Description of the Different Land Grants of the State of the Ohio.

CONGRESS LANDS.

Congress lands are so called because they were sold to purchasers by the United States, under authority of acts of Congress, at the expense of the national government. In the eastern half of the State, that is, east of the Scioto River, and on a meridian line ten miles west of the Tuscarawas River, the ranges are numbered from east to west, and the sections are numbered from north to south, beginning with the line forming the eastern boundary of the State. But, in the west half of the State, the ranges begin on the State line of Indiana, and are counted eastward, until they reach the Ohio River, which numbers are numbered westward, as above mentioned, excepting between the two Miami Rivers, where the ranges run from south to north, and the numbers of the townships are squared, that is, from the Great Miami as a base. In the purchase made in 1818, north of the Line of Centre, and east of the Scioto River, the townships are numbered by running along the middle of the tract, on the parallel of the 41st degree north latitude, from which the townships are numbered both north and south.

UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

It came from the circumstances of their having been appropriated by an Act of Congress, of the 1st of June, 1786, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. This tract of country embracing these lands is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the original seven ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to the Greenview treaty line, thence northwesterly with said line, thence to the Mississippi and its confluence with the Mississippi River, thence due east to the point of beginning; including a tract of one square mile, or 640 acres, in each township, and is, of course, bounded north by the Greenview treaty line, east by the seven ranges of townships, south by the Congress and Revolutionary War Grant, and west by the townships lying south, is a tract of three miles square, at least. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but, in some instances, the claims of the officers who were not honorably discharged before the end of the war, or from some other cause a few sections 16 had been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, generally granted other lands in lieu of those sold, and this was the rule. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but, in some instances, the claims of the officers who were not honorably discharged before the end of the war, or from some other cause a few sections 16 had been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, generally granted other lands in lieu of those sold, and this was the rule. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but, in some instances, the claims of the officers who were not honorably discharged before the end of the war, or from some other cause a few sections 16 had been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, generally granted other lands in lieu of those sold, and this was the rule. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but, in some instances, the claims of the officers who were not honorably discharged before the end of the war, or from some other cause a few sections 16 had been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, generally granted other lands in lieu of those sold, and this was the rule.

WESTERN RESERVE.

This land, as already stated, was actually granted to Congress, by the Articles of Confederation, as an additional grant to the United States, by the cession of the King's Grants made by the King of Great Britain, as a reward for the services of the United States, in the Revolutionary War, particularly at New London, Fairfield, and Norwalk. The land comprised the whole of the western-most ranges of the Western Reserve townships, Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay project so far south as to leave the city of six tiers and a southern township, and the 41st parallel of latitude, or a tract of about thirty by twenty miles in extent. This tract is surveyed into townships of five miles square, and is surveyed into townships of five miles square.

OHIO COMPANY'S LANDS.

This is a body of land containing about 1,598,600 acres, in the west corner of the Reserve, school lands, etc., lying along the Ohio River, and including Meigs, nearly all of Adams, and a considerable portion of Washington and Gallia Counties. This land was purchased by the Ohio Company, of Bristol, England, in 1795, and is, therefore, not to be included in the MURRAYIAN LANDS.

MURRAYIAN LANDS.

These are three tracts of land, each originally granted by the estate of James Murray, one of the proprietors of the Ohio Company, in the whole, 3,266,400 acres, and comprehending nearly 60,000 acres. These tracts were purchased by the Ohio Company, in 1795, and are laid out in nearly equal proportions of 3,000,000 acres, in the townships of Morgan and Gallia Counties.

ZANE'S TRACTS.

These are a body of lands, lying along one mile wide, lying along one mile on each side of the road from the Maumee River at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of about forty miles, and comprising nearly 60,000 acres. These tracts were purchased by the Ohio Company, in 1795, and made a road on the line just mentioned. The general government never moved in the business until October, 1792, when Congress passed an act authorizing the Ohio Company to remove the land

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

These lands are in the two Ohio companies and their purchases every section 16—equal to one thirty-sixth part of every township—was reserved as a permanent fund for the support of a settled minister. As the purchases of these two tracts come from parts of the Ohio River which is customary, and deemed necessary, to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they, therefore, belong to the United States, and are not yet real school lands enough set apart for this district. It lacks two quarter townships, or sixteen sections, of the land.

All these lands were vested in the legislature, in trust for the use of the people.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIPS.

These lands are embraced in three townships, six miles square each granted by Congress—two of them to the Ohio Company, for the use of a college to be established within their purchases, and the third to the inhabitants of the township of Zanesville.

MINISTRIAL LANDS.

In both the Ohio Company and Zanesville's purchase every section 16—equal to one thirty-sixth part of every township—was reserved as a permanent fund for the support of a settled minister. As the purchases of these two tracts come from parts of the Ohio River which is customary, and deemed necessary, to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they, therefore, belong to the United States, and are not yet real school lands enough set apart for this district. It lacks two quarter townships, or sixteen sections, of the land.

All these lands were vested in the legislature, in trust for the use of the people.

SALT TOWNSHIPS.

These lands are in the townships of Zanesville and the Ohio Company's purchase, every section 16—equal to one thirty-sixth part of every township—was reserved as a permanent fund for the support of a settled minister. As the purchases of these two tracts come from parts of the Ohio River which is customary, and deemed necessary, to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they, therefore, belong to the United States, and are not yet real school lands enough set apart for this district. It lacks two quarter townships, or sixteen sections, of the land.

This tract of land is situated between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, and comprises one township within its limits. This tract, together with the townships of Meigs, along the Ohio, and the townships of Meigs, along the Ohio, made a road on the line just mentioned. The general government never moved in the business until October, 1792, when Congress passed an act authorizing the Ohio Company to remove the land.

This tract of land is situated in the little Miami and Scioto Rivers, and comprises one township within its limits. This tract, together with the townships of Meigs, along the Ohio, and the townships of Meigs, along the Ohio, made a road on the line just mentioned. The general government never moved in the business until October, 1792, when Congress passed an act authorizing the Ohio Company to remove the land.