULKNER, THOMAS	OH	Franklin	3/13/1802	Ohio	58	OH2140_.058
FAUNTLEROY, MOORE	OH		11/2/1802	Ohio	1967	OH1910_.154


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ALLESON, RICHARD	OH		12/18/1804	Ohio	1968	OH1920_.006
ALLESON, RICHARD	OH		12/18/1804	Ohio	1968	OH1920_.003
ALLESON, RICHARD	OH		12/18/1804	Ohio	3530	OH1920_.004
ANDERSON, JOHN	OH		1/9/1804	Ohio	2367	OH1910_.418
ANDERSON, JOHN	OH		1/9/1804	Ohio	2367	OH1910_.419
ANDERSON, JOHN	OH		1/9/1804	Ohio	2367	OH1910_.420
ANDERSON, JOHN	OH		1/9/1804	Ohio	2367	OH1910_.421
ANDERSON, RICHARD C	OH		10/9/1804	Ohio	2183	OH1910_.480
ANDERSON, RICHARD C	OH		10/9/1804	Ohio	3133	OH1910_.479
ANDERSON, RICHARD C	OH		10/9/1804	Ohio	3815	OH1910_.481
ANDERSON, RICHARD C	OH		10/9/1804	Ohio	679	OH1910_.478
ARMAT, THOMAS	OH		1/9/1804	Ohio	21	OH1910_.407
BARBER, GEORGE C	OH	Tuscarawas	1/31/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.107
BARBER, GEORGE C	OH	Tuscarawas	1/31/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.108
BARTLETT, ANTHONY	OH		12/18/1804	Ohio	202	OH1920_.002
BASS, DANIEL	OH	Coshocton	1/2/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.102
BASS, HENRY	OH	Coshocton	1/2/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.102
BASS, SAMUEL	OH	Coshocton	1/2/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.102
BEASLEY, JOHN	OH		3/7/1804	Ohio	116	OH1910_.442
BEASLEY, JOHN	OH		3/7/1804	Ohio	116	OH1910_.447
BEASLEY, JOHN	OH		1/9/1804	Ohio	1844	OH1910_.414
BEEMER, GEORGE	OH	Guernsey	5/26/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.124
BELT, JOHN S	OH	Guernsey	12/19/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.143
BIGGS, ZACCHEUS	OH	Tuscarawas	12/19/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.144
BIGGS, ZACCHEUS	OH	Tuscarawas	12/19/1804	Ohio		OH2110_.145

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



US GLO survey baselines and meridians in Northwest Territory.



Patentees: CUTHBERT BULLITT,
THOMAS BULLITT
Warrantee: BENAHAH MALLORY

Survey
State: INDIANA
Acres: 800
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 10/26/1816
Land Office: Vincennes
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: February 1801:
Canadian Refugee Warrant Act (1 Stat. 100)

Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 38
Accession/Serial Nr.: IN3760__05
BLM Serial Nr.: IN NO S/N

Comments:
**MISSING ACREAGE ON DOCUMENT VERIFIED
FROM TRACT BOOK**

Patentee: JOHN G CAMP
Warrantee: SAMUEL JACKSON

Survey
State: INDIANA
Acres: 320
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 10/26/1816
Land Office: Vincennes
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: February 1801:
Canadian Refugee Warrant Act (1 Stat. 100)

Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 85
Accession/Serial Nr.: IN3760__028

BLM Serial Nr.: IN NO S/N

US GLO public land sales records
Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/
Provo, UT:
Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee: VAN RANSALAER CROSBY
Warrantee: VAN RANSALAER CROSBY

Survey

State: INDIANA
Acres: 320
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer

Issue Date: 10/26/1816
Land Office: Vincennes
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: February 1801:
Canadian Refugee Warrant Act (1 Stat. 100)

Document Numbers

Document Nr.: 59
Accession/Serial Nr.: IN3760__.003
BLM Serial Nr.: IN NO S/N

Comments:

PATENT RECORD IMPERFECT


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ASPINWALL, ELEAZER	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	77	IN3760__045
BAKER, JOSEPH	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	39	IN3760__050
BIGELOW, ABEL	IN	Monroe	10/26/1816	Vincennes	68	IN3760__010
BLACKMAN, TRUEMAN	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	12	IN3760__049
BROOKS, ASA	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	69	IN3760__021
BULLITT, CUTHBERT	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	38	IN3760__059
BULLITT, CUTHBERT	IN	Parke	10/26/1816	Vincennes	38	IN3760__059
BULLITT, CUTHBERT	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	40	IN3760__052
BULLITT, THOMAS	IN	Parke	10/26/1816	Vincennes	38	IN3760__059
BULLITT, THOMAS	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	38	IN3760__059
BULLITT, THOMAS	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	40	IN3760__052
CAMP, JOHN G	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	47	IN3760__030
CAMP, JOHN G	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	85	IN3760__028
CAMP, JOHN G	IN	Monroe, Sullivan	10/26/1816	Vincennes	91	IN3760__029
CHAMBERLAIN, ALEXANDER	IN	Sullivan, Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	22	IN3760__051
COLTRIN, ASA	IN	Monroe, Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	82	IN3760__044
CROSBY, ELIAKIM	IN	Vigo, Parke	10/26/1816	Vincennes	11	IN3760__005
CROSBY, VAN RANSALAER	IN	Vermillion	10/26/1816	Vincennes	59	IN3760__003
CROSLEY, ORRIS	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	78	IN3760__046
DAGGET, ELEAZER	IN	Monroe, Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	80	IN3760__041
DALEY, MARTIN	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	64	IN3760__033
DAVIDS, JOHN	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	60	IN3760__007
DEAN, SILAS	IN	Sullivan	10/26/1816	Vincennes	72	IN3760__022
DICKSON	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	20	IN3760__048
DOCKSTEDER, JOHN	IN	Vigo	10/26/1816	Vincennes	89	IN3760__037

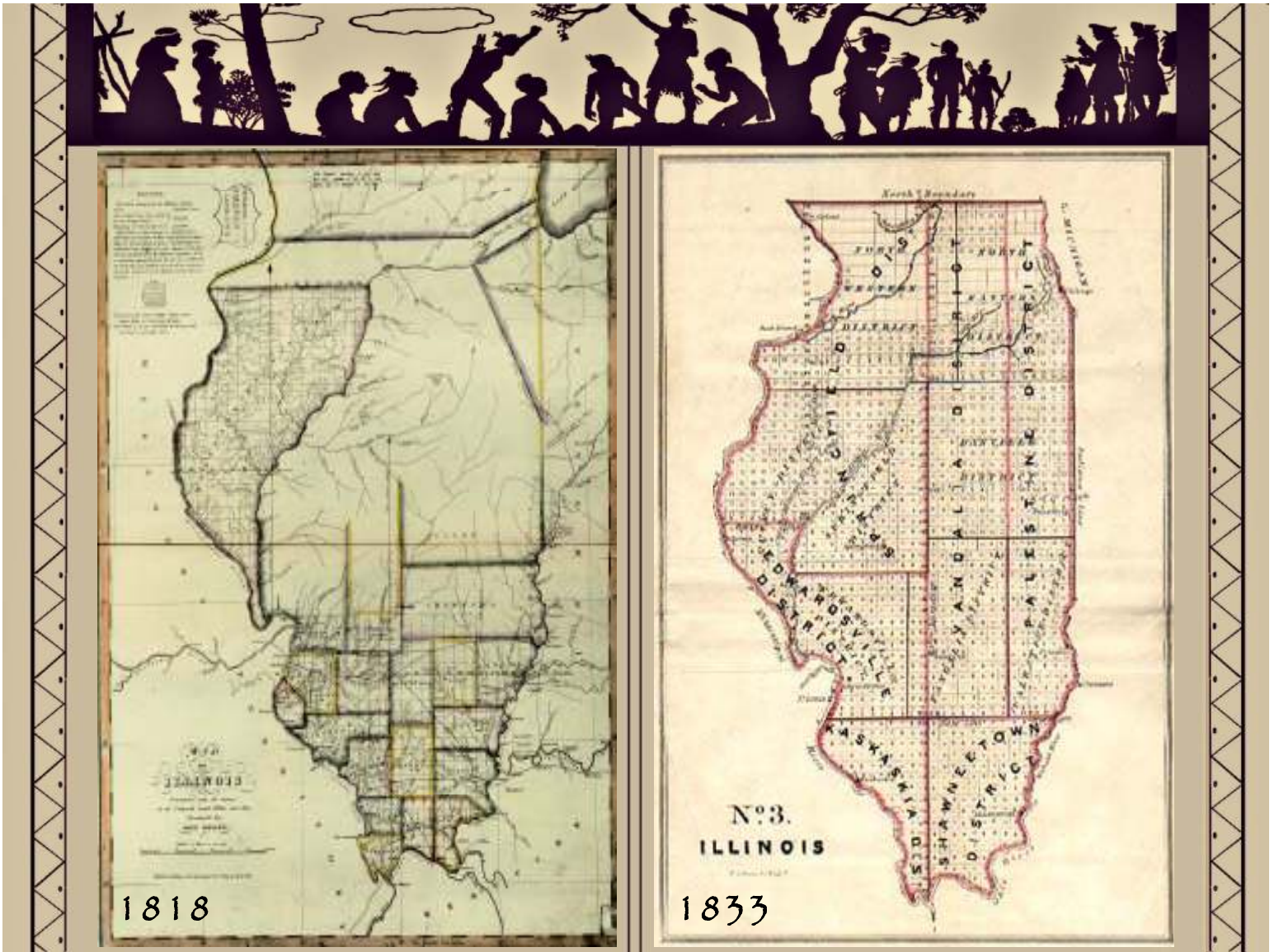
US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

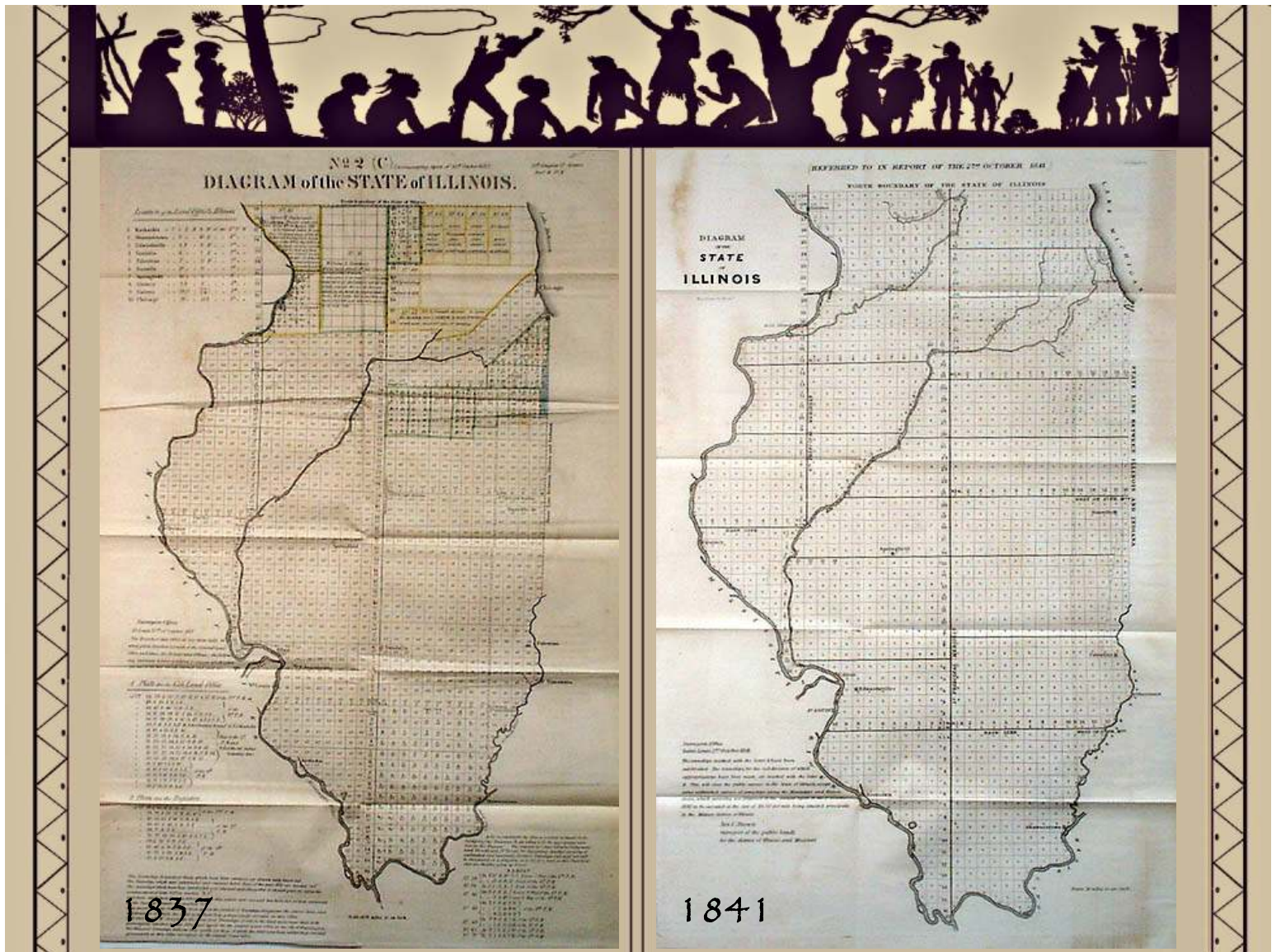


1818

1833

(1818). Illinois counties and extent of US survey.

(1833). US GLO Survey Map. Illinois Townships and extent of US survey at end of Blackhawk War.



(1837). US GLO Survey Map. Illinois Townships and extent of US survey.
 (1841). US GLO Survey Map. Illinois Townships and extent of US survey.



Patentee: DELUCANA ADAMS
Warrantee: DELUCANA ADAMS

Survey
State: ILLINOIS
Acres: 160
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 11/29/1817
Land Office: Illinois
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: May 6, 1812:
Scrip Warrant Act of 1812 (2 Stat. 728)
Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 11949
Accession/Serial Nr.: IL5050__.156

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N

Patentee: MORTON AUSTIN
Warrantee: MORTON AUSTIN

Survey
State: ILLINOIS
Acres: 160
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 11/29/1817
Land Office: Illinois
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: May 6, 1812:
Scrip Warrant Act of 1812 (2 Stat. 728)
Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 2472
Accession/Serial Nr.: IL5050__.277

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N

US GLO public land sales records
Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.
www.glorerecords.blm.gov/
Provo, UT:
Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ABBOT, AARON	IL	Calhoun	11/29/1817	Illinois	8652	IL5040_201
ABBOT, DOMINICUS	IL	Schuyler	11/13/1817	Illinois	6199	IL5020_127
ABBOT, GEORGE	IL	Hancock	12/27/1817	Illinois	8653	IL5090_254
ABBOTT, JACOB	IL	Bureau	12/4/1817	Illinois	2282	IL5070_074
ABBOTT, JOSIAH	IL	Fulton	11/29/1817	Illinois	10386	IL5060_213
ABBOTT, WALTER	IL	Knox	12/16/1817	Illinois	7913	IL5080_097
ABBY, RICHARD	IL	Adams	12/9/1817	Illinois	3572	IL5070_411
ACKER, DANIEL	IL	Henry	10/6/1817	Illinois	8696	IL4980_067
ACKER, MARTIN	IL	Knox	12/13/1817	Illinois	553	IL5090_009
ACKERMAN, WILLIAM	IL	Fulton	11/19/1817	Illinois	4508	IL5020_247
ACOCK, ACQUILLA R	IL	Warren	12/22/1817	Illinois	281	IL5080_210
ADAMS, ALANSON	IL	Stark	10/6/1817	Illinois	6143	IL4980_071
ADAMS, CYRUS B	IL	Fulton	12/4/1817	Illinois	11144	IL5070_076
ADAMS, DELUCANA	IL	Hancock	11/29/1817	Illinois	11949	IL5050_156
ADAMS, DUDLEY	IL	Adams	11/29/1817	Illinois	467	IL5060_422
ADAMS, ELIJAH	IL	Adams	12/16/1817	Illinois	5125	IL5080_105
ADAMS, JOHN	IL	Warren	11/29/1817	Illinois	10396	IL5060_194
ADAMS, JOHN	IL	Henry	10/6/1817	Illinois	2250	IL4980_066
ADAMS, NATHANIEL	IL	Pike	11/18/1817	Illinois	5405	IL5020_246
ADAMS, RICHARD	IL	Adams	12/12/1817	Illinois	10136	IL5070_518
ADAMS, SAMUEL	IL	Stark	10/6/1817	Illinois	7240	IL4980_070
ADAMS, THEOPHILUS B	IL	Brown, Schuyler	12/3/1817	Illinois	3947	IL5070_061
ADAMS, THOMAS	IL	Fulton	11/8/1817	Illinois	12738	IL5020_071
ADAMS, THOMAS	IL	Schuyler	10/6/1817	Illinois	1388	IL4980_474
ADAMS, WILLIAM	IL	Pike	10/6/1817	Illinois	4859	IL4990_429

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
CLINE, ANTHONY	IL	Fulton	10/6/1817	Illinois	589	IL4990_122
CLOUGH, CHASE	IL	Schuyler	12/22/1817	Illinois	12620	IL5080_254
CLOUGH, JOSEPH	IL	Schuyler	11/18/1817	Illinois	378	IL5020_218
CLOUGH, MOSES	IL	Fulton	12/4/1817	Illinois	11145	IL5070_077
CLUBB, THOMAS	IL	Peoria	10/6/1817	Illinois	10044	IL5010_136
CLUFF, CHESTER	IL	Henderson	11/22/1817	Illinois	9297	IL5020_384
CLYNE, THOMAS	IL	McDonough	11/29/1817	Illinois	469	IL5050_443
COAR, DANIEL	IL	Adams	10/6/1817	Illinois	175	IL5000_020
COATS, WILLIAM	IL	Adams	10/6/1817	Illinois	173	IL5010_023
COBB, ABIJAH	IL	Henderson	11/29/1817	Illinois	6072	IL5050_306
COBB, JUSTUS	IL	Stark	11/5/1817	Illinois	8248	IL5000_477
COBB, STEPHEN C	IL	Warren	12/18/1817	Illinois	3554	IL5090_103
COBB, WILLIAM	IL	McDonough	12/15/1817	Illinois	10680	IL5030_191
COBURN, THOMAS	IL	Adams	11/7/1817	Illinois	10303	IL5000_548
COCHRAN, ISAAC	IL	Warren	11/4/1817	Illinois	12641	IL5010_445
COCHRAN, JAMES	IL	Warren	10/6/1817	Illinois	4948	IL4990_009
COCHRAN, JOHN	IL	Stark	10/6/1817	Illinois	10088	IL5010_092
COCHRAN, MARY	IL	Warren	10/6/1817	Illinois	18067	IL5010_025
COCKLES, ROBERT	IL	Stark	10/6/1817	Illinois	5016	IL4980_105
COCKRAN, JOHN	IL	Fulton	11/29/1817	Illinois	11244	IL5060_154
COCKS, CHARLES	IL	Adams	11/29/1817	Illinois	6258	IL5040_226
COE, BENJAMIN	IL	Putnam	11/29/1817	Illinois	4516	IL5060_051
COE, REUBEN	IL	Henry	12/31/1817	Illinois	7402	IL5080_421
COE, ROBERT	IL	Adams	11/29/1817	Illinois	11207	IL5050_323
COFFEE, HIRAM	IL	Fulton	10/6/1817	Illinois	2817	IL4980_030

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
AARON, SAMUEL	IL	Knox	1/1/1818	Illinois	10703	IL5110__030
ABBOT, JOSHUA	IL	McDonough	5/21/1818	Illinois	244	IL5210__477
ABBOTT, BENJAMIN	IL	McDonough	2/26/1818	Illinois	10587	IL5160__323
ABBOTT, DANIEL	IL	Fulton	6/19/1818	Illinois	17676	IL5240__064
ABBOTT, GEORGE	IL	Fulton	4/3/1818	Illinois	14983	IL5190__424
ABBOTT, JAMES	IL	McDonough	2/25/1818	Illinois	13461	IL5110__498
ABBOTT, JOHN	IL	Schuyler	1/16/1818	Illinois	14442	IL5030__426
ABBOTT, MOREHOUSE	IL	McDonough	5/4/1818	Illinois	16640	IL5180__443
ABBOTT, URIAH	IL	Marshall	4/13/1818	Illinois	7550	IL5190__524
ABBOTT, WILLIAM	IL	Fulton	3/16/1818	Illinois	15526	IL5200__124
ABEL, HENRY	IL	Hancock	1/13/1818	Illinois	13681	IL5120__057
ABEL, ZEBEDIAH	IL	Peoria	2/18/1818	Illinois	13380	IL5150__268
ABNER, CASPER	IL	McDonough	4/23/1818	Illinois	10627	IL5180__401
ABNER, THOMAS	IL	Schuyler	7/30/1818	Illinois	17814	IL5250__364
ABNEY, WILLIAM	IL	Knox	4/2/1818	Illinois	7042	IL5200__343
ABRAHAM, EBENEZER	IL	Henderson	7/18/1818	Illinois	9163	IL5240__364
ABRAM, JOHN	IL	Adams	1/13/1818	Illinois	13820	IL5120__076
ABSIER, JOSIAH	IL	Warren	11/24/1818	Illinois	8135	IL5280__107
ACCOR, JOHN	IL	Hancock	8/11/1818	Illinois	17421	IL5240__530
ACKABARGER, DAVID	IL	Calhoun	4/11/1818	Illinois	2518	IL5210__072
ACKER, HENRY	IL	Warren	3/5/1818	Illinois	15320	IL5160__509
ACKERMAN, ISAAC	IL	Stark	1/29/1818	Illinois	10253	IL5100__331
ACKERMAN, JOHN A	IL	Mercer	4/29/1818	Illinois	14260	IL5170__302
ACKERMAN, WILLIAM	IL	Adams	2/13/1818	Illinois	1648	IL5150__101
ACKERT, JOHN	IL	Warren	11/18/1818	Illinois	18530	IL5280__001

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

Patentees: GEORGE W CASSADAY,
WILLIAM FITHIAN,
VINCENT MARTIN

Survey
State: ILLINOIS
Acres: 80
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 3/16/1837
Land Office: Danville
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820:
Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 1289
Accession/Serial Nr.: IL0640__281

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N

Reception Copy No. 2615
No. 1289

The United States of America, 281

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, William Fithian and George W. Cassaday, assigns of Vincent Martin have deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Danville whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Vincent Martin according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th 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 Four in Township Twenty Nine North of Range fourteen East, in the District of Kansas subject to said act - Danville Illinois containing eighty acres according to the official plat of the survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Vincent Martin.

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 cases made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said William Fithian and George W. Cassaday and to their heirs, the said tract above described. In, Here and in All the uses, together with all the rights, privileges, exemptions and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature or character belonging, unto the said William Fithian and George W. Cassaday and to their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants.

In testimony whereof, I, Martin Van Buren, 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 sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven; and of the Independence of the United States the Sixty first.

By the President, Martin Van Buren
Nathan M. Garland, Register of the General Land Office.

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ALEXANDER, ISAAC H	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1492	IL0640_.468
ALEXANDER, ISAAC H	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1493	IL0640_.469
ALLISON, THOMAS	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	2007	IL0650_.462
ANDERSON, SUSAN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1496	IL0640_.471
BALL, CATHARINE	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2098	IL0660_.051
BALL, HENRY	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2099	IL0660_.052
BECKERDIKE, GEORGE	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2075	IL0660_.028
BENNETT, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1676	IL0650_.142
BENNETT, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1678	IL0650_.144
BICKERDIKE, RICHARD	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1389	IL0640_.380
BICKERDIKE, RICKARD	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1389	IL0640_.380
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2079	IL0660_.032
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2080	IL0660_.033
BOND, EZRA	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2156	IL0660_.100
BROWN, RUFUS	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2160	IL0660_.104
BRUNER, CATHARINE	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1701	IL0650_.166
BRUNER, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1700	IL0650_.165
CASSADAY, GEORGE W	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1289	IL0640_.281
CASSADAY, GEORGE W	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1290	IL0640_.282
CASSEDAY, GEORGE W	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1380	IL0640_.371
CASSEDAY, GEORGE W	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1381	IL0640_.372
CHAUNCY, ORANGE	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2163	IL0660_.107
CLARY, CATHARINE	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1715	IL0650_.180
CLARY, JOHN H	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1716	IL0650_.181
CLEVELAND, HENRY W	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1392	IL0640_.381

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

Patentee: DANIEL ELSTON

Survey

State: ILLINOIS

Acres: 160

Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer

Issue Date: 3/10/1837

Land Office: Chicago

Cancelled: No

Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820:

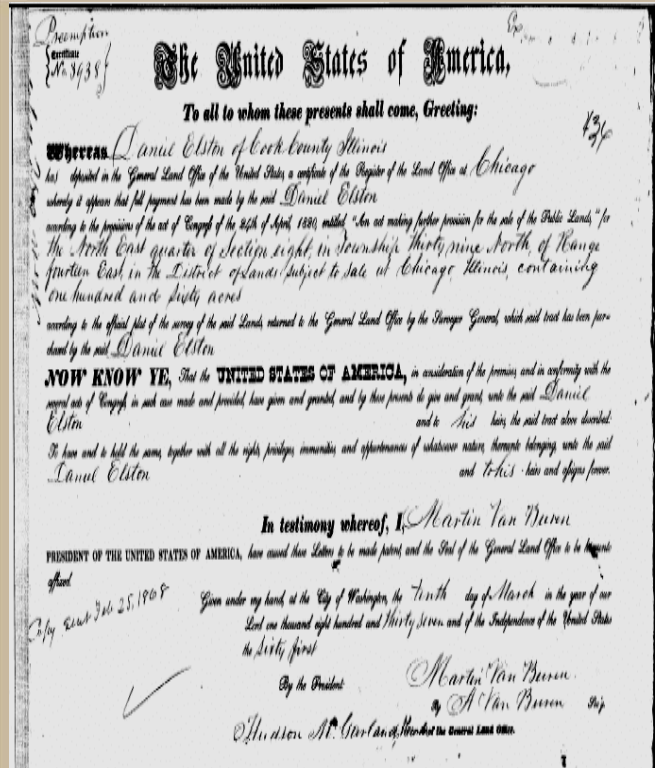
Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)

Document Numbers

Document Nr.: 3938

Accession/Serial Nr.: IL0710__005

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N



US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
CLEVELAND, HORATIO J	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1392	IL0640_.381
CLIFTON, JOSIAH	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1489	IL0640_.465
CONNER, JULIAN	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2118	IL0660_.068
COX, DAVID	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2074	IL0660_.027
CROSS, JEFFERSON T	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2156	IL0660_.100
CROSS, SOLOMON	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2155	IL0660_.099
CUTWRIGHT, PETER	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1478	IL0640_.457
CUTWRIGHT, SAMUEL	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1477	IL0640_.456
DALE, ALEXANDER	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1680	IL0650_.146
DALE, ALEXANDER M	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1856	IL0650_.315
DAVENPORT, HUGHED L	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2080	IL0660_.033
DAVIS, LEVI	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1381	IL0640_.372
DAVIS, THOMAS R	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2079	IL0660_.032
DAVIS, WESTLEY	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1380	IL0640_.371
DEVINPORT, ISAIAH	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1486	IL0640_.462
DEVINPORT, THOMAS	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1490	IL0640_.466
DILL, FRANK	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1917	IL0650_.375
DRAPER, JONATHAN	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2155	IL0660_.099
ELLIS, HENRY	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1703	IL0650_.168
ELLIS, HENRY L	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1704	IL0650_.169
ELSTON, DANIEL	IL	Cook	3/10/1837	Chicago	3938	IL0710_.005
FAY, HARRISON K	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1383	IL0640_.374
FITHIAN, ELISHA H	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1290	IL0640_.282
FITHIAN, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1289	IL0640_.281
FITHIAN, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1290	IL0640_.282

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

Patentee: ROBERT A KINZIE

Survey

State: ILLINOIS

Acres: 102.29

Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer

Issue Date: 3/9/1837

Land Office: Palestine

Cancelled: No

Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820:

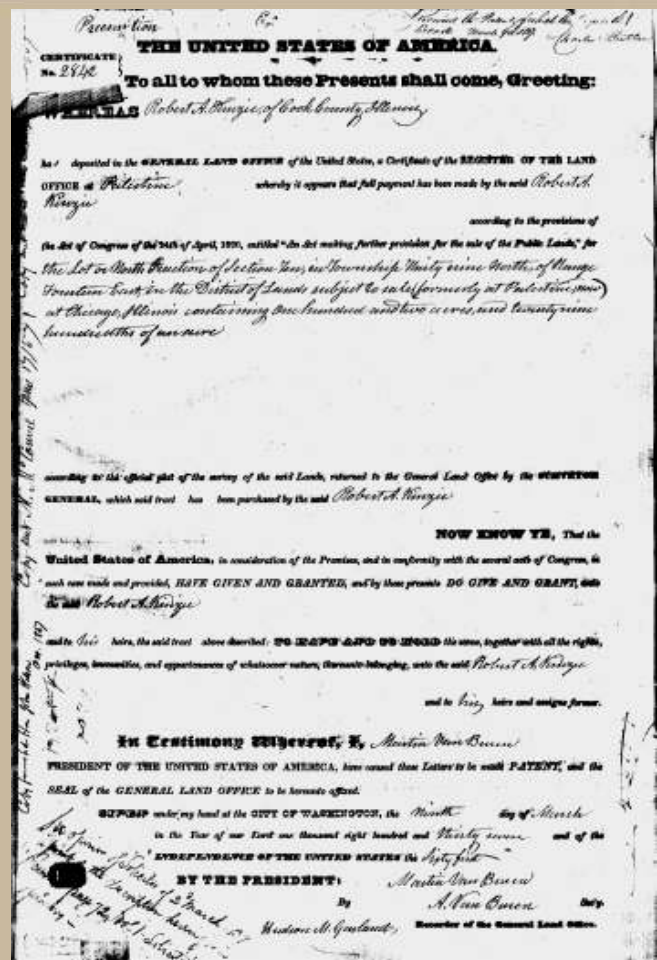
Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)

Document Numbers

Document Nr.: 2842

Accession/Serial Nr.: IL2850__001

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N



US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
FITHIAN, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1380	IL0640_.371
FITHIAN, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1381	IL0640_.372
GARDNER, ALVAN N	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1916	IL0650_.374
GERARD, MOSES	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2117	IL0660_.067
GIBSON, HUGH C	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1995	IL0650_.450
GIBSON, HUGH C	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1996	IL0650_.451
GREEN, JANE A	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2098	IL0660_.051
GREEN, JANE A	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2099	IL0660_.052
HARMAN, ELIJAH D	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1247	IL0640_.242
HARP, JOSIAH	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1855	IL0650_.314
HEACOCK, RUSSEL E	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1396	IL0640_.383
HOOPER, OBADIAH	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2159	IL0660_.103
HOOPER, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2158	IL0660_.102
HUNTER, EDWARD E	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1463	IL0640_.446
HUNTER, EDWARD E	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1464	IL0640_.447
KETTLESTRINGS, JOSEPH	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2084	IL0660_.037
KINGSTON, JOHN L	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1383	IL0640_.374
KINGSTON, JOHN T	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1385	IL0640_.376
KINZIE, ROBERT A	IL	Cook	3/9/1837	Palestine	2842	IL2850_.001
LAYTON, ANDREW	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1449	IL0640_.432
LEEG, RACHEL	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1463	IL0640_.446
LEEG, RACHEL	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1465	IL0640_.448
LISENBY, BENJAMIN G	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1771	IL0650_.234
LUDBY, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1676	IL0650_.142
LUDBY, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1677	IL0650_.143

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

Patentee: JOHN RUSSELL

Survey

State: ILLINOIS

Acres: 640

Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer

Issue Date: 9/7/1837

Land Office: Chicago

Cancelled: No

Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820:

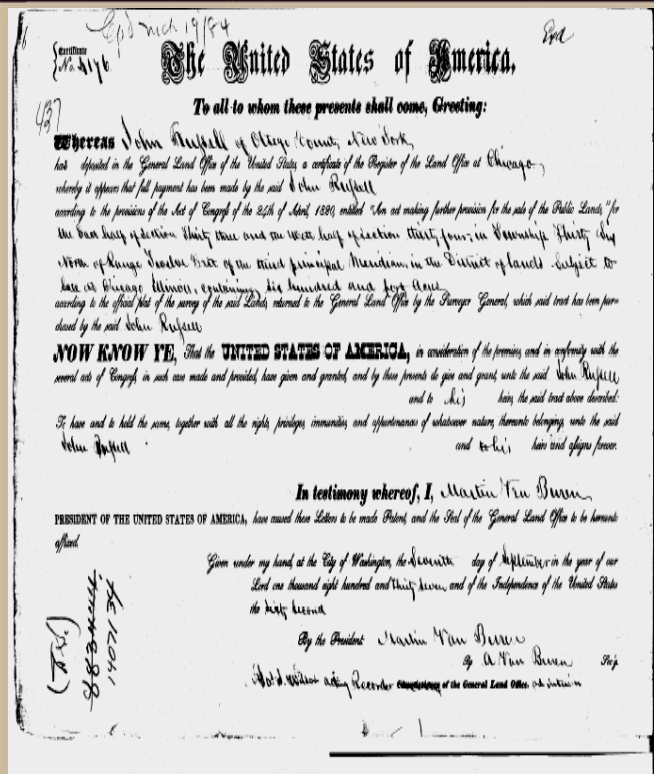
Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)

Document Numbers

Document Nr.: 4176

Accession/Serial Nr.: IL0710__006

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N





Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
MARTIN, VINCENT	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1289	IL0640__281
MCBRIDE, ESAW	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2152	IL0660__096
MCNEELY, ISAAC	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1461	IL0640__444
MCNEELY, JAMES	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1462	IL0640__445
MERRIFIELD, JAMES	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2070	IL0660__023
MILLER, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1920	IL0650__377
MONTGOMERY, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1483	IL0640__459
NOBLE, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1658	IL0650__128
OSBORN, JAMES D	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1853	IL0650__312
PHILIPS, EZEKIEL	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1450	IL0640__433
PITZER, ANNA	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1995	IL0650__450
PITZER, JAMES F	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1996	IL0650__451
ROBERTS, CHARLES	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1492	IL0640__468
ROBERTS, MARY	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1493	IL0640__469
ROSE, RUSSEL	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1407	IL0640__391
RUSSELL, JOHN	IL	Cook	9/7/1837	Chicago	4176	IL0710__006
SMITH, GEORGE	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2126	IL0660__075
SMITH, LIMAN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1382	IL0640__373
SPAIN, SOLOMON D	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1988	IL0650__443
SUMMERS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1484	IL0640__460
VIAL, JOSEPH	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2148	IL0660__094
VINSON, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	3/20/1837	Danville	2126	IL0660__075
WALKER, JESSE	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1633	IL0650__104
WEED, EDMUND	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1633	IL0650__104
WEED, EDMUND	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1635	IL0650__106

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee: ZEBIAH W WENTWORTH

Survey

State: ILLINOIS

Acres: 80

Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer

Issue Date: 3/16/1837

Land Office: Danville

Cancelled: No

Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820:

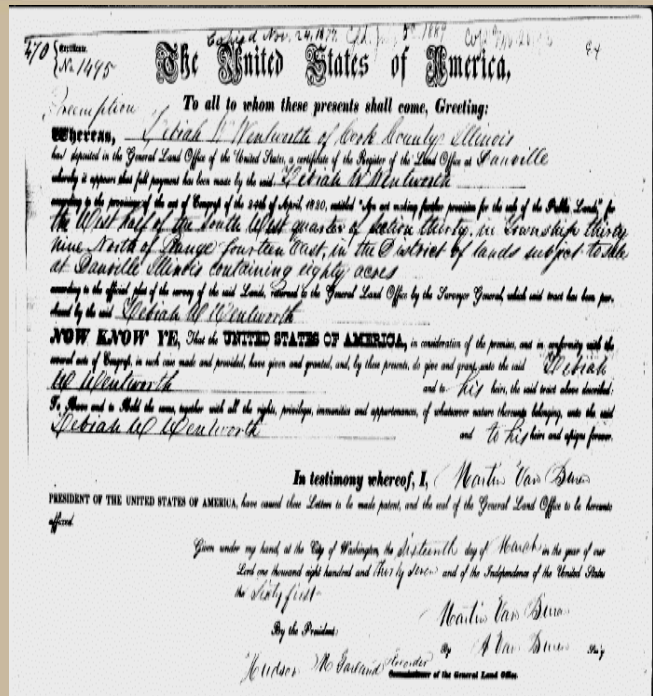
Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)

Document Numbers

Document Nr.: 1495

Accession/Serial Nr.: IL0640__470

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N



US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
WELCH, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1894	IL0650_.353
WENTWORTH, ELIJAH	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1852	IL0650_.311
WENTWORTH, ZEBIAH W	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1495	IL0640_.470
WILLIAMSON, PHILIP	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1859	IL0650_.318
WOODWORTH, JAMES H	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1995	IL0650_.450
WOODWORTH, JAMES H	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1996	IL0650_.451
WORTH, JOHN S	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1856	IL0650_.315
WRIGHT, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1703	IL0650_.168
WRIGHT, JOHN	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1704	IL0650_.169
WRIGHT, TRUMAN G	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1449	IL0640_.432
WRIGHT, TRUMAN G	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1461	IL0640_.444
WRIGHT, TRUMAN G	IL	Cook	3/16/1837	Danville	1462	IL0640_.445

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

Patentees: WILLIAM B EGAN,
THOMAS LAURENCE,
RICHARD J WELLS

Survey
State: ILLINOIS
Acres: 320
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 12/8/1838
Land Office: Chicago
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820:
Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 3165
Accession/Serial Nr.: IL0770__044

BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N

44
April 24th July 10 - 1838
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *B.*
CERTIFICATE No. 3165
To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:
WHEREAS *William B. Egan of Logan County, Illinois, Richard J. Wells and Thomas Laurence Assignees of William B. Egan*
As Exhibited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE of Chicago
William B. Egan
whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said
according to the provisions of
the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands" for
the South half of Section Twelve, in Township thirty-eight
North of Range thirteen East, in the District of Land
subject to sale at Chicago, Illinois, containing three hundred and twenty acres.
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 *William B. Egan*
NOW KNOW YE That the
United States of America, in consideration of the Precedent, 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
Richard J. Wells and Thomas Laurence
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, thereto in anywise belonging unto the said *Richard J. Wells and Thomas Laurence*
and to *their heirs and assigns forever*
As tenant in common and not as joint tenants
In Testimony Whereof, I, *Martin Van Buren*
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 *eight* day of December
in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty eight* and of the
INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the thirty *third*
BY THE PRESIDENT: *Martin Van Buren*
H. M. Gallaud Secretary of the General Land Office



Patentee Name	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ABERT, JOHN J	Cook	10/16/1838	Chicago	3539	IL0770_.401
BEERS, CYRENIUS	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3045	IL0760_.430
BROWN, DANIEL B	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3083	IL0760_.466
BROWN, NATHANIEL J	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3083	IL0760_.466
EGAN, WILLIAM B	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	2954	IL0760_.342
EGAN, WILLIAM B	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	2956	IL0760_.344
EGAN, WILLIAM B	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	3165	IL0770_.044
FULLERTON, ALEXANDER N	Cook	10/1/1838	Chicago	170	IL0710_.165
GARRETT, AUGUSTUS	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3083	IL0760_.466
KINZIE, ROBERT A	Cook	10/16/1838	Chicago	3539	IL0770_.401
LAURENCE, THOMAS	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	3165	IL0770_.044
LUCAS, ROBERT	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	190	IL0710_.185
MONTGOMERY, LOTON W	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3064	IL0760_.447
PALMER, ISAAC K	Cook	10/1/1838	Chicago	170	IL0710_.165
RUSSELL, JOHN	Cook	2/23/1838	Chicago	4252	IL0710_.007
RUSSELL, JOHN	Cook	2/23/1838	Chicago	4253	IL0710_.008
SHERMAN, FRANCIS C	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3045	IL0760_.430
STARR, WILLIAM R	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	190	IL0710_.185
THOMPSON, OLIVER H	Cook	12/10/1838	Chicago	3083	IL0760_.466
WELLS, RICHARD J	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	2954	IL0760_.342
WELLS, RICHARD J	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	2956	IL0760_.344
WELLS, RICHARD J	Cook	12/8/1838	Chicago	3165	IL0770_.044

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial No.
ABELL, RALPH M	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3197	IL0770_.074
ABELL, SIDNEY	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2877	IL0760_.267
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2244	IL0750_.152
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2267	IL0750_.175
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2329	IL0750_.236
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2330	IL0750_.237
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2331	IL0750_.238
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2332	IL0750_.239
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2552	IL0750_.450
ADAMS, BENJAMIN F	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2594	IL0750_.492
ALLEN, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2413	IL0750_.319
ANDREWS, DANIEL L	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2247	IL0750_.155
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2340	IL0750_.247
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2341	IL0750_.248
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2577	IL0750_.475
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2582	IL0750_.480
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2583	IL0750_.481
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4088	IL0780_.405
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4093	IL0780_.410
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4107	IL0780_.423
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4111	IL0780_.427
ANDREWS, DAVID	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4241	IL0790_.088
ANDREWS, JOEL	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2246	IL0750_.154
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2547	IL0750_.445
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2548	IL0750_.446

(page 1) Your list may be incomplete due to an administrative limit of 1000 results


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2549	IL0750_.447
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2550	IL0750_.448
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2551	IL0750_.449
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2714	IL0760_.110
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2715	IL0760_.111
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2716	IL0760_.112
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2717	IL0760_.113
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2718	IL0760_.114
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2719	IL0760_.115
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2720	IL0760_.116
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2864	IL0760_.254
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2925	IL0760_.313
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2926	IL0760_.314
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2927	IL0760_.315
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2930	IL0760_.318
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2931	IL0760_.319
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3940	IL0780_.259
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3973	IL0780_.292
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4046	IL0780_.365
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4089	IL0780_.406
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4112	IL0780_.428
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4143	IL0780_.457
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4183	IL0780_.495
ANDREWS, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4187	IL0780_.499
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1770	IL0740_.193


US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1771	IL0740_.194
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1772	IL0740_.195
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1773	IL0740_.196
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1774	IL0740_.197
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1775	IL0740_.198
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1776	IL0740_.199
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1777	IL0740_.200
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1778	IL0740_.201
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	1779	IL0740_.202
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2125	IL0750_.037
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2211	IL0750_.121
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2212	IL0750_.122
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2213	IL0750_.123
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2214	IL0750_.124
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2215	IL0750_.125
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2216	IL0750_.126
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2217	IL0750_.127
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2218	IL0750_.128
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2219	IL0750_.129
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2220	IL0750_.130
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2315	IL0750_.223
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2660	IL0760_.058
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3676	IL0780_.031
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3677	IL0780_.032
ARCHER, WILLIAM B	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3678	IL0780_.033

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

Patentees: FRANCIS G BLANCHARD
THOMAS COOK

Survey
State: ILLINOIS
Acres: 80
Metes/Bounds: No

Title Transfer
Issue Date: 10/1/1839
Land Office: Chicago
Cancelled: No
Mineral Reservations: No

Authority: April 24, 1820: Sale-
Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
Document Numbers
Document Nr.: 2448
Accession/Serial Nr.: IL0750__352
BLM Serial Nr.: IL NO S/N

352 Copy 572092

CERTIFICATE
No. 2448

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Francis G. Blanchard Agent of
Thomas Cook
has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND
OFFICE at Chicago, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said
Thomas Cook
according to the provisions of
the Act of Congress of the 24th 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
twenty five, in Township thirty eight North of Range
fourteen East, in the District of land as subject to sale at
Chicago Illinois, containing eighty acres

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR
GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said Thomas Cook

NOW KNOW YE, That the
United States of America: in consideration of the Preamble, 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
Francis G. Blanchard
and to his heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO ENJOY the same, together with all the rights,
privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, (interests) belonging, unto the said
Francis G. Blanchard and to his heirs and assigns forever.


In Testimony Whereof, I, Martin Van Buren
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.

WITNESSE under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the first day of October
in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and of the
INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the thirty seventh

BY THE PRESIDENT: Martin Van Buren
By Allan B. Wright Secy.

H. W. Gasford Register of the General Land Office

2 40997



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2271	IL0750_.179
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2272	IL0750_.180
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2273	IL0750_.181
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2279	IL0750_.187
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2280	IL0750_.188
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2281	IL0750_.189
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2524	IL0750_.425
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2525	IL0750_.426
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2526	IL0750_.427
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2527	IL0750_.428
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2528	IL0750_.429
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2529	IL0750_.430
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2845	IL0760_.235
BLACKSTONE, JOHN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3934	IL0780_.256
BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2276	IL0750_.184
BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2277	IL0750_.185
BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2278	IL0750_.186
BLAISDELL, BENJAMIN	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2416	IL0750_.322
BLAKE, LEVI	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2521	IL0750_.422
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	10	IL0710_.017
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	16	IL0710_.023
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	17	IL0710_.024
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2448	IL0750_.352
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2449	IL0750_.353
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3063	IL0760_.446

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.



Patentee Name	State	County	Issue Date	Land Office	Doc #	Accession/ Serial Nr.
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	10	IL0710_.017
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	16	IL0710_.023
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	17	IL0710_.024
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2448	IL0750_.352
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	2449	IL0750_.353
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3063	IL0760_.446
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3162	IL0770_.041
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3163	IL0770_.042
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3169	IL0770_.048
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3444	IL0770_.313
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3445	IL0770_.314
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3458	IL0770_.327
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3669	IL0780_.025
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3743	IL0780_.096
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	38	IL0710_.044
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3806	IL0780_.155
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	3843	IL0780_.186
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4142	IL0780_.456
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4144	IL0780_.458
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4145	IL0780_.459
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4146	IL0780_.460
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	4151	IL0780_.465
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	75	IL0710_.080
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	76	IL0710_.081
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	86	IL0710_.090
BLANCHARD, FRANCIS G	IL	Cook	10/1/1839	Chicago	9	IL0710_.016

US GLO public land sales records

Original electronic data : United States. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Automated Records Project.

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/

Provo, UT:

Ancestry.com, 1997.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE No. 2280 To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS George W. P. Maxwell of Schuyler County Illinois

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Chicago

whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said

George W. P. Maxwell according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th 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 Fourteen, in Township Thirty Nine North of Range Twelve East, in the District of Kansas to be sold at Chicago, Illinois, containing eight and one half acres

according to the official plot 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 George W. P. Maxwell

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 cases made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said George W. P. Maxwell

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

George W. P. Maxwell and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Martin Van Buren 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 October in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Sixty Seventh

BY THE PRESIDENT: Martin Van Buren



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 395

CERTIFICATE No. 3287 To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Samuel Birkbeck of Jo Davies County Illinois

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Dixon

whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said

Samuel Birkbeck according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North East quarter of Section Twenty Seven in Township Twenty Nine North of Range One East in the District of Kansas subject to sale at Dixon Illinois containing eighty acres

according to the official plot 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 Samuel Birkbeck.

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 cases made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Samuel Birkbeck

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

Samuel Birkbeck and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, James K. Polk 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 forty eight and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Sixty Second

BY THE PRESIDENT: James K. Polk



Land Patents: (left) George W.P. Maxwell of Schuyler County, Illinois, at Chicago land office, 1839 October 1.

(right) Samuel Birkbeck of Jo Davies County, Illinois, at Dixon land office, 1848 July 1.

Land patent signed by President James K. Polk to Samuel Birkbeck in Illinois.

Samuel's patent, from a standard template, says, '... Now Know Ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in consideration of the several acts of Congress, in such cases made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said [] 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 [] and to his heirs and assigns forever.'